

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

## A L M A N A C

82nd CONGRESS

2nd Session — 1952

VOLUME VIII

Published by CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

1156 - 19th Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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## POLICY STATEMENT

"By providing a link between the local newspaper and Capitol Hill we hope Congressional Quarterly can help to make public opinion the only effective pressure group in the country. Since many citizens other than editors are also interested in Congress, we hope that they too will find Congressional Quarterly an aid to a better understanding of their government.

"Congressional Quarterly presents the facts in as complete, concise and unbiased form as we know how. The editorial comment on the acts and votes of Congress, we leave to our subscribers." Foreword Congressional Quarterly, Vol. 1, 1945—Henrietta and Nelson Poynter, Editors and Publishers.

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# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

How to Use CQ Almanac

How a Bill Is Passed

Glossary Of Congressional Terms



# What Is Congressional Quarterly?

Congressional Quarterly is the term used to designate all the services performed by Congressional Quarterly News Features, a private enterprise devoted to producing penetrating articles and complete, authentic reference data on Congress.

These services include: Special stories and features for newspapers; a current reference document on Congress, CQ Weekly Report; and the permanent reference volume, Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

Congressional Quarterly is designed to help newspapermen and the public check on the Congress of the United States, one of the most complex organizations in the world whose official documents each year contain millions of words, weigh hundreds of pounds and occupy several yards of book-shelf.

Until Congressional Quarterly began publication in 1945, there was no way for an editor or an interested citizen to find out about Congress and his own Representative and Senators without great expense.

Congressional Quarterly is the only news bureau devoting exclusive attention to the United States Congress. Reproduction and quotation rights are reserved for its editorial clients, which include daily newspapers, magazines, radio

broadcasters, and publications of trade associations and unions.

Congressional Quarterly's staff organizes and indexes the vast stream of material pouring from Capitol Hill, from day to day, in session and out. Every week it reports to editors in CQ Weekly Report and at the end of the year it compiles the story of Congress in Congressional Quarterly Almanac.

To make the material easier to use, CQ has divided it into eight broad subjects, or categories—Agriculture, Appropriations, Education and Welfare, Foreign Policy, Labor, Military and Veterans, Miscellaneous and Administrative, Taxes and Economic Policy.

Every record vote is published. These are checked off on charts, with the Members of Congress listed by states.

CQ is complete in that it summarizes every public bill acted upon by either house. A summary of "Bills Acted On" accompanies each categorical section of the Almanac. In addition, a synopsis of debate and all amendments and their disposition are given on all major bills.

All public bills introduced, including those acted upon and those which received no action, are summarized on pages 380 to 424. The bills are listed under the names of their sponsors, alphabetically within categories.

## Editorial Policy

Congressional Quarterly is non-partisan and unbiased. It is complete, concise and convenient. To achieve pin-point accuracy, official sources are consulted for Congressional action, and detailed records are kept of lobby source material.

Data is recorded, checked and re-checked. There is constant vigilance from first drafts through proofs and final production. Voting records occasionally differ from those in the official Congressional Record because many times a Congressman will rise days or weeks after roll call and ask that the Record be corrected to show he voted another way. If there is unanimous consent, and there usually is, the change is made in the text of that day's Record. But no change is made in the original tally of votes until the bound volumes come out a year later. Congressional Quarterly voting charts include all such changes.

## CQ Almanac

The Congressional Quarterly Almanac tells the story of Congress for the year. It is a condensation of acts, amendments, committee activity, debate, hearings, investigations, vital statistics on lawmakers, lobby activity, party policies and votes. It is all organized into easy-to-find form,

whether you want to know the provisions of a major law, the story on a controversial investigation, or the first name of your Senator.

The Almanac includes all recorded votes, and each year's volume contains special charts of key roll calls. The complete record of all roll-call votes since 1945 can be found in Congressional Quarterly Almanac, Volumes I-VII, on your library shelves.

## Individual Voting Records

Congressional Quarterly keeps individual voting records on every Member of the House and Senate on every record vote. Blank forms for recording the voting of Members in the 79th, 80th, 81st and the 82nd Congresses are available to CQ subscribers. They are keyed to the appropriate volumes of the Almanac and can be filled in easily.

## CQ Weekly Report

The story of Congress as it unfolds from day to day is told in the CQ Weekly Report, which chronicles floor debate, hearings and committee action. It charts every record vote and summarizes bills acted on and bills introduced. Its coverage also includes:

**Story of the Week** — A CQ exclusive, spotlighting each week a major

trend, situation or development on the Congressional scene.

**Congressional Quiz** — A weekly question - and - answer feature putting the news in a nutshell.

**Analysis of Issues** — Regularly, CQ takes an important issue scheduled for early action and details the background, the past votes, the bills involved and the arguments of Congressmen for and against.

**Group Pressures** — CQ covers the continuing story of the pressures exerted on Congress. It presents summaries of the legislative programs of the key organizations on important bills and problems. It also lists lobbyist registrations, salaries and expenditures.

**Index** — Congressional Quarterly issues every three months a cumulative index, with cross references, to be inserted in the front of the spring-back binder containing current issues of the Weekly Report. This provides a quick check for continuing reference as new action occurs.

At the end of the year the Weekly Report and its indexes are replaced by Congressional Quarterly Almanac, which organizes the material by subject, instead of chronologically, for permanent reference.



# Special Features Of CQ Almanac

**Congressional Quarterly Almanac** presents charts and analyses of Congress not available from any other source. Here are some of its special features which with the Glossary of Congressional Terms and the explanation of How A Bill Is Passed—both in this volume—will help you to understand some of the technicalities of the operation of the United States Congress.

**Voting Charts** — When record votes are reported in the Congressional Record, the names are listed without party designation or any indication of where the Member comes from. Congressional Quarterly supplies the party labels, and lists the names of Members under each state, with Congressional district numbers for Members of the House of Representatives. At the top of each chart, the vote is broken down to show how Democrats and Republicans divided on each issue. This party breakdown is an important key to what happens in Congress, and the full record could not be obtained anywhere else without hours of work for each vote.

**CQ Poll** — When Congress is in session, Congressional Quarterly sends out ballots frequently asking the Members of Congress who were absent for important roll calls how they would have voted if they had been present. CQ poll results are incorporated in the CQ Almanac voting charts.

**Key Votes** — Consolidated Charts showing how each Representative and Senator voted on the most important roll calls of the year. This is for convenience in making a quick check of a Congressman's record, when the reader does not wish to go through all of the votes.

**Previous Votes**—Since it is difficult to find information on major votes before Congressional Quarterly began publication, the 1949 Almanac (Vol. V) also includes the votes of Members of the 81st Congress on key controversial issues from 1919 through 1944. Key votes from 1945-1951 are printed in the 1951 Almanac (Vol. VII).

**Party Unity Charts** — On most controversial issues a majority of Republicans vote one way and a majority of Democrats vote the other, but individual Congressmen often cross party lines. Congressional Quarterly keeps a running record and prints a chart showing how many times each

Representative and Senator voted with a majority of his own party when there was a party split, and how often he voted with the opposition. The charts in this volume give party unity percentages for the 79th, 80th, 81st and 82nd Congresses, 1945-1952 (see pages 64-69).

**Bipartisan Support** — Congressional Quarterly also compiles percentages of bipartisan support, showing how each Congressman voted on issues where the majority of both parties took the same side. For a Congressman's bipartisan support percentages in the 79th through 82nd Congresses, pages 70-73).

**On The Record** — Another CQ feature shows the number of times a Congressman's stand is known and unknown on all votes of the session. When he is absent for a roll call he can be paired for or against a bill, or announce how he would have voted. On major issues Congressional Quarterly polls Members whose stands are unknown to give them an additional chance to go On The Record. If a Member does not avail himself of any of these opportunities to make his stand public, a question mark is recorded opposite his name on the CQ voting charts. On The Record percentages are computed from the number of times a Congressman's position is known or unknown on all record votes during the year.

On The Record percentages for Members of four Congresses are shown on pages 74-78.

**Seniority** — A Congressman's committee assignments, chairmanships, office space and many other perquisites depend on his party seniority. CQ Almanac keeps a continuing record of seniority. Members of Congress are listed in this volume in order of seniority within their parties on pages 25-26. For a listing by states, see Vital Statistics Charts starting on page 29, CQ Almanac, Vol. VII.

Congressmen with the same political experience sworn in on the same date have the same rank. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senate service, Governorship, and House service.

**Ages** — Charts on Vital Statistics also show legislators' ages. All figures were checked with the Congressmen, but when it was impossible to get exact data — some Members

won't tell their age — an approximate age is indicated, arrived at from school graduation dates, army service and other available dates.

**Professions** — These charts also check off the professions of Members of the 82nd Congress. When they have had two or three careers in different fields this is indicated.

**Committee Coverage** — Much of the real work of Congress is handled in committee, and is fairly cut and dried by the time it reaches the floor. In addition to reporting the committee phase of legislative action in the stories on separate bills, CQ Almanac lists on pages 27-30 the members of committees in the 82nd Congress. Changes in committee rosters from time to time are reported in current CQ Weekly Reports.

**CQ Boxscore** — A chart of Programs vs. Progress shows the Administration program and just where it got in Congress. Pages 60-61 show President Truman's program for the 82nd Congress and what was done about it in the second session. The story starting on page 58 compares the progress of the Administration's program in the 80th through 82nd Congresses.

**Pressure Groups** — As part of the real story of Congress, Congressional Quarterly reports on the stands of organizations exercising their right of petition to Congress. Their opinions and recommendations on pending measures are included in the story on each bill where lobbies were active.

**Lobby Registrations** — Congressional Quarterly has listed lobby registrations since the passage of the Lobbying Act. The list for the first year of operation will be found in Congressional Quarterly Almanac Vol. III for 1947 and is continued in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, and in this volume. Lobby lists are organized by categories and include organizations represented, individuals registered and salaries.

**Lobby Expenditures** — Congressional Quarterly provides the only analysis of lobby expenditures. (See page 432 for 1951 figures.)

**Political Background** — Political highlights of 1952, list of all Senate and House candidates in the general election, party platforms, and a map of Congressional districts. (See pages 455 and 481.)

# How To Use CQ Almanac

## To Check A Congressman . . .

1. To gauge his activity, locate his name in the index. Here are listed Congressional subjects and actions in which he played a signal role. Turn to the page indicated after each citation beneath his name in the index.

2. For a quick survey of his voting on the crucial issues that were before the second session of the 82nd Congress, check for his name in the charts entitled "1952 Key Votes" on pages 53-57.

3. For a complete record of his voting in any comprehensive field—such as Labor or Foreign Policy — check the voting charts which follow each Almanac category. CQ lists every record vote for every Member of Congress. All voting charts should be checked for a Congressman's complete participation in legislative business.

4. Check the issues and votes on which he did not commit himself (marked ? on the charts). The frequency with which he registered no stand can be determined by reference to his On The Record percentage in the chart on pages 76-78. This gives the percentage of times his stand was known, whether he voted, otherwise announced his stand publicly or answered the CQ poll.

5. Check the bills he introduced. To do this, refer again to the index. Bills he introduced will be listed under his name, together with the general field to which they pertained. For a summary of the bill's purpose, and the name of the committee to which it was referred, turn to the "Bills Introduced" pages at the back of the book and locate the Congressman's name in each of the categories in which he submitted legislation. His bills are listed with his name.

6. Check his party unity. The number of times he supported his political leadership, and the number of times he opposed it, are tabulated on a percentage basis. The tables start on page 67. Charts beginning on page 71 also indicate his support of bipartisan measures.

7. Check his past record. Key votes for both sessions of the 82nd Congress start on page 55. The most significant

roll calls for 1919-1944 start on page 100 of CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949. Key votes for 1945-1951 are in Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 722-743. Further details on a Congressman's actions in the 79th Congress through the first session of the 82nd Congress will be found in Almanac Vols. I-VII.

8. Finally, evaluate your Congressman's activity in relation to his opportunities. For example, note his official position, either in committee or in his party councils, his seniority, and the data on his age and profession.

## To Check On A Bill . . .

Locate the subject, by name or description, in the index. The topic may be cross-referenced. For example, citations under the broad definition of "Controls" include the Defense Production Act, which itself has a separate index listing, more detailed. An alternative method of locating the subject is to examine the table of contents, where much broader classifications are given.

Turn to the pages indicated by the index. A complete history of the subject will be found beneath its name. Major bills are presented in the following general sequence:

1. Official number of the bill, and the number of the law it became if the bill was enacted.

2. A short description of the bill or law, including a summary of the course of its enactment, the date approved, the date it expires, if at all and the important votes. Pages are given where detailed voting charts may be found.

3. Analysis of whether the measure jibes with the platform professions of sponsoring political groups. Any Presidential requests or comments relating to the measure are given.

4. A point-by-point analysis of the measure's provisions.

5. The background and past history of the measure, with page numbers of previous Almanacs for reference.

6. The story of the bill's progress through the house of origin.

7. Summary of the bill as originally introduced by sponsors.

8. Committee action on the bill, including data on hearings, if held, and important amendments and votes affecting the bill while in committee. Majority and minority reports issued when bill was returned to the chamber are summarized.

9. Debates on the bill before passage or rejection in the house of origin. Principal debaters and all roll-call votes are given.

10. Final action on the bill in the house of origin.

11. Amendments accepted.

12. Amendments rejected.

13. Story of bill's course through chamber to which it was sent by the house of origin.

14. Committee action in this second chamber.

15. Debate.

16. Final action.

17. Amendments accepted.

18. Amendments rejected.

19. Conference proceedings in the case of differing House and Senate bills on the same subject. Outstanding points in dispute, and how they were reconciled.

20. Law enacted, including the date of the President's signature, and any comments by him on the measure.

21. Lobbying in connection with the legislation involved, including names, techniques, financing, arguments, and available information on expenditures.

In addition, state tables and other relevant data are given on some bills on which they have bearing. Procedures involving vetoed bills are fully described.

# How A Bill Is Passed

**Note:** Parliamentary terms used below are defined in the Glossary, starting page 13.

**Introduced** — Any House Member may introduce any one of several types of bills and resolutions by handing it to the clerk of the House, or placing it in a box called the hopper. A Senator first gains recognition of the presiding officer to announce the introduction of a bill. In either case, the bill is numbered, labeled with the sponsor's name, and sent to the Government Printing Office so that copies can be made for subsequent study and action. One bill sometimes carries several Senators' names; this practice does not extend to the House where each bill carries the name of one sponsor only. However, other Members may file identical measures.

**Referred** — Following introductions, a bill is referred by the House parliamentarian on the Speaker's order, or by the Senate President, to the appropriate committee. Sponsors may indicate their preferences for referral, although custom and chamber rule generally govern this. An exception is the referral of private bills, sent to whatever group is designated by their sponsors. Bills are technically considered "read for the first time" when referred to House committees.

**Committee Action** — When a bill is before a committee, it is under the sharpest Congressional focus. Its chances for passage are quickly determined — and most bills fall by the legislative roadway. For example, only 7.7 per cent of the 8,679 bills introduced in the 1st Session of the 82nd Congress became law. The others died beneath the press of more urgent measures pending, or through committee disapproval expressed simply by inaction.

Bills which are acted upon by committees, however, involve varying procedures. Committeemen may decide their course in closed or executive session, or they may hold public or private hearings to obtain testimony on the bill. An entire committee may officiate, or a subcommittee may investigate the measure, later voting on what its recommendation will be.

The full committee then votes on its recommendation to the House or Senate. This is called reporting the bill. A committee may favor a bill on reception, but amend it before reporting it. In this case, the chamber must approve, alter, or reject the committee amendments before the bill itself can be put to a vote.

**Committee Report** — Whenever a committee reports a bill, either favorably or unfavorably, it explains its reasons in a written statement, called a report, which accompanies the bill. Often committee members opposing a measure issue a dissenting minority report. Sometimes a committee refuses to act on a bill, equivalent to killing it. Where a committee majority agrees to bottle up a bill, the measure can be withdrawn from the group's purview only by a discharge petition requiring signatures of 218 House members on House bills, or by passage of a special resolution in the Senate. Discharge attempts rarely succeed.

After a bill is reported back to the house where it originated, it is placed on the calendar.

**Debate** — A bill is then brought to debate by varying procedures. If a routine measure, it may await the call of the calendar. If it is urgent or important, it can be taken up in the Senate by unanimous consent, or by a majority vote. In the House, precedence is granted if a special rule is obtained from the Rules Committee. Such rules often are debated and voted upon in the same fashion as regular bills. They are important because they specify how long the bill may be debated, and whether it may be amended from the floor. If floor amendment is banned, the bill is considered under a so-called gag rule which permits only committee members to alter its language, subject to chamber acceptance.

When a bill is debated under an open rule, amendments may be offered from the floor. Committee amendments are always taken up first, but may be changed, as may all amendments up to the second degree, i. e., a changed amendment can not be further altered. Substitute motions, however, are permissible.

Duration of debate in the House depends on whether the bill is before the Committee of the Whole or under discussion by the House proper. In the former, the amount of time agreed on for general debate is equally divided between proponents and opponents. At the end of this general discussion, the bill is read "for the second time," section by section, for amendment. Debate on each amendment is limited to five minutes. Persons debating bills considered in the House proper are allowed one hour apiece. Senate debate is usually unlimited. It can be halted only by unanimous consent, or by "cloture" which requires a two-thirds vote.

**Vote** — Voting on bills may occur

repeatedly before they are finally approved or rejected, coming in the House both on the rule for the bill, and various amendments to it. Voting on amendments often is a more illuminating test of a bill's support than the final tally. While many votes on subsections of bills are bitterly and closely contested, many of the losers often join the winners on passage of the bill itself "for the record." Often Congressmen approve final passage of bills after vigorously supporting amendments which would have scuttled them if adopted. The House and Senate vote both by untabulated voice votes, and a recorded roll call of their names, to which they answer Yea or Nay. The House also uses a standing vote, called a division, and a teller vote, when members file up the center aisle past counters.

After amendments to a bill have been voted upon, a vote may be taken on a motion to recommit the bill to committee. If carried, this vote removes the bill from the chamber's calendar. If unsuccessful, the bill then is "read for the third time," an actual reading usually is dispensed with, although an opponent of action on a House bill can delay this move by objecting, and asking for a full reading of an engrossed (certified in final form) copy of the bill. After the "third reading," the vote on final passage is taken.

The final action vote may be followed by a motion to reconsider, and this motion itself may be followed by a move to lay the motion on the table. Usually, those voting for the bill's passage vote for the tabling motion, thus safeguarding the final passage action. With that, the bill has been formally passed by the chamber.

**Transmitted** — After a bill is passed it is sent to the opposite chamber. This body may then take one of several steps. It may pass the bill as is — accepting the other chamber's amendments. It may send the bill to committee for scrutiny or alteration, or reject the entire bill, advising the opposite house of its actions. Or it may simply ignore the bill submitted while it completes work on its own version of the legislation. Often the opposite chamber makes only minor changes. If these are readily agreed to by the other house, the bill then is routed to the White House for signing.

However, if the opposite chamber basically alters the bill submitted to it, or lays the measure aside until a differing version is prepared, an intervening step is required, and the separate bill approved by each house is "sent to conference."

**Conference** — A conference undertakes to harmonize any House bill and Senate bill which relate to the same subject, but which clash in their respective legislative provisions. The conference is staffed by interested senior members appointed by the presiding officers of the two houses, from the committees which managed the bills. This charges the members of one house most familiar with the bill with the duty of maintaining their chamber's position in the face of amending actions by the conferees of the other house. Theoretically conferees are not allowed to write new legislation in reconciling the two bills before them, but this curb sometimes is by-passed. Many bills have been put into a palatable compromise form only after new language was provided by the conferees.

Frequently the ironing out of difficulties in Senate and House bills takes days or even weeks. Conferences on knotty appropriations bills sometimes are particularly drawn out.

As a conference proceeds, conferees reconcile their differences, but generally they grant concessions only insofar as they remain sure that the chamber they represent will accept the compromises. Once in a while uncertainty over this, or the positive refusal of a chamber to back down on a disputed amendment, results in an impasse, and the bills die in conference, even though each was approved by its sponsoring chamber.

Conferees sometimes go back to their respective chambers for further instructions, when they report certain portions in disagreement. Then the chamber concerned can either "recede and concur" in the amendment of the other house, or "insist on its amendment."

**Conference Report** — When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a conference report, explaining why they did — or did not — retain some amendments, and cut out others. The reports are the justifications, to their respective houses, of the actions of the conferees, and the explanations, in document form, must be submitted to each house. The conference report must be approved by each. Consequently, approval of the report is approval of the compromise bill worked out. In the order of voting on conference reports, the chamber which asked for a conference yields the other chamber the opportunity to vote first.

**Signed** — After a bill has been passed by both chambers, either in its original form or its compromise form after a conference, it is enrolled on parchment paper and sent around the Capitol for various official signatures. The Secretary of the Senate signs it to certify that the printing is correct. The Speaker of the House then signs it, followed by the Vice President in his capacity as presiding officer of the Senate.

The parchment document is then sent to the White House, where the President must sign it before it can become law. If he does not sign it within ten

days (excluding Sundays) and Congress is in session, the bill becomes law without his signature.

**Vetoes** — However, should Congress adjourn before the 10 days expire, and the President has failed to sign the measure, it does not become law. This procedure is called the pocket veto. Occasionally a President vetoes a bill by refusing to sign it and returning it to the Congress with a message stating his reasons. The message is sent to the chamber which originated the bill. If no action is taken there on the message, the bill affected dies. Frequently, however, Congress attempts to override the President's veto. This requires a two-thirds vote to make the bill law, "the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding." Debate can precede this vote, with motions permitted to lay the message on the table, postpone action on it, or refer it to committee. If the President's veto is overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses, the bill becomes law. Otherwise it is dead, and can be revived only by reintroduction and routing through the process all bills undergo.

When bills are passed finally and signed, or passed over a veto, they are given law numbers, in numerical order as they become law. There are two series of numbers, one for public and one for private laws, starting at the number "1" for each two-year term of Congress. They are then identified by law number and by Congress—i.e., Public Law 250, 82nd Congress, Private Law 21, 82nd Congress.



# Glossary of Congressional Terms

**Act** — The term for legislation which has passed both houses of Congress and has been signed by the President or passed over his veto, thus becoming law.

**Adjournment sine die** — Adjournment without definitely fixing a day for reconvening; literally "adjournment without day." Marks the official end of a Congressional session.

**Adjournment to a Day Certain** — Adjournment under a motion or resolution which fixes the next time of meeting. Neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the concurrence of the other. A session of Congress is not ended by adjournment to a day certain.

**Amendment** — Proposal of a Congressman to alter the language or stipulations in a bill or act. It is usually printed, debated, and voted upon in the same manner as a bill.

**Appeal** — A Congressman's challenge of a ruling or decision made by the presiding officer of the Senate or House. The Congressman appeals to Members of the Chamber to override the decision. If carried by a majority vote, the appeal nullifies the chair's ruling.

**Appropriation Bill** — Grants the actual monies approved by authorization bills, but not necessarily to the total permissible under the authorization bill. Normally an appropriation bill originates in the House, and is not acted on until its authorization measure is enacted. In addition to general appropriation bills, there are two specialized types. (See Deficiency and Supplemental.)

**Authorization Bill** — Authorizes a program, specifies its general aim and conduct, and puts a ceiling on monies that can be used to finance it. Usually enacted before appropriation bill is passed. (See Contract Authorization.)

**Bills** — Most legislative proposals before Congress are in the form of bills, and are designated as HR (House of Representatives) or S (Senate) according to the House in which they originate and by a number assigned in the order in which they were introduced, from the beginning of each two-year Congressional term. "Public bills" deal with general questions, and become Public Laws if approved by Congress and signed by the President. "Private bills" deal with individual matters such as claims

against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc., and become Private Laws if approved and signed.

The introduction of a bill, and its referral to an appropriate committee for action follows the process given in "How a Bill Is Passed." (See Page 11.)

In addition to bills, other proposals receive similar action by Congress. (See Concurrent Resolution, Joint Resolution, Resolution.)

**Bills Introduced** — In the Senate, any number of Senators may join in introducing a single bill. In the House, no more than one Member's name may appear on a bill. The result is that in the House many duplicate bills are introduced, only one of which is passed. Thus, a Member may have his name on a bill introduced but not on an identical bill passed. In case of identical bills introduced, the bill selected for passage is usually that sponsored by the chairman of the committee having jurisdiction, or the senior Member of the group of sponsors.

Many bills in reality are committee bills and are introduced under the name of the chairman of the committee or subcommittee as a formality. All appropriation bills fall into this category, as do many other bills, particularly those dealing with complicated, technical subjects. A committee frequently holds hearings on a number of related bills, and may agree on one of them or on an entirely new bill (see Clean Bill).

**Bills Referred** — When introduced, a bill is referred to the committee which has jurisdiction over the subject with which the bill is concerned. The appropriate reference for bills is spelled out in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Bills are referred by the Speaker in the House and the Presiding Officer in the Senate. Appeals may be made from their decisions.

**Budget** — The document sent to Congress by the President in January of each year estimating government revenue and expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year and recommending appropriations in detail. The President's Budget Message forms the basis for Congressional hearings and legislation on the year's appropriations. (See also Legislative Budget.)

**Calendar** — An agenda or list of pending business. The House uses several legislative calendars. (See Consent, Dis-

charge, House, Private and Union Calendar.)

In the Senate, all legislative matters reported from committee go on a single calendar. They are listed there in order, but may be called up irregularly by the majority leader either by a motion to do so, or by obtaining the unanimous consent of the Senate. Frequently the minority leader is consulted to assure unanimous consent. Only cloture can limit debate on bills thus called up. (See Call of the Calendar.)

The Senate also uses one non-legislative calendar, for treaties, etc. (See Executive-Calendar.)

**Calendar Wednesday** — In the House, on every Wednesday, committees are called in the order in which they appear in Rule X of the House Manual, and may call up any of their bills from the House or the Union Calendars, except bills which are privileged. General debate is limited to two hours. Bills called up from the Union Calendar are considered in Committee of the Whole. Calendar Wednesday is not observed during the last two weeks of a session, and may be dispensed with at other times — by a two-thirds vote. It usually is dispensed with.

**Call of the Calendar** — Senate bills which are not brought up by a motion or a unanimous consent agreement are brought before the Senate for action when the calendar listing them in order is "called." Bills considered in this fashion are usually non-controversial and debate is limited to five minutes on each.

**Chamber** — Meeting place for the total membership of either the House or the Senate, as opposed to the respective committee rooms.

**Clean Bill** — Frequently after a committee has finished a major revision of a bill, one of the committee members, usually the chairman, will assemble the changes plus what is left of the original bill into a new measure and introduce it as a "clean bill." The new measure which carries a new number, is then sent to the floor for consideration. This often is a timesaver, as committee-recommended changes do not have to be considered one at a time by the chamber.

**Cloture** — The process by which debate can be limited in the Senate. A motion for cloture can apply to any measure before the Senate except a proposal to change the chamber's rules of

procedure. It requires 16 Senators' signatures for introduction, and 64 votes for passage — 2/3 of the Senate membership. The motion is voted upon by a yea-nay roll call one hour after the Senate meets on the second day following introduction of the motion. If voted, cloture limits each Senator to one hour of debate.

**Committee**—A subdivision of the House or Senate which prepares legislation for action by the parent chamber, or makes investigations as directed by the parent chamber. There are several types of committees. (See Standing, Select or Special, and Watchdog.) Most standing committees are divided into subcommittees, which study legislation, hold hearings, and report their recommendations to the full committee. Only the full committee can report legislation for action by House or Senate.

**Committee of the Whole** — The working title of what is formally "The Committee of the Whole House (of Representatives) on the State of the Union." Unlike other committees, it has no fixed membership. It is comprised of any 100 or more House members who participate — on the floor of the chamber — in debating or altering legislation before the body. Such measures, however, must first have passed through the regular committees, and be on the calendar.

Technically, the Committee of the Whole considers only bills directly or indirectly appropriating money authorizing appropriation, or involving taxes or charges on the public. Actually the Committee of the Whole often considers other types of legislation. Because the Committee of the Whole need number only 100 Congressmen, a quorum is more readily attained, and business is expedited. None of the group's votes can be the time-consuming roll calls which require yeas and nays for the record.

When the full House resolves itself into the Committee of the Whole, it supplants the Speaker with a "chairman." The measure is debated or amended, with non-roll-call votes as needed. When the Committee completes its action on the measure, it dissolves itself by "rising." The Speaker returns, and the full House hears the erstwhile chairman of the Committee report that group's recommendations. The full House then acts upon them.

At this time Members may demand a roll-call vote on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

**Concurrent Resolution** — A concur-

rent resolution, designated H Con Res or S Con Res, must be passed by both houses but does not require the signature of the President and does not have the force of law. Concurrent resolutions generally are used to make or amend rules applicable to both houses or to express the sentiment of the two houses. A concurrent resolution, for example, is used to fix the time for adjournment of a Congress. It might also be used to convey the congratulations of Congress to another country on the anniversary of its independence.

**Conference** — A meeting between the representatives of the House and Senate to reconcile differences between the two houses over provisions of a bill. Members of the conference committee are appointed by the Speaker and the President of the Senate and are called "managers" for their respective chambers. A compromise version of the bill must be agreed to by a majority of the managers for each house before it can be sent up for floor action in the form of a "conference report." There it cannot be amended, and if not approved by both chambers, the bill goes back to conference. Elaborate rules govern the conduct of the conferences. (See "How a Bill Is Passed," page 11)

**Congressional Record** — The daily, printed account of proceedings in both House and Senate chambers, with expressions reported verbatim. Committee activities are not covered, excepting their reports to the parent body. Highlights of legislative action are embodied in a Digest section of the Record, and Congressmen are entitled to have their extraneous remarks printed in its appendix. They may edit and revise remarks made on the floor, and frequently do, so that quotations reported by the press are not always found in the Record.

**Consent Calendar** — Members of the House may place on this calendar any bill on the Union or House calendar which is non-controversial. Bills on the consent calendar are normally called on the first and third Mondays of each month. On the first occasion when a bill is called in this manner, consideration may be blocked by the objection of any Member. On the second time, if there are three objections, the bill is stricken from the consent calendar; if less than three Members object, the bill is given immediate consideration.

A bill on the consent calendar may be postponed in another way. A Member may ask that the measure be passed over "without prejudice." In that case, no objection is recorded against the bill, and its status on the Consent calendar remains unchanged.

A bill stricken from the Consent calendar remains on the Union or House calendar.

**Contract Authorizations** — Found in both authorization and appropriation bills, these authorizations are stop-gap provisions which permit the federal government to let contracts or obligate itself for future payments from funds not yet appropriated. The assumption is that funds will be available for payment when contracted debts come due.

**Correcting the Record** — Rules prohibit Members from changing their votes after the result has been announced. But frequently, hours, days, or months after a vote has been taken, a Member announces that he was "incorrectly recorded" and requests — and almost always gets — unanimous consent to have the vote corrected in the permanent edition of the Congressional Record. This occurs more frequently in the House than in the Senate. Errors in the text of the Record may be corrected in the same manner.

**Deficiency Appropriation** — An appropriation to cover the difference between an agency's regular appropriation and the amount deemed necessary for it to operate for the full fiscal year. Regular appropriations normally are passed in one fiscal year for the ensuing fiscal year. Deficiency appropriations are for use in the same fiscal year in which they are passed.

**Dilatory Motions** — A motion, usually made upon a technical point, for the purpose of killing time and preventing action on a bill. The rules outlaw dilatory motions, but enforcement is largely within the discretion of the presiding officer.

**Discharge a Committee** — Relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a measure before it. This is rarely a successful procedure, attempted more often in the House than in the Senate.

In the House if a committee does not report a bill within 30 days after having the bill referred to it, any Member can file a discharge petition. This petition needs the signatures of 218 members. After the required signatures have been obtained, there is a delay of seven days. Then, on the second and fourth Monday of each month, except during the last six days of a session, any Member who has signed the petition may be recognized to move that the committee be discharged. Debate on the motion to discharge is limited to 20 minutes, and, if the motion is carried, consideration of the bill becomes a matter of high privilege.

In the Senate, motions to discharge a committee are made in the form of Senate resolutions which can be called up on motion, just as are other matters of Senate business.

**Discharge Calendar** — The House calendar to which motions to discharge committees (see above) are referred when they have the necessary 218 signatures and before they are acted on.

**Discharge Resolution** — In the Senate, a special motion any Senator may introduce to relieve a committee from jurisdiction over a bill before it. Senate approval is required. In the House, a discharge resolution is introduced by the chairman of a committee whose bill is blocked in the House Rules Committee. If the chairman's resolution is approved by the House, the Rules group loses jurisdiction over the bill before it.

**Division Vote** — Same as Standing vote. (See below.)

**Enacting Clause** — Key phrase in bills saying "... therefore be it enacted that ...". A successful motion to strike it from legislation kills the measure.

**Engrossed Bill** — The final copy of a bill as passed by one chamber, with the text as amended by floor action and certified to by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate.

**Enrolled Bill** — The final copy of a bill which has been passed in the same form by both chambers. It is certified to by an officer of the house of origin (House Clerk or Senate Secretary) and then sent on for signatures of the House Speaker, the Senate President, and the U. S. President. An enrolled bill is printed on parchment.

**Executive Calendar** — This is an additional non-legislative calendar, in the Senate, on which Executive Documents such as treaties and nominations are listed.

**Executive Document** — A document, usually a treaty, sent to the Senate, by the President for consideration or ratification. These are identified for each session of Congress as Executive A, 82nd Congress, 1st Session, Executive, B, etc. They are referred to committee in the same manner as other measures. Unlike legislative documents, however, they do not die at the end of a Congress, but remain "live" proposals until acted on or withdrawn by the President.

**Executive Resolution** — A Senate resolution dealing with executive business rather than legislative, i. e., with the handling of a treaty or nomination. A motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a nomination would be made in an Executive Resolution, whereas a motion to discharge a committee from consideration of a bill would require an ordinary Senate Resolution. The Executive Resolution is not used in the House of Representatives.

**Executive Session** — Meeting of a Senate or a House committee which only the group's members are privileged to attend. Frequently witnesses appear before committees meeting in executive session, and other Congressmen may be invited, but the public and press are not allowed.

**Expenditure** — The actual expenditure of money as distinguished from the appropriation of it. Expenditures are made by the disbursing officers of the Administration; appropriations are made only by Congress. The two are rarely equal in any fiscal year; expenditures may represent money appropriated one, two or more years previously.

**Filibuster** — A time-delaying tactic used by a minority in an effort to prevent a vote on a bill which probably would pass if brought to a vote. The most common method is to take advantage of the Senate's rule for unlimited debate, but other forms of parliamentary maneuvering may be used. The stricter rules in the House make filibusters more difficult, but they are attempted from time to time through devices such as repeated demands for quorum calls.

**Fiscal Year** — Financial operations of the government are carried out in a 12-month fiscal year, beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30. The fiscal year carried the date of the calendar year in which it ends.

**Floor Manager** — A Member, usually representing sponsors of a bill, who attempts to steer it through debate and revision to a final vote in the chamber. Floor managers are usually chairmen of the committees endorsing the bill and seeking its enactment, or ranking committeemen. Managers are responsible for apportioning the time granted supporters of the bill for debating it.

**Frank** — A Congressman's facsimile signature on envelopes, used in lieu of stamps for his official outgoing mail, thus postage - free. Also the privilege of sending mail postage free.

**Germane** — Pertinence to the subject of a bill of any amendments offered. All House amendments must be germane to the bill. The Senate requires that amendments be germane only when they are to general appropriation bills, or to those being considered under cloture.

**Hearings** — Committee sessions for hearing witnesses. At hearings on legislation, witnesses usually include specialists, government officials and spokesmen for persons affected by the bills under study. Hearings pursuant to special investigations bring forth a variety of witnesses depending on the subject of the probe. Committees sometimes use their subpoena power to summon reluctant witnesses. The public and press may attend "open" hearings, but are barred from "closed" or "executive" hearings.

The committee announces its hearings, from one day to many weeks in advance, and may invite certain persons to testify. Persons who request time to testify may be turned down by the committee but most requests are honored.

**Hopper** — Box on House Clerk's desk where bills are deposited on introduction.

**House** — The House of Representatives, as distinct from the Senate, although each body is a "house" of Congress.

**House Calendar** — Listing for action by the House of Representatives of public bills which do not directly or indirectly appropriate money or raise revenue.

**Immunity** — Privilege of Congressmen to make verbal statements on the floor and in committee for which they cannot be sued or arrested for slander or libel. Also, freedom from arrest while traveling to or from sessions of Congress or on official business. Congressmen in this status may be arrested only for treason, felonies or a breach of the peace, as defined by Congressional manuals.

**Joint Committee** — A specified number of members of both House and Senate are named to joint committees to consider many matters of importance. Usually a joint committee is investigative in nature. There are a few standing joint committees such as the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.



**Joint Resolution** — A joint resolution, designated H J Res or S J Res, requires the approval of both houses and the signature of the President, just as a bill does, and has the force of law if approved. There is no real difference between a bill and a joint resolution. The latter is generally used in dealing with limited matters, such as a single appropriation for a specific purpose or the granting of Congressional approval for executive actions — for example, international executive agreements.

Joint resolutions also are used to propose amendments to the Constitution. These do not require Presidential signature, but go to the National Archives (under the General Services Administrator) to be sent to the states for ratification. They become a part of the Constitution when three-fourths of the states have ratified them.

**Journal** — The official record of the proceedings of the House and Senate. The Journal records the actions taken, but unlike the Congressional Record, it does not include the views expressed. Rules of both Houses provide for the Journal to be read and approved at the beginning of each legislative day. This is a matter of highest privilege and no other business can intervene except by unanimous consent, or, in the House, a successful motion to suspend the rules.

**Law** — An Act which has been signed by the President, or passed over his veto by the Congress. Laws are listed by number; for example, the Housing Act of 1949 (S 1070) became Public Law No. 171.

**Legislative Budget** — An appraisal by Congress of the federal spending and income for the year ahead. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, p. 362, 531) directs four committees — House Appropriations and Ways and Means and Senate Appropriations and Finance — to study the President's budget recommendations each year, then by Feb. 15, report their own recommendations. The law directs that the report be accompanied by a concurrent resolution adopting the budget and fixing a limit on the year's appropriations.

In practice, however, Congress has never complied with this statute. For 1952 action on an establishment of a joint budget committee, see p. 124.

**Legislative Day** — The "day" extending from the time either house meets after an adjournment until the time it next adjourns. Because the House nor-

mally adjourns from day to day, legislative days and calendar days usually coincide. But in the Senate, a legislative day may and frequently does, extend over several calendar days.

**Lobby**—A group seeking to influence the passage or defeat of legislation. Originally the term referred to persons frequenting the lobbies or corridors of legislative houses in order to speak to lawmakers.

The exact definition of a lobby and the activity of lobbying is matter of opinion. By some definitions, lobbying is limited to attempts at direct influence by personal interview and persuasion. Under other definitions, lobbying includes attempts at indirect influence, such as stirring members of a group to write or visit Congressmen, or attempting to create a climate of opinion favorable to a desired legislative action.

The right to attempt to influence legislation is based on the First Amendment to the Constitution, which says Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people "to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

(For court action on the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, see p. 454, this volume. For a study of lobbying, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 752-766.)

**Majority Leader**—Chief strategist and floor spokesman for the nominally controlling party in either chamber. He is elected by his party colleagues and is virtually program director for his chamber, since he speaks for its majority.

**Majority Whip**—In effect, the assistant majority leader, in House or Senate. His job is to hold marshal majority forces in line with party strategy.

**Manual** — The official handbook in each house prescribing its organization, procedures and operations in detail. The Senate Manual contains standing rules, orders, laws and resolutions affecting Senate business; the House Manual is the equivalent for the lower chamber. Both volumes contain previous codes under which Congress functioned and from which it continues to derive precedents. Committee powers are outlined. The rules set forth in the Manuals may be changed by elaborate chamber actions also specified by the Manuals.

**Marking up a Bill** — Going through a measure, usually in committee, taking it section by section, revising language, penciling in new phrases, etc.

Writing a new bill: Recopying in final form for submittal a bill that has been heavily "marked up." Sometimes this means abandoning a greatly revised bill and beginning anew. (See Clean Bill, above.)

**Minority Leader**—Floor leader for minority party. (See Majority Leader, above.)

**Minority Whip**—Performs duties of whip for minority party. (See Majority Whip, above.)

**Morning Hour** — The time set aside at the beginning of each legislative day for the consideration of regular routine business. The "hour" is of indefinite duration in the House, where it is rarely used. It lasts two hours in the Senate where it is used more frequently. The morning hour can be terminated earlier if the morning business has been completed. This business includes such matters as messages from the President, communications from the heads of departments, messages from the House, the presentation of petitions and memorials, reports of standing and select committees and the introduction of bills and resolutions.

During the first hour of the morning hour in the Senate, no motion to proceed to the consideration of any bill on the calendar is in order except by unanimous consent. During the second hour, motions can be made but must be decided without debate.

**Motion** — Request by a Congressman for any one of a wide array of parliamentary actions. He "moves" for a certain procedure, or the consideration of a measure or a vote, etc. The precedence of motions, and whether they are debatable, is set forth in the House and Senate Manuals.

**Nominations** — Names of persons appointed to office by the executive branch of the government, subject to Senate confirmation. Although most nominations win quick Senate approval, some are controversial and become the topic of hearings and debate. Sometimes Senators object to appointees for patronage reasons—for example when a nomination to a local federal job is made without consulting the Senators of the state concerned. Then a Senator may use the stock objection that the nominee is "personally obnoxious" to him. Usually other Senators join in blocking such an appointment out of courtesy to their colleague.

**One Minute Speeches** — Addresses by House members at the beginning of a legislative day. The speeches may cover any subject, but are limited strictly to one minute's duration.

**Override a Veto** — A two-thirds vote is required to override and the yeas-and-nays are required by the Constitution. The form of the question is, "Shall the bill pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding?"

**Pair** — A "gentlemen's agreement" between two lawmakers on opposite sides to withhold their votes on roll calls so their absence from Congress will not affect the outcome of record voting. Two kinds of pairs—special and general—are used; neither are counted in vote totals. The names of lawmakers pairing on a given vote and their stands, if known, are printed in the Congressional Record.

The special pair applies to one or a series of roll-call votes on the same subject. On special pairs lawmakers usually specify how they would have voted.

A general pair in the Senate, now rarely used in that chamber, applies to all votes on which the Members pairing are on opposite sides, and lasts for the length of time pairing Senators agree on. It usually does not specify a Senator's stand on a given vote.

The general pair in the House differs from the other pairs. No agreement is involved and the pair does not tie up votes. A Representative expecting to be absent may notify the House Clerk he wishes to make a "general" pair. His name then is paired arbitrarily with that of another Member desiring a general pair, and the list is printed in the Congressional Record. He may or may not be paired with a Member taking the opposite position. General pairs in the House give no indication of how a Congressman would have voted.

(See Record Vote and Stand.)

**Pocket Veto** — The act of the President in withholding his approval of a bill after Congress has adjourned. When Congress is in session, a bill becomes law without the President's signature if he does not act upon it within ten days, excluding Sundays, from the time he gets it. But if Congress adjourns within that ten-day period, the bill is killed without the President's signature.

**Point of Order** — An objection raised by a Congressman that the chamber is departing from rules governing its con-

duct of business. The objector cites the rule violated, the chair sustaining his objection if correctly made. Order is restored by the chair suspending proceedings of the chamber until it conforms to the prescribed "order of business." Often a "point of no order"—noise and disorderly conduct in the chamber—is similarly made and treated.

**Previous Question** — In this sense, a "question" is an "issue" before the House for a vote and the issue is "previous" when some other topic has superseded it in the attention of the chamber. A motion for the previous question, when carried, has the effect of cutting off all extraneous debate and forcing a vote on the subject originally at hand. If, however, the previous question is moved and carried before there has been any debate on the subject at hand and the subject is debatable, then 40 minutes of debate is allowed before the vote. The previous question is sometimes moved on a non-debatable question in order to prevent amendments. The motion for the previous question is a debate-limiting device and is not in order in the Senate.

**Private Calendar** — Private bills dealing with individual matters such as claims against the government, immigration and naturalization cases, land titles, etc. Two Members may block a private bill, which then is recommitted to committee.

Backers of a private bill thus re-committed have another recourse. The measure can be put into an "omnibus claims bill"—several private bills rolled into one. As with any bill, no part of an omnibus claims bill may be struck out without a vote. When a private bill goes back to the floor in this form, it can be defeated only by a majority of those present.

**Privilege**—Privilege relates to the rights of Congressmen, and to the relative priority of the motions and actions they may make in their respective chambers. The two are distinct, "Privileged questions" concern legislative business. "Questions of privilege" concern legislators themselves. (See below.)

**Privileged Questions** — The order in which legislative measures may be considered by Congress is governed by strict priorities. Other things being equal between two bills, for example, the one with the higher precedence according to chamber rules is considered first. It is considered more "privileged" than the other, perhaps because of its nature.

Motions are similarly ranked. A motion to table is more privileged than a motion to recommit. Thus a motion to recommit can be superseded by a motion to table, and a vote would be forced on the latter motion only. A motion to adjourn, however, would take precedence over this one, and is thus considered of the "highest privilege."

**Questions of Privilege** — These are matters affecting members of Congress individually or collectively. Congressmen singly involve questions of "personal privilege." A Member rising to a question of personal privilege is given precedence over almost all other proceedings. An annotation in the House Rules points out that the privilege of the Member rests primarily on the Constitution, which gives him a conditional immunity from arrest; and an unconditional freedom of debate in the House.

Questions affecting the rights, safety, dignity and integrity of proceedings of the House or Senate as a whole are questions of privilege of the House or Senate, as the case may be.

**Quorum** — The number of Members whose presence is necessary for the transaction of business. In the Senate and House it is a majority of the membership (when there are no vacancies, this is 49 in the Senate and 218 in the House). A quorum is 100 in the Committee of the Whole House. If a point of order is made that a quorum is not present, the only business on order is either a motion to adjourn or a motion to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to request the attendance of absentees.

**Readings of Bills** — Traditional parliamentary law required bills to be read three times before they were passed. This custom is of little modern significance except in rare instances. Normally the bill is considered to have its first reading when it is introduced and printed, by title, in the Congressional Record. Its second reading comes when consideration begins, and its third reading when action has been completed on amendments. Amendments are not in order after a bill has been declared engrossed and read for the third time, though debate may continue on the bill itself before passage.

**Recess**—Distinguished from adjournment in that a recess does not end a legislative day and therefore does not interfere with unfinished business. The rules in each house set forth certain matters to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of each legislative day. The House, which operates under much stricter rules than the Senate, usually adjourns from day to day. The Senate often recesses.

**Recommit to Committee** — A simple motion, made on the floor after deliberation on a bill, to return it to the committee which reported it. "Recommitment" is considered a death blow to the bill if approved. In the House a motion to recommit can be made only by a Member opposed to the bill, and in recognizing a Member to make the motion, the Speaker gives the minority party preference over the majority.

A motion to recommit may include instructions to the committee to report the bill again with specific amendments or by a certain date. Or the instructions may be to make a particular study with no definite deadline for final action.

**Reconsider a Vote** — A motion to reconsider the vote by which an action was taken has the effect, until it is disposed of, of suspending the action. In the Senate the motion can be made only by a Member who voted on the prevailing side of the original question, or by a Member who did not vote at all. In the House it can be made only by a Member on the prevailing side. A common practice after close votes in the Senate is a motion to reconsider followed by a motion to table the motion to reconsider. On this motion to table, Senators vote as they voted on the original question to enable the motion to table to prevail. The matter is then finally closed and further motions to reconsider are not entertained. In the House, as a routine precaution, a motion to reconsider usually is made every time a measure is passed. Such a motion almost always is tabled immediately, thus shutting off the possibility of future reconsideration except by unanimous consent. Motions to reconsider must be entered in the Senate within the next two days of actual session after the original vote has been taken. In the House they must be entered either on the same day or on the next succeeding day the House is in session.

**Record Vote** — This is a roll call of the entire chamber membership, to which each Member on the floor must answer "yea", "nay", or, if he does not wish to vote, "Present." The Constitution requires yea-and-nay votes on the question of overriding a veto. In other cases, they can be obtained by the demand of one-fifth of the Members present. In the House, the yeas-and-nays are required automatically whenever a Member objects to a non-record vote taken when a quorum was not present, if the question is one which requires a quorum. The yeas-and-nays are not taken in the Committee of the Whole.

**Report** — Both a verb and a noun, as a Congressional term. A committee which has been examining a bill re-

ferred to it by the parent chamber "reports" its finding and recommendations to the chamber when the committee returns the measure. The process is called "reporting" a bill. A "report" is the document setting forth the committee's explanations of its action. Most reports favor a bill's passage. Adverse reports are occasionally submitted, but more often, when a committee disapproves a bill, it simply fails to report it at all. When a committee report is not unanimous, the dissenting committeemen may file a statement of their views, called Minority Views and referred to as a Minority Report. Sometimes a bill is reported without recommendation.

**Rescission** — An appropriations bill rescinding, or cancelling, funds previously appropriated.

**Resolution** — A simple resolution, designated H Res or S Res, deals with matters entirely within the prerogatives of one house or the other. It requires neither passage by the other house nor approval by the President, and does not have the force of law. Most resolutions deal with the rules of one house or the other. They also are used to express the sentiments of a single house, as condolences to the family of a deceased member or to give "advice" on foreign policy or other executive business. (Also see Concurrent and Joint Resolutions.)

**Rider** — A provision tacked on to a bill, and sometimes originally a separate bill, which its sponsor hopes to get through more easily by including it in other legislation. Riders become law if the bills embodying them do. Riders providing for legislation in appropriations bills are outstanding examples, though technically banned.

**Rule** — The term has two specific Congressional meanings. A rule may be a standing order governing the conduct of House or Senate business and listed in the chamber's book of rules. The rules deal with duties of officers, order of business, admission to the floor, voting procedures, etc.

In the House, a rule also may be a decision made by its Rules Committee about the handling of a particular bill on the floor. The Committee may determine under which standing rule a bill shall be considered, or it may provide a "special rule" in the form of a resolution. If the resolution is adopted by the House, the temporary rule becomes as valid as any standing rule, and lapses only after action has been completed on the measure to which it pertains.

A special rule provides the maximum time for general debate. It may also

waive points of order against provisions of the bill in question or against specified amendments intended to be proposed to the bill. It may even forbid all amendments or all amendments except those proposed by the legislative committee which handled the bill. In this case it is known as a "closed" or "gag" rule as opposed to an "open" rule which puts no limitation on floor action, thus leaving the bill open to alteration.

**Select or Special Committee** — A committee set up for a special purpose and a limited time by resolution of either House or Senate. Most special committees are investigative in nature.

**Senate President** — Presiding officer of the upper chamber, normally the Vice-President of the U. S. In his absence, a President Pro Tempore (President for the time being) presides.

**Speaker** — The presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by its members.

**Special Session** — A session of Congress after it has adjourned sine die, completing its regular session. Special sessions are convened by the President of the U. S. under his Constitutional powers.

**Stand** — A lawmaker's position, for or against, on a given issue or vote. He can make known his stand on a roll call vote by answering "yea" or "nay," by "pairing" for or against, or by "announcing" or "declaring" his position to the House or Senate. Lawmakers also may go on record by answering the Congressional Quarterly Poll of unrecorded Congressmen on important roll calls. (See Pair and Record Vote above, and "How to Check a Congressman," p. 10, and "On the Record," p. 74.)

**Standing Committee** — A group permanently provided for by House or Senate rules. The standing committees at present are specified by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, which broadly defines their respective jurisdictions. Hard-to-classify bills are referred to the appropriate committee at the discretion of the House Speaker or President of the Senate.

**Standing Vote** — A non-record vote used in both House and Senate. A Standing Vote, also called a Division Vote, is taken as follows: Members in favor of a proposal stand and are counted by the presiding officer; then Members opposed stand and are counted. Individual votes are not recorded. In the House, the presiding officer announces the number for and against. In the Senate, usually only the result is announced.



**Strike From the Record** — Remarks made on the House floor may offend some Member, who moves that the offending words be "taken down" for the Speaker's cognizance, and then expunged from the verbatim report to be carried in the Congressional Record.

**Strike Out the Last Word** — A move whereby House Members are entitled to speak for a fixed time on a measure then being debated by the chamber. A Member gains recognition from the chair by moving to strike out the last word of the amendment or section of the bill then under consideration. The motion is perfunctory, and customarily requires no vote.

**Strike the Enacting Clause** — Each bill before Congress starts off with the phrase: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That . . ." A Member wishing to kill a bill frequently will move from the floor to "strike the enacting clause"—that first sentence — from the bill. If the action carries and the enacting clause is stricken, the bill cannot, of course, be enacted into law.

**Substitute** — A motion, an amendment, or an entire bill introduced in place of pending business. Passage of a substitute measure kills the original measure by supplanting it. A substitute may be amended.

**Supplemental Appropriation** — An appropriation supplemental to the regular appropriation, but not a deficiency. Supplemental appropriations normally are

passed after the regular appropriation, but supposedly before the fiscal year to which they apply. Deficiencies are passed in the same fiscal year to which they apply. This distinction is not always adhered to.

**Table a Bill** — The motion to "lay on the table" is not debatable in either house, and is usually a method of making a final, adverse disposition of a matter. In the Senate, however, different language is sometimes used. The motion is worded to let a bill "lie on the table." Perhaps for subsequent "picking up." This motion is more flexible, merely keeping the bill pending for later action if desired.

**Teller Vote** — In the House, Members file past tellers and are counted as "yea" or "nay" but not recorded individually. The teller vote is not used in the Senate. In the House, tellers are ordered upon demand of one fifth of a quorum. This is 44 in the House, 20 in Committee of the Whole.

**Treaties** — Executive proposals which must be submitted to the Senate for approval of two thirds of the Senators present. Before they act on such foreign policy matters, Senators may refer them to committee for scrutiny. Treaties are read three times and debated in the chamber much as are legislative enactments according to the date reported proposals.

**"Unanimous Consent"** — Synonymous with "Without Objection." (See below.)

**Union Calendar** — Bills which directly or indirectly appropriate money or

raise revenue are placed on this calendar from committee.

**Veto** — Disapproval by the President of a bill or joint resolution, other than one proposing an amendment to the Constitution. When Congress is in session, the President must veto a bill within 10 days, excluding Sundays, after he has received it; otherwise it becomes law with or without his signature. When the President vetoes a bill, he returns it to the House of its origin with a message stating his objections. The veto then becomes a question of high privilege.

**Voice Vote** — In either House or Senate, Members answer aye or no in chorus and the presiding officer decides the result. The term also is used loosely to indicate action by unanimous consent or without objection.

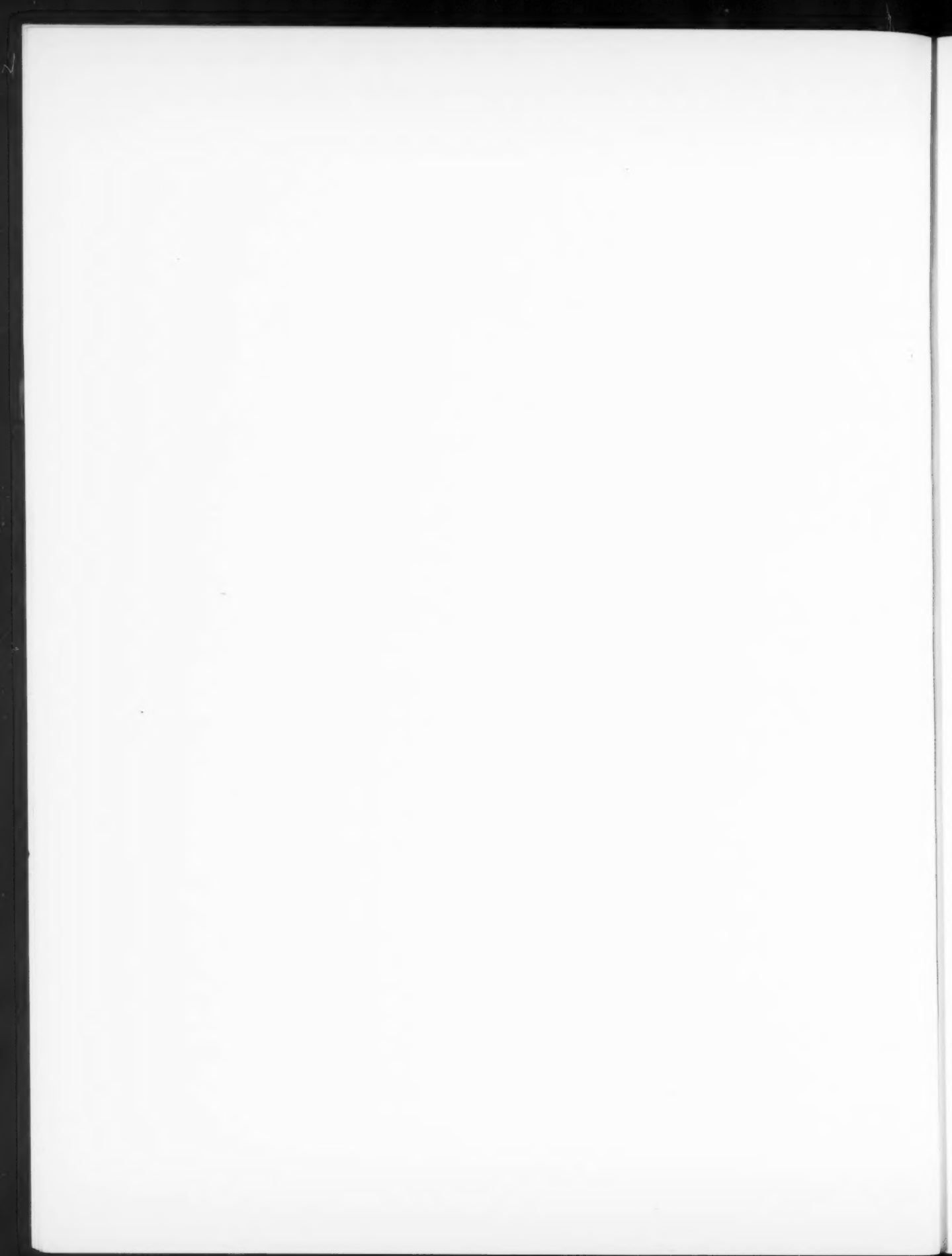
**Votes** — There are several methods by which Congressmen may register approval or disapproval of matters before them in committee or in their respective chambers. These include record (roll call), division, teller and voice votes.

**Watchdog Committee** — Several special committees informally called "watchdog" committees have been set up by Congress to make a continuing check on the administration of a particular program authorized by Congress. Some watchdog committees have joint House-Senate membership. They cannot act on legislation, but can make reports and recommendations.

**"Without Objection"** — Used in lieu of a vote on non-controversial motions, amendments, or bills, which may be passed in either the House or the Senate if no Member voices an objection.

CORRECTION—Vol. VIII, 1952: Page 19

Sixth line from bottom, Col. 2, should be transposed to become second line, Col. 3.



# **82nd CONGRESS - -**

**Organization**

**And**

**Membership**

# Officers, Party Organizations

Here is the organization lawmakers have set up to carry out legislative activities in the House and Senate. Only two of these offices — President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House—are official in the sense that they are provided for by the Constitution and the official rules of Congress.

The other assignments were established to fill the needs of the two-party political system. Though unofficial in the strict sense, most of them are listed in the official Congressional Directory. Two of the Senate groups in each party — the Policy Committee and the Conference—receive federal appropriations. The corresponding groups in the House — a Policy Committee and Caucus for each party — are aided in a similar manner by the payment of employee salaries out of federal funds.

Each party's Senate Conference and House Caucus includes all party members.

The names below are of those holding office during 1952, through the adjournment of the 82nd Congress July 7.

(For members of the official legislative committees of Congress, see page 27.)

## SENATE

President pro tempore — McKellar (D Tenn.)

Majority Leader — McFarland (D Ariz.)

Majority Whip — Johnson (D Tex.)

Minority Leader — Bridges (R N. H.)

Minority Whip—Saltonstall (R Mass.)

Chairman, Democratic Conference — McFarland.

Secretary, Democratic Conference — McMahon (Conn.)\*

Chairman, Republican Conference — Millikin (Colo.)

Secretary, Republican Conference — Young (N. D.)

\*Died after adjournment of Congress.

## Party Committees

Democratic Policy Committee — Composed of chairmen of the legislative committees, determines what legislation will be brought up on the floor and directs party policy and strategy. McFarland, Chairman.

Democratic Steering Committee — Makes Democratic committee assignments. McFarland, Chairman.

Democratic Campaign Committee — Assists Democratic candidates for the Senate, coordinates state and national campaigns. Clements (Ky.), Chairman.

Democratic Patronage Committee — In charge of patronage in the Senate. Hayden (Ariz.), Chairman.

Republican Policy Committee — Taft (Ohio), Chairman.

Republican Committee on Committees — Comparable to Democratic Steering Committee, it makes Republican Committee assignments. Butler (Neb.), Chairman.

Republican Campaign Committee — Dirksen (Ill.), Chairman.

## HOUSE

Speaker — Rayburn (D Tex.)

Majority Leader — McCormack (D Mass.)

Majority Whip — Priest (D Tenn.)

Minority Leader — Martin (R Mass.)

Minority Whip — Arends (R Ill.)

Chairman, Democratic Caucus — Cooper (Tenn.)

Chairman, Republican Conference — Hope (Kan.)

## Party Committees

Democratic Steering Committee — Comparable to the "policy" committees, it determines Democratic policy and strategy in the House. Its members each represent one of 15 regions into which the committee divides the country. Murdock (Ariz.), Chairman.

Democratic Committee on Committees — Makes Democratic Committee assignments. It is composed of Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. Cooper (Tenn.), Chairman.

Democratic Campaign Committee — Helps Democratic candidates and coordinates local and national campaigns. It is composed of one member from each state having at least one Democratic incumbent. Kirwan (Ohio), Chairman.

Democratic Patronage Committee — Walter (Pa.), Chairman.

Republican Policy Committee — Determines GOP policy and strategy in the House. Martin, Chairman.

Republican Committee on Committees — Composed of one member from each state delegation, makes GOP committee assignments. Martin, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Committee — Assists Republican candidates in their campaigns, composed of a member from each state having at least one incumbent Republican. Leonard W. Hall (N.Y.), Chairman.



# 82nd Congress—List of Members

Roster Names Lawmakers as of Adjournment, July 8, 1952

For Roll by States, See Charts, Starting Page 67

## Senate

Aiken, George D. (R Vt.)  
Anderson, Clinton P. (D N.M.)  
Bennett, Wallace (R Utah)  
Benton, William (D Conn.)  
Brewster, Owen (R Maine)  
Bricker, John W. (R Ohio)  
Bridges, Styles (R N.H.)  
Butler, John M. (R Md.)  
Butler, Hugh (R Neb.)  
Byrd, Harry Flood (D Va.)  
Cain, Harry P. (R Wash.)  
Capehart, Homer E. (R Ind.)  
Carlson, Frank (R Kan.)  
Case, Francis (R S.D.)  
Chavez, Dennis (D N.M.)  
Clements, Earle C. (D Ky.)  
Connally, Tom (D Tex.)  
Cordon, Guy (R Ore.)  
Dirksen, Everett M. (R Ill.)  
Douglas, Paul H. (D Ill.)  
Duff, James H. (R Pa.)  
Dworschak, Henry C. (R Idaho)  
Eastland, James O. (D Miss.)  
Eaton, Zales N. (R Mont.)  
Ellender, Allen J. Sr. (D La.)  
Ferguson, Homer (R Mich.)  
Flanders, Ralph E. (R Vt.)  
Frear, J. Allen, Jr. (D Del.)  
Fulbright, J. W. (D Ark.)  
George, Walter F. (D Ga.)  
Gilllette, Guy M. (D Iowa)  
Green, Theodore Francis (D R.I.)  
Hayden, Carl (D Ariz.)  
Hendrickson, Robert C. (R N.J.)  
Hennings, Thomas C. Jr. (D Mo.)  
Hickenlooper, Bourke B. (R Iowa)  
Hill, Lister (D Ala.)  
Hoey, Clyde R. (D N.C.)  
Holland, Spessard L. (D Minn.)  
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D Minn.)  
Hunt, Lester C. (D Wyo.)  
Ives, Irving M. (R N.Y.)  
Jenner, William E. (R Ind.)  
Johnson, Edwin C. (D Colo.)  
Johnson, Lyndon B. (D Tex.)  
Johnston, Olin D. (D S.C.)  
Kefauver, Estes (D Tenn.)  
Kerr, James F. (R Mo.)  
Kerr, Robert S. (D Okla.)  
Kilgore, Harley M. (D W. Va.)  
Knowland, William F. (R Calif.)  
Langer, William (R N.D.)  
Lehman, Herbert H. (D N.Y.)  
Lodge, Henry Cabot, Jr. (R Mass.)  
Long, Russell B. (D La.)  
McCarran, Pat (D Nev.)  
McCarthy, Joseph R. (R Wis.)  
McClellan, John L. (D Ark.)  
McFarland, Ernest W. (D Ariz.)  
McKellar, Kenneth (D Tenn.)  
McMahon, Brian\* (D Conn.)  
Vagnuson, Warren G. (D Wash.)  
Malone, George W. (R Nev.)  
Martin, Edward (R Pa.)  
Maybank, Burnet R. (D S.C.)  
Millikin, Eugene D. (R Colo.)  
Monroney, A. S. Mike (D Okla.)  
Moody, Blair (D Mich.)  
Morse, Wayne (R Ore.)  
Mundt, Kari E. (R S.D.)  
Murray, James E. (D Mont.)  
Neely, Matthew M. (D W. Va.)  
Nixon, Richard M. (R Calif.)  
O'Connor, Herbert R. (D Md.)  
O'Mahoney, Joseph C. (D Wyo.)  
Pastore, John O. (D R.I.)  
Robertson, A. Willis (D Va.)  
Russell, Richard B. (D Ga.)  
Saltonstall, Leverett (R Mass.)  
Schoepfel, Andrew F. (R Kan.)  
Seaton, Fred A. (R Neb.)  
Smathers, George A. (D Fla.)  
Smith, H. Alexander (R N.J.)  
Smith, Margaret Chase (R Maine)  
Sparkman, John B. (D Ala.)  
Stennis, John C. (D Miss.)  
Taft, Robert A. (R Ohio)  
Thye, Edward J. (R Minn.)  
Tobey, Charles W. (R N.H.)  
Underwood, Thomas R. (D Ky.)  
Watkins, Arthur V. (R Utah)  
Welker, Herman (R Idaho)  
Wiley, Alexander (R Wis.)  
Williams, John J. (R Del.)  
Young, Milton R. (R N.D.)

## House

Aandahl, Fred G. (R N.D.)  
Abbitt, Watkins M. (D Va.)  
Abernethy, Thomas G. (D Miss.)  
Adair, E. Ross (R Ind.)  
Addonizio, Hugh J. (D N.J.)  
Albert, Carl (D Okla.)  
Allen, A. Leonard (D La.)  
Allen, John J., Jr. (R Calif.)  
Allen, Leo E. (R Ill.)  
Andersen, H. Carl (R Minn.)  
Anderson, Jack Z. (R Calif.)  
Andresen, August H. (R Minn.)  
Andrews, George W. (D Ala.)  
Anfuso, Victor L. (D N.Y.)  
Angell, Homer D. (R Ore.)  
Arends, Leslie C. (R Ill.)  
Armstrong, O. K. (R Mo.)  
Aspinall, Wayne N. (D Colo.)  
Auchincloss, James C. (R N.J.)  
Ayres, William H. (R Ohio)  
Bailey, Cleveland M. (D W. Va.)  
Baker, Howard H. (R Tenn.)  
Bakewell, Claude I. (R Mo.)  
Barden, Graham A. (D N.C.)  
Baring, Walter S. (D Nev.)  
Barrett, William A. (D Pa.)  
Bates, Joe B. (D Ky.)  
Bates, William H. (R Mass.)  
Battle, Laurie C. (D Ala.)  
Beall, J. Glenn (R Md.)  
Beamer, John V. (R Ind.)  
Beckworth, Lindley (D Tex.)  
Belcher, Page (R Okla.)  
Bender, George H. (R Ohio)  
Bennett, Charles E. (D Fla.)  
Bennett, John B. (R Mich.)  
Bentzen, Lloyd M. (D Tex.)  
Berry, E. Y. (R S.D.)  
Betts, Jackson E. (R Ohio)  
Bishop, C. W. (Runt) (R Ill.)  
Blackney, William W. (R Mich.)  
Blatnik, John A. (D Minn.)  
Boggs, Hale (D La.)  
Boggs, J. Caleb (R Del.)  
Bolling, Richard (D Mo.)  
Bolton, Frances P. (R Ohio)  
Bonner, Herbert C. (D N.C.)  
Bosone, Reva Beck (D Utah)  
Bow, Frank T. (R Ohio)  
Boykin, Frank W. (D Ala.)  
Bramblett, Ernest K. (R Calif.)  
Bray, William G. (R Ind.)  
Brehm, Walter E. (R Ohio)  
Brooks, Overton (D La.)  
Brown, Clarence J. (R Ohio)  
Brown, Paul (D Ga.)  
Brownson, Charles B. (R Ind.)  
Bryson, Joseph R. (D S.C.)  
Buchanan, Vera (D Pa.)  
Buckley, Charles A. (D N.Y.)  
Budge, Hamer H. (R Idaho)  
Buffett, Howard H. (R Neb.)  
Burdick, Usher L. (R N.D.)  
Burleson, Omar (D Tex.)  
Burnside, M. G. (D W. Va.)  
Burton, Clarence G. (D Va.)  
Busbey, Fred E. (R Ill.)  
Bush, Alvin R. (R Pa.)  
Butler, John C. (R N.Y.)  
Byrnes, John W. (R Wis.)  
Camp, A. Sidney (D Ga.)  
Canfield, Gordon (R N.J.)  
Cannon, Clarence (D Mo.)  
Carlyle, F. Ertel (D N.C.)  
Carnahan, A. S. J. (D Mo.)  
Carrigg, Joseph L. (R Pa.)  
Case, Clifford P. (R N.J.)  
Celler, Emanuel (D N.Y.)  
Chatham, Thurmond (D N.C.)  
Chief, Frank L. (D Ky.)  
Chenoweth, J. Edgar (R Colo.)  
Chiperfield, Robert B. (R Ill.)  
Chudoff, Earl (D Pa.)  
Church, Marguerite Stitt (R Ill.)  
Clemente, L. Gary (D N.Y.)  
Clevenger, Cliff (R Ohio)  
Cole, Albert M. (R Kans.)  
Cole, W. Sterling (R N.Y.)  
Colmer, William M. (D Miss.)  
Combs, J. M. (D Tex.)  
Cooley, Harold D. (D N.C.)  
Cooper, Jere (D Tenn.)

Corbett, Robert J. (R Pa.)  
Cotton, Norris (R N.H.)  
Coudert, Frederic R., Jr. (R N.Y.)  
Cox, E. E. (D Ga.)\*  
Crawford, Fred L. (R Mich.)  
Cresser, Robert (D Ohio)  
Crumpacker, Shepard J., Jr. (R Ind.)  
Cunningham, Paul (R Iowa)  
Curtis, Carl T. (R Neb.)  
Curtis, Thomas B. (R Mo.)  
Dague, Paul B. (R Pa.)  
Davis, Clifford (D Tenn.)  
Davis, Glenn R. (R Wis.)  
Davis, James C. (D Ga.)  
Dawson, William L. (D Ill.)  
Deane, Charles B. (D N.C.)  
deGraffenried, Edward (D Ala.)  
Delaney, James J. (D N.Y.)  
Dempsey, John J. (D N.M.)  
Denny, Harmar D., Jr. (R Pa.)  
Denton, Winfield K. (D Ind.)  
Devereux, James F. S. (R Md.)  
D'Ewart, Wesley A. (R Mont.)  
Dingell, John D. (D Mich.)  
Dollinger, Isidore (D N.Y.)  
Dolliver, James I. (R Iowa)  
Dondero, George A. (R Mich.)  
Donohue, Harold D. (D Mass.)  
Donovan, James G. (D N.Y.)  
Dorn, W. J. Bryan (D S.C.)  
Doughton, Robert L. (D N.C.)  
Doyle, Clyde (D Calif.)  
Durham, Carl T. (D N.C.)  
Eaton, Charles A. (R N.J.)  
Eberharter, Herman P. (D Pa.)  
Elliott, Carl (D Ala.)  
Ellsworth, Harris (R Ore.)  
Elston, Charles H. (R Ohio)  
Engle, Clair (D Calif.)  
Evins, Joe L. (D Tenn.)  
Fallon, George H. (D Md.)  
Feighan, Michael A. (D Ohio)  
Fenton, Ivor D. (R Pa.)  
Fernandez, Antonio M. (D N.M.)  
Fine, Sidney A. (D N.Y.)  
Fisher, O. C. (D Tex.)  
Flood, Daniel J. (D Pa.)  
Fogarty, John E. (D R.I.)  
Forand, Aime J. (D R.I.)  
Ford, Gerald R., Jr. (R Mich.)  
Forrester, E. L. (D Ga.)  
Frazier, James B., Jr. (D Tenn.)  
Fugate, Tom B. (D Va.)  
Fulton, James G. (R Pa.)  
Furcolo, Foster (D Mass.)  
Gamble, Ralph A. (R N.Y.)  
Garmatz, Edward A. (D Md.)  
Gary, J. Vaughan (D Va.)  
Gathings, E. C. (D Ark.)  
Gavin, Leon H. (R Pa.)  
George, Myron V. (R Kan.)  
Golden, James S. (R Ky.)  
Goodwin, Angier L. (R Mass.)  
Gordon, Thomas S. (D Ill.)  
Gore, Albert (D Tenn.)  
Graham, Louis E. (R Pa.)  
Granahan, William T. (D Pa.)  
Granger, Walter K. (D Utah)  
Grant, George M. (D Ala.)  
Green, William J. (D Pa.)  
Greenwood, Ernest (D N.Y.)  
Gregory, Noble J. (D Ky.)  
Gross, H. R. (R Iowa)  
Gwinn, Ralph W. (R N.Y.)  
Hagen, Harold C. (R Minn.)  
Hale, Robert (R Maine)  
Hall, Edwin Arthur (R N.Y.)  
Hall, Leonard W. (R N.Y.)  
Halleck, Charles A. (R Ind.)  
Hand, T. Millet (R N.J.)  
Harden, Cecil M. (R Ind.)  
Hardy, Porter, Jr. (D Va.)  
Harris, Oren (D Ark.)  
Harrison, Burr P. (D Va.)  
Harrison, Robert D. (R Neb.)  
Harrison, William H. (R Wyo.)  
Hart, Edward J. (D N.J.)  
Harvey, Ralph (R Ind.)  
Havener, Frank E. (D Calif.)  
Hays, Brooks (D Ark.)  
Hays, Wayne L. (D Ohio)  
Hebert, F. Edward (D La.)  
Hedrick, E. H. (D W. Va.)  
Heffernan, James J. (D N. Y.)  
Heller, Louis B. (D N.Y.)  
Herlong, A. S. Jr. (D Fla.)  
Herter, Christian A. (R Mass.)  
Heseltun, John W. (R Mass.)

Hess, William E., (R Ohio)  
 Hill, William S., (R Colo.)  
 Hittings, Patrick J., (R Calif.)  
 Hinshaw, Carl, (R Calif.)  
 Hovey, Charles B., (R Iowa)  
 Hoffman, Clare E., (R Mich.)  
 Hoffman, Richard W., (R Ill.)  
 Holtfield, Chet, (D Calif.)  
 Holmes, Hal, (R Wash.)  
 Hope, Clifford R., (R Kans.)  
 Horan, Walt, (R Wash.)  
 Howell, Charles R., (D N.J.)  
 Hull, Merlin, (R Wis.)  
 Hunter, Allan Oakley (R Calif.)  
 Ikard, Frank, (D Tex.)  
 Irving, Leonard, (D Mo.)  
 Jackson, Donald L., (R Calif.)  
 Jackson, Henry M., (D Wash.)  
 James, Benjamin F., (R Pa.)  
 Jarman, John, (D Okla.)  
 Javits, Jacob K., (R N.Y.)  
 Jenison, Edward H., (R Ill.)  
 Jenkins, Thomas A., (R Ohio)  
 Jensen, Ben F., (R Iowa)  
 Johnson, Leroy, (R Calif.)  
 Jonas, Edgar A., (R Ill.)  
 Jones, Hamilton C., (D N.C.)  
 Jones, Paul C., (D Mo.)  
 Jones, Robert E., Jr., (D Ala.)  
 Jones, Woodrow W., (D N.C.)  
 Judd, Walter H., (R Minn.)  
 Karsten, Frank M., (D Mo.)  
 Kean, Robert A., (R N.J.)  
 Kearney, Bernard W., (Pat), (R N.Y.)  
 Kearns, Carroll D., (R Pa.)  
 Keating, Kenneth B., (R N.Y.)  
 Kee, Elizabeth, (D W. Va.)  
 Kelley, Augustine B., (D Pa.)  
 Kelly, Edna F., (D N.Y.)  
 Kennedy, John F., (D Mass.)  
 Keogh, Eugene J., (D N.Y.)  
 Kerr, John H., (D N.C.)  
 Kersten, Charles J., (R Wis.)  
 Kilburn, Clarence E., (R N.Y.)  
 Kilday, Paul J., (D Tex.)  
 King, Cecil R., (D Calif.)  
 King, Karl C., (R Pa.)  
 Kirwan, Michael J., (D Ohio)  
 Klein, Arthur G., (D N.Y.)  
 Kluczynski, John C., (D Ill.)  
 Lane, Thomas J., (D Mass.)  
 Lanham, Henderson, (D Ga.)  
 Lantaff, Bill, (D Fla.)  
 Larcade, Henry D., (D La.)  
 Latham, Henry J., (R N.Y.)  
 LeCompte, Karl M., (R Iowa)  
 Lesinski, John, Jr., (D Mich.)  
 Lind, James F., (D Pa.)  
 Loure, Harold O., (R S.D.)  
 Lucas, Wingate H., (D Tex.)  
 Lytle, John E., Jr., (D Tex.)  
 McCarthy, Eugene J., (D Minn.)  
 McConnell, Samuel K., Jr., (R Pa.)  
 McCormack, John W., (D Mass.)  
 McCulloch, William M., (R Ohio)  
 McDonough, Gordon L., (R Calif.)  
 McGrath, Christopher C., (D N.Y.)  
 McGregor, J. Harry, (R Ohio)  
 McGuire, John A., (D Conn.)  
 McIntire, Clifford G., (R Maine)  
 McKinnon, Clinton D., (D Calif.)  
 McMillan, John L., (D S.C.)  
 McMullen, Chester B., (D Fla.)  
 McVey, William E., (R Ill.)  
 Machrowicz, Thaddeus M., (D Mich.)  
 Mack, Peter F., Jr., (D Ill.)  
 Mack, Russell V., (R Wash.)  
 Madden, Ray J., (D Ind.)  
 Magee, Clare, (D Mo.)  
 Mahon, George H., (D Tex.)  
 Mansfield, Mike, (D Mont.)  
 Marshall, Fred, (D Minn.)

Martin, Joseph W., Jr., (R Mass.)  
 Martin, Thomas E., (R Iowa)  
 Mason, Noah M., (R Ill.)  
 Meader, George, (R Mich.)  
 Merrow, Chester E., (R N.H.)  
 Miller, A. L., (R Neb.)  
 Miller, Edward T., (R Md.)  
 Miller, George P., (D Calif.)  
 Miller, William E., (R N.Y.)  
 Mills, Wilbur D., (D Ark.)  
 Mitchell, Hugh E., (D Wash.)  
 Morano, Albert P., (R Conn.)  
 Morgan, Thomas E., (D Pa.)  
 Morris, Toby, (D Okla.)  
 Morrison, James H., (D La.)  
 Morton, Thurston Ballard, (R Ky.)  
 Moulder, Morgan M., (D Mo.)  
 Multer, Abraham J., (D N.Y.)  
 Munma, Walter M., (R Pa.)  
 Murdock, John R., (D Ariz.)  
 Murphy, James J., (D N.Y.)  
 Murray, Tom, (D Tenn.)  
 Nelson, Charles P., (R Maine)  
 Nicholson, Donald W., (R Mass.)  
 Norblad, Walter, (R Ore.)  
 Norrell, W. F., (D Ark.)  
 O'Brien, George D., (D Mich.)  
 O'Brien, Leo W., (D N.Y.)  
 O'Brien, Thomas J., (D Ill.)  
 O'Hara, Joseph P., (R Minn.)  
 O'Konski, Alvin E., (R Wis.)  
 O'Neill, Harry P., (D Pa.)  
 Osmer, Frank C., Jr., (R N.J.)  
 Ostertag, Harold C., (R N.Y.)  
 O'Toole, Donald L., (D N.Y.)  
 Passman, Otto E., (D La.)  
 Patman, Wright, (D Tex.)  
 Patten, Harold A., (D Ariz.)  
 Patterson, James T., (R Conn.)  
 Perkins, Carl D., (D Ky.)  
 Philbin, Phillip J., (D Mass.)  
 Phillips, John, (R Calif.)  
 Poage, W. R., (D Tex.)  
 Polk, James G., (D Ohio)  
 Potter, Charles E., (R Mich.)  
 Poulson, Norris, (R Calif.)  
 Powell, Adam C., Jr., (D N.Y.)  
 Preston, Prince H., Jr., (D Ga.)  
 Price, Melvin, (D Ill.)  
 Priest, J. Percy, (D Tenn.)  
 Prouty, Winston L., (R Vt.)  
 Rabaut, Louis C., (D Mich.)  
 Radwan, Edmund P., (R N.Y.)  
 Rains, Albert, (D Ala.)  
 Ramsay, Robert L., (D W. Va.)  
 Rankin, John E., (D Miss.)  
 Rayburn, Sam, (D Tex.)  
 Reams, Frazier, (I Ohio)  
 Redden, Monroe M., (D N.C.)  
 Reece, B. Carroll, (R Tenn.)  
 Reed, Chauncey W., (R Ill.)  
 Reed, Daniel A., (R N.Y.)  
 Rees, Edward H., (R Kan.)  
 Regan, Ken, (D Tex.)  
 Rhodes, George M., (D Pa.)  
 Ribicoff, A. A., (D Conn.)  
 Richards, James P., (D S.C.)  
 Riehlman, R. Walter, (R N.Y.)  
 Riley, John J., (D S.C.)  
 Rivers, L. Mendel, (D S.C.)  
 Roberts, Kenneth A., (D Ala.)  
 Robeson, Edward J., Jr., (D Va.)  
 Rodino, Peter W., Jr., (D N.J.)  
 Rogers, Byron G., (D Colo.)  
 Rogers, Dwight L., (D Fla.)  
 Rogers, Edith Nourse, (R Mass.)  
 Rogers, Walter, (D Tex.)  
 Rooney, John J., (D N.Y.)  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., Jr., (D N.Y.)  
 Ross, Robert Tripp, (R N.Y.)  
 Sabbath, Adolph J., (D Ill.)  
 Sadiak, Antoni N., (R Conn.)

St. George, Katharine, (R N.Y.)  
 Sasscer, Lansdale G., (D Md.)  
 Saylor, John P., (R Pa.)  
 Schenck, Paul F., (R Ohio)  
 Scott, Hardie, (R Pa.)  
 Scott, Hugh D., Jr., (R Pa.)  
 Scrivner, Errett P., (R Kans.)  
 Scudder, Hubert B., (R Calif.)  
 Secrest, Robert T., (D Ohio)  
 Seely-Brown, Horace, Jr., (R Conn.)  
 Shafer, Paul W., (R Mich.)  
 Sheehan, Timothy P., (R Ill.)  
 Shelley, John F., (D Calif.)  
 Sheppard, Harry E., (D Calif.)  
 Short, Dewey, (R Mo.)  
 Sieminski, Alfred D., (D N.J.)  
 Sikes, Robert L. F., (D Fla.)  
 Simpson, Richard M., (R Pa.)  
 Simpson, Sid, (R Ill.)  
 Sittler, Edward L., Jr., (R Pa.)  
 Smith, Frank E., (D Miss.)  
 Smith, Howard W., (D Va.)  
 Smith, Lawrence H., (R Wis.)  
 Smith, Wint, (R Kan.)  
 Spence, Brent, (D Ky.)  
 Springer, William L., (R Ill.)  
 Stagers, Harley O., (D W. Va.)  
 Stanley, Thomas B., (D Va.)  
 Steed, Tom, (D Okla.)  
 Stigler, William G., (D Okla.)\*  
 Stockman, Lowell, (R Ore.)  
 Sutton, Pat, (D Tenn.)  
 Taber, John, (R N.Y.)  
 Tackett, Boyd, (D Ark.)  
 Talle, Henry O., (R Iowa)  
 Taylor, Dean P., (R N.Y.)  
 Teague, Olin E., (D Tex.)  
 Thomas, Albert, (D Tex.)  
 Thompson, Clark W., (D Tex.)  
 Thompson, Ruth, (R Mich.)  
 Thornberry, Homer, (D Tex.)  
 Tollefson, Thor C., (R Wash.)  
 Trimble, James W., (D Ark.)  
 Vall, Richard B., (R Ill.)  
 Van Pelt, William K., (R Wis.)  
 Van Zandt, James E., (R Pa.)  
 Velde, Harold H., (R Ill.)  
 Vinson, Carl, (D Ga.)  
 Vorys, John M., (R Ohio)  
 Vursell, Charles W., (R Ill.)  
 Walter, Francis E., (D Pa.)  
 Watts, John C., (D Ky.)  
 Weichel, Alvin F., (R Ohio)  
 Welch, Phil J., (D Mo.)  
 Werdel, Thomas H., (R Calif.)  
 Wharton, J. Ernest, (R N.Y.)  
 Wheeler, W. M., (Doni), (D Ga.)  
 Whitten, Jamie L., (D Miss.)  
 Wickersham, Victor, (D Okla.)  
 Widnall, William B., (R N.J.)  
 Wier, Roy W., (D Minn.)  
 Wigglesworth, Richard B., (R Mass.)  
 Williams, John Bell, (D Miss.)  
 Williams, William R., (R N.Y.)  
 Willis, Edwin E., (D La.)  
 Wilson, Earl, (R Ind.)  
 Wilson, J. Frank, (D Tex.)  
 Winstead, Arthur, (D Miss.)  
 Withrow, Gardner R., (R Wis.)  
 Wolcott, Jesse P., (R Mich.)  
 Wolverton, Charles A., (R N.J.)  
 Wood, John S., (D Ga.)  
 Wood, John T., (R Idaho)  
 Woodruff, Roy O., (R Mich.)  
 Yates, Sidney R., (D Ill.)  
 Yorty, Samuel W., (D Calif.)  
 Zablocki, Clement J., (D Wis.)  
**DELEGATES**  
 Bartlett, E. L., (D Alaska)  
 Farrington, Joseph R., (R Hawaii)  
 Fernos-Isern, A., (Pop-Dem. Puerto Rico)  
 \*Died after adjournment

# Congressional Seniority

(AS OF JULY 7, 1952)

Rank is determined according to the date the Member is sworn in. If Members are sworn the same day, then those with prior political experience take precedence. Counted as political experience, in order of importance, are Senate service, Governorship, and House service. Dates below refer to beginning of present service.

## SENATE DEMOCRATS

1. McKellar (Tenn.) (Three House terms previously)—March 4, 1917.
2. George (Ga.)—Nov. 8, 1922.
3. Hayden (Ariz.) (Eight House terms previously)—March 4, 1927.
4. Connally (Tex.) (Six House terms previously)—March 4, 1929.
5. Russell (Ga.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 12, 1933.
6. Byrd (Va.) (ex-Governor)—March 4, 1933.
7. McCarran (Nev.)—March 4, 1933.
8. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)—Jan. 1, 1934.
9. Murray (Mont.)—Nov. 7, 1934.
10. Chavez (N.M.) (Two House terms previously)—May 11, 1935.
11. Green (R.I.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1937.
12. Johnson (Colo.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1937.
13. Ellender (La.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
14. Hill (Ala.) (Eight House terms previously)—Jan. 11, 1938.
15. Kilgore (W.Va.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
16. McFarland (Ariz.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
17. Maybank (S.C.) (ex-Governor)—Nov. 5, 1941.
18. Eastland (Miss.) (previous Senate service of three months in 1941)—Jan. 3, 1943.
19. McClellan (Ark.) (Two House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1943.
20. Magnuson (Wash.) (Four House terms previously)—Dec. 14, 1944.
21. Hoyer (N.C.) (ex-Governor one House term previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
22. Johnston (S.C.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1945.
23. Fulbright (Ark.) (One House term previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
24. McMahon (Conn.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
25. Holland (Fla.) (ex-Governor)—Sept. 25, 1946.
26. Robertson (Va.) (Seven House terms previously)—Nov. 6, 1946.
27. Sparkman (Ala.) (Six House terms previously)—Nov. 6, 1946.
28. O'Connor (Md.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1947.
29. Stennis (Miss.)—Nov. 5, 1947.
30. Long (La.)—Dec. 31, 1948.
31. Neely (W.Va.) (Previous Senate service; ex-Governor, four House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
32. Gillette (Iowa) (previous service in Senate and two terms in House)—Jan. 3, 1949.
33. Hunt (Wyo.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1949.
34. Kerr (Okla.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1949.
35. Johnson (Tex.) (six House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
36. Kefauver (Tenn.) (five House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
37. Anderson (N.M.) (three House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
38. Douglas (Ill.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
39. Frear (Del.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
40. Humphrey (Minn.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
41. Lehman (N.Y.) (ex-Governor)—Nov. 9, 1949.
42. Benton (Conn.)—Dec. 17, 1949.
43. Clements (Ky.) (ex-Governor; two House terms previously)—Nov. 27, 1950.
44. Smith (N.C.)—Nov. 27, 1950.
45. Pastore (R.I.) (ex-Governor; two House terms previously)—Dec. 19, 1950.
46. Monroney (Okla.) (six House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
47. Hennings (Mo.) (three House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
48. Smathers (Fla.) (two House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
49. Underwood (Ky.) (two House terms previously)—March 19, 1951.
50. Moody (Mich.)—April 25, 1951.

## SENATE REPUBLICANS

1. Bridges (N.H.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
2. Tobey (N.H.) (ex-Governor; three House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1939.
3. Taft (Ohio)—Jan. 3, 1939.
4. Wiley (Wis.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
5. Brewster (Maine) (ex-Governor; three House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1941.
6. Langer (N.D.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1941.
7. Butler (Neb.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
8. Aiken (Vt.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 10, 1941.
9. Millikin (Colo.)—Dec. 20, 1941.
10. Ferguson (Mich.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
11. Cordon (Ore.)—March 4, 1944.
12. Smith (N.J.)—Dec. 7, 1944.

13. Hickenlooper (Iowa) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1945.
14. Capehart (Ind.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
15. Morse (Ore.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
16. Saltonstall (Mass.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 4, 1945.
17. Young (N.D.)—March 12, 1945.
18. Knowland (Calif.)—Aug. 26, 1945.
19. Flanders (Vt.)—Nov. 1, 1946.
20. Cain (Wash.)—Dec. 26, 1946.
21. Lodge (Mass.) (ex-Senator)—Jan. 3, 1947.
22. Jenner (Ind.) (ex-Senator)—Jan. 3, 1947.
23. Bricker (Ohio) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1947.
24. Martin (Pa.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1947.
25. Thye (Minn.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1947.
26. Ecton (Mont.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
27. Ives (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
28. Kem (Mo.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
29. McCarthy (Wis.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
30. Malone (Nev.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
31. Watkins (Utah)—Jan. 3, 1947.
32. Williams (Del.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
33. Mundt (S.D.) (five House terms previously)—Dec. 31, 1948.
34. Schoeppel (Kan.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 3, 1949.
35. Smith (Maine) (five House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
36. Hendrickson (N.J.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
37. Dworshak (Idaho) (ex-Senator; four House terms previously)—Oct. 14, 1949.
38. Carlson (Kan.) (ex-Governor; six House terms previously)—Nov. 29, 1950.
39. Nixon (Calif.) (two House terms previously)—Dec. 1, 1950.
40. Dirksen (Ill.) (eight House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
41. Case (S.D.) (seven House terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1951.
42. Bennett (Utah)—Jan. 3, 1951.
43. Butler (Md.)—Jan. 3, 1951.
44. Welker (Idaho)—Jan. 3, 1951.
45. Duff (Pa.) (ex-Governor)—Jan. 16, 1951.
46. Seaton (Neb.)—Jan. 8, 1952.
47. Abernethy (Miss.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
48. Dawson (Ill.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
49. Felghan (Ohio)—Jan. 3, 1943.
50. Fernandez (N.M.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
51. Fisher (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
52. Gordon (Ill.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
53. Hays (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
54. Hollifield (Calif.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
55. Larcade (La.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
56. Madden (Ind.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
57. Mansfield (Mont.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
58. Morrison (La.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
59. Murray (Tenn.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
60. Philbin (Mass.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
61. Winstead (Miss.)—Jan. 3, 1943.
62. Engle (Calif.)—Aug. 31, 1943.
63. Andrews (Ala.)—March 14, 1944.
64. Stigler (Okla.)—March 28, 1944.
65. Rooney (N.Y.)—June 6, 1944.
66. Gore (Tenn.) (three terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
67. Wood (Ga.)—(two terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
68. Haveren (Calif.) (two terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
69. Fogarty (R.I.) (two terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
70. Sikes (Fla.) (two terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1945.
71. Chelf (Ky.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
72. Combs (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
73. Fallon (Md.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
74. Hedrick (W. Va.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
75. Lytle (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
76. Miller (Calif.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
77. Morgan (Pa.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
78. Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
79. Price (Ill.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
80. Rains (Ala.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
81. Rogers (Fla.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
82. Trimble (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1945.
83. Gary (Va.)—March 6, 1945.
84. Klein (N.Y.) (two terms previously)—Feb. 19, 1946.
85. Teague (Tex.)—Aug. 24, 1946.
86. Stanley (Va.)—Nov. 5, 1946.
87. Harrison (Va.)—Nov. 6, 1946.
88. Boggs (La.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
89. Albert (Okla.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
90. Battle (Ala.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
91. Blatnik (Minn.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
92. Burleson (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
93. Davis (Ga.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
94. Deane (N.C.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
95. Donohue (Mass.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
96. Evans (Tenn.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
97. Hardy, Jr. (Va.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
98. H. C. Jones (N.C.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
99. Karsten (Mo.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
100. Kennedy (Mass.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
101. Latham (Ga.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
102. Lucas (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
103. Morris (Okla.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
104. Passman (La.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
105. Preston, Jr. (Ga.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
106. Redden (N.C.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
107. Wheeler (Ga.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
108. Williams (Miss.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
109. Wilson (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1947.
110. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)—Jan. 28, 1947.
111. Garmatz (Md.)—July 15, 1947.
112. Thompson (Tex.) (one term previously)—Aug. 23, 1947.
113. Regan (Tex.)—Aug. 23, 1947.
114. Multer (N.Y.)—Nov. 4, 1947.
115. Abbott (Va.)—Feb. 17, 1948.
116. Bentsen, Jr. (Tex.)—Dec. 31, 1948.
117. Burton (Va.)—Dec. 31, 1948.
118. Jones (Mo.)—Dec. 31, 1948.
119. Mitchell (Wash.) (ex-Senator)—Jan. 3, 1949.
120. Rabaut (Mich.) (six terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
121. Polk (Ohio) (five terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
122. Ramsay (W. Va.) (five terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
123. Secrest (Ohio) (five terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
124. O'Brien (Mich.) (four terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
125. Wickersham (Okla.) (three terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
126. Bailey (W. Va.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
127. Barrett (Pa.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
128. Carnahan (Mo.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
129. Delaney (N.Y.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
130. Doyle (Calif.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
131. Flood (Pa.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
132. Granahan (Pa.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
133. Green, Jr. (Pa.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1949.
134. Addonizio (N.J.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
135. Aspinall (Colo.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
136. Baring (Nev.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
137. Bennett (Fla.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
138. Bolling (Mo.)—Jan. 3, 1949.
139. Bosone (Utah)—Jan. 3, 1949.
140. Buyside (W.Va.)—Jan. 3, 1949.

## HOUSE DEMOCRATS

1. Sabath (Ill.)—March 4, 1907.
2. Doughton (N.C.)—March 4, 1911.
3. Rayburn (Tex.)—March 4, 1913.
4. Vinson (Ga.)—Nov. 3, 1914.
5. Rankin (Miss.)—March 4, 1921.
6. Crosser (Ohio) (three terms previously)—March 4, 1923.
7. Cannon (Mo.)—March 4, 1923.
8. Celler (N.Y.)—March 4, 1923.
9. Kerr (N.C.)—Nov. 6, 1923.
10. Cox (Ga.)—March 4, 1925.
11. McCormack (Mass.)—Nov. 6, 1928.
12. Cooper (Tenn.)—March 4, 1929.
13. Patman (Tex.)—March 4, 1929.
14. Smith (Va.)—March 4, 1931.
15. Spence (Ky.)—March 4, 1931.
16. Colmer (Miss.)—March 4, 1933.
17. Dingell (Mich.)—March 4, 1933.
18. Richards (S.C.)—March 4, 1933.
19. Walter (Pa.)—March 4, 1933.
20. Brown (Ga.)—July 5, 1933.
21. Cooley (N.C.)—July 7, 1934.
22. Barden (N.C.)—Jan. 3, 1935.
23. Buckley (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1935.
24. Hart (N.J.)—Jan. 3, 1935.
25. Mahon (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1935.
26. Boykin (Ala.)—July 30, 1935.
27. Allen (La.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
28. Brooks (La.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
29. Eberharter (Pa.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
30. Gregory (Ky.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
31. Keogh (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
32. Kirwan (Ohio)—Jan. 3, 1937.
33. Murdock (Ariz.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
34. O'Toole (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
35. Poage (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
36. Sheppard (Calif.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
37. Thomas (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1937.
38. Thomas (Ky.)—June 4, 1938.
39. Grant (Ala.)—June 14, 1938.
40. Beckworth (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
41. Bryson (S.C.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
42. Durham (N.C.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
43. Gathings (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
44. Kilday (Tex.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
45. McMillan (S.C.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
46. Mills (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
47. Norrell (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1939.
48. Sasser (Md.)—Feb. 3, 1939.
49. Camp (Ga.)—Aug. 1, 1939.
50. Davis (Tenn.)—Feb. 15, 1940.
51. Bonner (N.C.)—Nov. 5, 1940.
52. Forand (R.I.) (one term previously)—Jan. 3, 1941.
53. Granger (Utah)—Jan. 3, 1941.
54. Harris (Ark.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
55. Hebert (La.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
56. Heffernan (N.Y.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
57. Jackson (Wash.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
58. Kelley (Pa.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
59. Priest (Tenn.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
60. Rivers (S.C.)—Jan. 3, 1941.
61. Whitten (Miss.)—Nov. 4, 1941.
62. Lane (Mass.)—Dec. 30, 1941.
63. King (Calif.)—Aug. 25, 1942.
64. O'Brien (Ill.) (three terms previously)—Jan. 3, 1943.

- Carlyle (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Chatham (N.C.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Chudoff (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Clemente (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 de Graffenreid (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Denton (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Dollinger (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Elliott (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Frazier (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Fugate (Va.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Furcolo (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Hays (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Herlong (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Howell (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Irving (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Lind (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Mack (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Magee (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Marshall (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 McCarthy (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 McGrath (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 McGuire (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 McKinnon (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Moulder (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Murphy (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 O'Neill (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Patten (Ariz.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Perkins (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Rhodes (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Ribicoff (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Rodino, Jr. (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Staggers (W.Va.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Steed (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Sutton (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Tackett (Ark.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Thornberry (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Welch (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Wier (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Willis (La.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Yates (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Zablocki (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 60. Heller (N.Y.) — Feb. 15, 1949.  
 61. Roosevelt (N.Y.) — May 17, 1949.  
 62. Shelley (Calif.) — Nov. 8, 1949.  
 Kelly (N.Y.) — Nov. 8, 1949.  
 63. Robeson (Va.) — May 2, 1950.  
 64. W. Jones (N.C.) — Nov. 7, 1950.  
 65. Dempsey (N.M.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 66. Riley (S.C.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 67. Dorn (S.C.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 68. Anfuoso (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Donovan (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Fine (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Forrester (Ga.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Jarman (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Kluczynski (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Lantaff (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Lesinski (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 McMullen (Fla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Machrowicz (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Roberts (Ala.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Rogers (Colo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Rogers (Tex.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Sieminski (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Smith (Miss.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Yorty (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 69. Greenwood (N.Y.) — Jan. 12, 1951.  
 70. Watts (Ky.) — April 23, 1951.  
 71. Kee (W.Va.) — July 26, 1951.  
 72. Buchanan (Pa.) — Aug. 1, 1951.  
 73. Ikard (Tex.) — Sept. 17, 1951.  
 74. O'Brien (N.Y.) — April 9, 1952.

## HOUSE REPUBLICANS

1. Reed (N.Y.) — March 4, 1919.  
 2. Woodruff (Mich.) — March 4, 1921.  
 3. Taber (N.Y.) — March 4, 1923.  
 4. Eaton (N.J.) — March 4, 1925.  
 Jenkins (Ohio) — March 4, 1925.  
 Martin, Jr. (Mass.) — March 4, 1925.  
 5. Rogers (Mass.) — June 30, 1925.  
 6. Hope (Kan.) — March 4, 1927.  
 Wolverton (N.J.) — March 4, 1927.  
 7. Wigglesworth (Mass.) — Nov. 6, 1928.  
 8. Wolcott (Mich.) — March 4, 1931.  
 9. Allen (Ill.) — March 4, 1933.  
 10. Dondero (Mich.) — March 4, 1933.  
 Andersen (Minn.) (four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 11. Hull (Wis.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 Short (Mo.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 12. Arends (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 Cole (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 Crawford (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1935.

- Hoffman (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 Reed (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1935.  
 13. Halleck (Ind.) — Jan. 29, 1935.  
 14. Mason (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1937.  
 Rees (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1937.  
 Shafer (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1937.  
 15. Simpson (Pa.) — May 11, 1937.  
 16. Gamble (N.Y.) — Nov. 2, 1937.  
 17. Blackney (Mich.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 18. Anderson (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Anderson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Angell (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Brown (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Chipfield (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Clevenger (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Curtis (Neb.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Elston (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Fenton (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Graham (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 L. W. Hall (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Hinshaw (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Jensen (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Kean (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 LeCompte (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Martin (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Talle (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 Vorys (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1939.  
 19. E. A. Hall (N.Y.) — Nov. 7, 1939.  
 20. Kilburn (N.Y.) — Feb. 13, 1940.  
 21. Bolton (Ohio) — Feb. 27, 1940.  
 McGregor (Ohio) — Feb. 27, 1940.  
 22. Bishop (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 Canfield (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 Cunningham (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 Hill (Colo.) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 O'Hara (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 Wilson (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1941.  
 23. Smith (Wis.) — Aug. 29, 1941.  
 24. Auchincloss (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Beall (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Brehm (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Ellsworth (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Gavin (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Goodwin (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Hagen (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Hale (Maine) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Herter (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Hoeven (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Holmes (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Horan (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Johnson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Judd (Minn.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Kearney (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Merrow (N.H.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Miller (Neb.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 O'Konski (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Phillips (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Simpson (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Stockman (Ore.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Taylor (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Vursell (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Weichel (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1943.  
 Scrivner (Kan.) — Sept. 14, 1943.  
 26. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.) — Jan. 18, 1944.  
 27. Corbett (Pa.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 28. Byrnes (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Case (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Cole (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Dolliver (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Fulton (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Gwinn (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Hand (N.J.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Hesilton (Mass.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 Latham (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 McDonough (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1945.  
 29. D'Ewart (Mont.) — June 5, 1945.  
 30. Norblad (Ore.) — Jan. 11, 1946.  
 31. Van Zandt (Pa.) (three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 32. Hugh Scott, Jr. (Pa.) (two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 33. Bennett (Mich.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Poulson (Calif.) (one term previously) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 34. Allen, Jr. (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Boggs (Del.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Bramblett (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Cotton (N.H.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Coudert, Jr. (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Dague (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Jackson (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Javits (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Jenison (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Kearns (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Keating (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Miller (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Morton (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Patterson (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1947.

- Riehlman (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Sadiak (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 St. George (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Hardie Scott (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Smith (Kan.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 Tollefson (Wash.) — Jan. 3, 1947.  
 35. Davis (Wis.) — April 22, 1947.  
 36. Mack (Wash.) — June 7, 1947.  
 37. Potter (Mich.) — Aug. 26, 1947.  
 38. Harvey (Ind.) — Nov. 4, 1947.  
 McCulloch (Ohio) — Nov. 4, 1947.  
 39. Nicholson (Mass.) — Nov. 18, 1947.  
 40. Burdick (N.D.) (Five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 41. Withrow (Wis.) (4 terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 42. Ford (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Golden (Ky.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Gross (Iowa) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Harden (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Hoffman (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 James (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Jonas (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Love (S.D.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Nelson (Maine) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Scudder (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Velde (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 Werdel (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1949.  
 43. Saylor (Pa.) — Sept. 13, 1949.  
 44. Widnall (N.J.) — Feb. 6, 1950.  
 45. Bates (Mass.) — Feb. 14, 1950.  
 46. George (Kan.) — Nov. 7, 1950.  
 47. Andahl (N.D.) (ex-governor) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 48. Reece (Tenn.) (12 terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 49. Hess (Ohio) (Nine terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 50. Bender (Ohio) (Five terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 51. Butler (N.Y.) (Four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Chapoweth (Colo.) (Four terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 52. Buffett (Neb.) (Three terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 53. Busbey (Ill.) (Two terms previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 54. Kersten (Wis.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Seely-Brown (Conn.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 55. Vall (Ill.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Adair (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Armatrong (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Ayres (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Baker (Tenn.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Beamer (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Belcher (Okla.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Berry (S.D.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Betts (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Bow (Ohio) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Bray (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Brownson (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Budge (Idaho) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Bush (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Church (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Crumpacker, Jr. (Ind.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Curtis (Mo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Denny, Jr. (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Devereux (Md.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Harrison (Wyo.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Hillings (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Hunter (Calif.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 McVey (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Meader (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Miller (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Morano (Conn.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Mumma (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Ostertag (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Prouty (Vt.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Radwan (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Sheehan (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Sittler, Jr. (Pa.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Springer (Ill.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Thompson (Mich.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Van Pelt (Wis.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Wharton (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Williams (N.Y.) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 Wood (Idaho) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 56. Bakewell (Mo.) — (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1951.  
 57. Osmer (N.J.) (One term previously) — Jan. 3, 1952.  
 58. Carrigg (Pa.) — Jan. 8, 1952.  
 Harrison (Neb.) — Jan. 8, 1952.  
 King (Pa.) — Jan. 8, 1952.  
 McIntire (Maine) — Jan. 8, 1952.  
 Schenck (Ohio) — Jan. 8, 1952.  
 59. Ross (N.Y.) (One term previously) — Feb. 26, 1952.  
 \* — Died since July 7, 1952.



# Committees Of The 82nd Congress

Members listed as of adjournment, July 7, 1952.

\* Shows Member died after adjournment.

## SENATE

There are 15 standing committees in the Senate. The largest is the 21-member Appropriations Committee. The remaining committees have 13 members each.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 each Senator is entitled to two committee appointments, but members of the majority may serve on a third if one of them is the Committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

As in the House, committee chairmanships go to Senators with seniority in point of view of their committee service. Committee assignments are made by the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Committee on Committees. The selections are submitted to the respective party conferences for approval, after which the majority and minority leaders present their resolutions to the Senate, naming the members and designating the chairmen of the committees. Senate floor action is taken by simple majority vote.

While the Senate can, by resolution, name the members of select committees, ordinarily the Vice President appoints them. Members of standing committees are selected by the Democratic Steering Committee and the Republican Committee on Committees.

Following is the membership of the 15 standing committees and the Select Committee on Small Business.

## Agriculture and Forestry

Democrats	Republicans
Ellender (La.) Chairman	Alken (Vt.)
Hoey (N.C.)	Young (N.D.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Thye (Minn.)
Holland (Fla.)	Kem (Mo.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Eastland (Miss.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	

## Appropriations

Democrats	Republicans
McKellar (Tenn.) Chairman	Bridges (N.H.)
Hayden (Ariz.)	Ferguson (Mich.)
Russell (Ga.)	Cordon (Ore.)
McCarran (Nev.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Young (N.D.)
Chavez (N.M.)	Knowland (Calif.)
Maybank (S.C.)	Thye (Minn.)
Ellender (La.)	Eaton (Mont.)
Hill (Ala.)	McCarthy (Wis.)
Kilgore (W. Va.)	
McClellan (Ark.)	
Robertson (Va.)	

## Armed Services

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal zone, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials.

Democrats	Republicans
Russell (Ga.) Chairman	Bridges (N.H.)
Byrd (Va.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Johnson (Texas)	Yorke (Ore.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Knowland (Calif.)
Hunt (Wyo.)	Cain (Wash.)
Stennis (Miss.)	Flanders (Vt.)
Long (La.)	

## Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally, financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing, price and rent control, and other economic controls.

Democrats	Republicans
Maybank (S.C.) Chairman	Capehart (Ind.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Bricker (Ohio)
Robertson (Va.)	Ives (N.Y.)
Sparkman (Ala.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Frear (Del.)	Durksen (Ill.)
Douglas (Ill.)	
Benton (Conn.)	
Moody (Mich.)	

## District of Columbia

Democrats	Republicans
Neely (W. Va.) Chairman	Casse (S.D.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Butler (Md.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Welker (Idaho)
Hunt (Wyo.)	Bennett (Utah)
Pastore (R.I.)	Duff (Pa.)
Clements (Ky.)	Seaton (Neb.)
Smith (N.C.)	

## Finance

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

Democrats	Republicans
George (Ga.) Chairman	Millikin (Colo.)
Connally (Texas)	Taft (Ohio)
Byrd (Va.)	Butler (Neb.)
Johnson (Colo.)	Martin (Pa.)
Hoey (N.C.)	Williams (Del.)
Kerr (Okla.)	Flanders (Vt.)
Frear (Del.)	

## Foreign Relations

Democrats	Republicans
Connally (Tex.) Chairman	Wiley (Wis.)
George (Ga.)	Smith (N.J.)
Green (R.I.)	Hickenlooper (Iowa)
McMahon (Conn.)	Lodge (Mass.)
Fulbright (Ark.)	Tobey (N.H.)
Sparkman (Ala.)	Brewster (Maine)
Gillette (Iowa)	

## Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures, reorganization of the Executive Branch, general governmental administrative problems. This formerly was the Com-

mittee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Democrats	Republicans
McClellan (Ark.) Chairman	McCarthy (Wis.)
Hoey (N.C.)	Mundt (S.D.)
O'Connor (Md.)	Smith (Maine)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Monroney (Okla.)	Dworshak (Idaho)
Underwood (Ky.)	Nixon (Calif.)
Moody (Mich.)	

## Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U. S. Indian affairs.

Democrats	Republicans
O'Mahoney (Wyo.) Chairman	Butler (Neb.)
Murray (Mont.)	Millikin (Colo.)
McFarland (Ariz.)	Cordon (Ore.)
Anderson (N.M.)	Eaton (Mont.)
Lehman (N.Y.)	Malone (Nev.)
U. Connor (Md.)	Watkins (Utah)
Long (La.)	
Smathers (Fla.)	

## Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

Democrats	Republicans
Johnson (Colo.) Chairman	Tohey (N.H.)
McFarland (Ariz.)	Brewster (Maine)
Magnuson (Wash.)	Capehart (Ind.)
McMahon (Conn.)	Bricker (Ohio)
Johnson (Tex.)	Williams (Del.)
Hunt (Wyo.)	Kem (Mo.)

## Judiciary

Federal courts and judges, civil liberties, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U. S.

Democrats	Republicans
McCarran (Nev.) Chairman	Wiley (Wis.)
Kilgore (W. Va.)	Langer (N.D.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Ferguson (Mich.)
Magnuson (Wash.)	Jenner (Ind.)
O'Connor (Md.)	Watkins (Utah)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Hendrickson (N.J.)
Smith (N.C.)	

## Labor and Public Welfare

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

Democrats	Republicans
Murray (Mont.) Chairman	Taft (Ohio)
Hill (Ala.)	Alken (Vt.)
Neely (W. Va.)	Smith (N.J.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Morse (Ore.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Ives (N.Y.)
Lehman (N.Y.)	Nixon (Calif.)
Pastore (R.I.)	

## Post Office and Civil Service

Democrats	Republicans
Johnston (S. C.), Chairman	Langer (N. D.)
McKellar (Tenn.)	Carlson (Kan.)
Nesely (W. Va.)	Butler (Md.)
Pastore (R. I.)	Duff (Pa.)
Monroney (Okla.)	Bennett (Utah)
Smathers (Fla.)	Seaton (Neb.)
Underwood (Ky.)	

## Public Works

Public buildings, roads, flood control, rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water power.

Democrats	Republicans
Chavez (N. M.), Chairman	Cain (Wash.)
McClellan (Ark.)	Martin (Pa.)
Holland (Fla.)	Malone (Nev.)
Stennis (Miss.)	Dworshak (Idaho)
Kerr (Okla.)	Carlson (Kan.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Case (S. D.)
Clements (Ky.)	

## Rules and Administration

Senate administration generally, management of the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Democrats	Republicans
Hayden (Ariz.), Chairman	Lodge (Mass.)
Green (R. I.)	Jenner (Ind.)
Gillette (Iowa)	Hendrickson (N. J.)
Benton (Conn.)	Smith (Maine)
Clements (Ky.)	Tirksen (Ill.)
Monroney (Okla.)	Welker (Idaho)
Hennings (Mo.)	

## Small Business

The Select Committee on Small Business, set up in the second session of the 81st Congress, was continued for the 82nd.

Democrats	Republicans
Sparkman (Ala.), Chairman	Tobey (N. H.)
Long (La.)	Saltonstall (Mass.)
Gillette (Iowa)	Thye (Minn.)
Humphrey (Minn.)	Hendrickson (N. J.)
Hunt (Wyo.)	Schoeppel (Ky.)
Benton (Conn.)	Duff (Pa.)
Moody (Mich.)	

## HOUSE

The House had 19 standing committees, ranging in size from the nine-member Un-American Activities unit to the 50-member Appropriations Committee. Most groups ranged from 23 to 35 members.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, members of the majority party are entitled to one committee post, or two, if one is the District of Columbia, Expenditures, House Administration or Un-American Activities Committee. Members of the minority party are entitled to serve on one committee, or two, if one is the District of Columbia unit or Un-American Activities group.

Delegates from Alaska and Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, although they are not counted in the fixed membership of those committees, serve on the Agriculture, Armed Services and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. The Delegate from Alaska also serves on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (For delegate names, see page 24.)

Committee appointments are made by the majority and minority "committees on committees," subject to House approval. The majority member with greatest seniority on the committee automatically becomes chairman.

The House from time to time establishes special committees to investigate special questions. The members ordinarily are appointed by the Speaker.

Following are the members of the 19 standing committees and the Select Committee on Small Business. The chairmen of two other special committees also are given.

## Agriculture

Democrats	Republicans
Cooley (N. C.), Chairman	Hope (Kan.)
Poage (Tex.)	Andresen (Minn.)
Grant (Ala.)	Hall, E. A. (N. Y.)
Gathings (Ark.)	Hill (Colo.)
McMillan (S. C.)	Hooven (Iowa)
Abernethy (Miss.)	Simpson (Ill.)
Albert (Okla.)	Ramblett (Calif.)
Abbt (Va.)	Dague (Pa.)
Polk (Ohio)	Harvey (Ind.)
Sutton (Tenn.)	Love (S. D.)
Lind (Pa.)	Beicher (Okla.)
Wheeler (Ga.)	Ostertag (N. Y.)
Thompson (Tex.)	McIntire (Maine)
Jones (Mo.)	
Herlong (Fla.)	
McCarthy (Minn.)	
Patten (Ariz.)	

## Appropriations

Democrats	Republicans
Cannon (Mo.), Chairman	Taber (N. Y.)
Kerr (N. C.)	Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Mahon (Tex.)	Jensen (Iowa)
Sheppard (Calif.)	Andersen (Minn.)
Thomas (Tex.)	Horan (Wash.)
Kirwan (Ohio)	Canfield (N. J.)
Norrell (Ark.)	Fenton (Pa.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Stockman (Ore.)
Whitten (Miss.)	Phillips (Calif.)
Andrews (Ala.)	Scrivner (Kan.)
Rooney (N. Y.)	Conder (N. Y.)
Gary (Va.)	Clevenger (Ohio)
Bates (Ky.)	Wilson (Ind.)
Fogarty (R. I.)	Cotton (N. H.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Davis (Wis.)
Sikes (Pa.)	James (Pa.)
Fernandez (N. M.)	Ford (Mich.)
Stigler (Okla.)	Busby (Ill.)
Hedrick (W. Va.)	Aandahl (N. D.)
Preston (Ga.)	Miller (Md.)
Passman (La.)	
Rabaut (Mich.)	
Flood (Pa.)	
McGrath (N. Y.)	
Yates (Ill.)	
Furcolo (Mass.)	
Marshall (Minn.)	
Denton (Ind.)	
Riley (S. C.)	
Sieminski (N. J.)	

## Armed Services

Military matters, conservation of petroleum resources, strategic and critical materials, scientific research and development for military purposes.

Democrats	Republicans
Vinson (Ga.), Chairman	Short (Mo.)
Brooks (La.)	Arends (Ill.)
Kilday (Tex.)	Cole (N. Y.)
Durham (N. C.)	Shafer (Mich.)
Sasser (Md.)	Elston (Ohio)
Heffernan (N. Y.)	Blackney (Mich.)
Rivers (S. C.)	Johnson (Calif.)
Philbin (Mass.)	Gavin (Pa.)
Hebert (La.)	Norblad (Ore.)
Winstead (N. Y.)	Van Zandt (Pa.)
Havener (Calif.)	Patterson (Conn.)
Price (Ill.)	Cunningham (Iowa)
Fisher (Tex.)	Bates (Mass.)
Hardy (Va.)	Hess (Ohio)
Green (Pa.)	Nelson (Maine)
Doyle (Calif.)	Devereux (Md.)
deGraffenried (Ala.)	
Clemente (N. Y.)	
Wickersham (Okla.)	

## Banking and Currency

Banking and currency generally, financial matters other than taxes and appropriations, public and private housing, price and rent control and other anti-inflation measures.

Democrats	Republicans
Spence (Ky.), Chairman	Wolcott (Mich.)
Brown (Ga.)	Gamble (N. Y.)
Patman (Tex.)	Talle (Iowa)
Rains (Ala.)	Kilburn (N. Y.)
Multer (N. Y.)	Cole (Kan.)
Deane (N. C.)	Hull (Wis.)
O'Brien (Mich.)	Scott, Hardie (Pa.)
McKinnon (Calif.)	Nicholson (Mass.)
Addonizio (N. J.)	McDonough (Calif.)
Dollinger (N. Y.)	Widnall (N. J.)
Bolling (Md.)	Ruffett (Neb.)
Burton (Va.)	Betts (Ohio)
Fugate (Va.)	
Barrett (Pa.)	
Hays (Ohio)	

## District of Columbia

Democrats	Republicans
McMillan (S. C.), Chairman	Simpson (Ill.)
Harris (Ark.)	Beall (Md.)
Abernethy (Miss.)	O'Hara (Minn.)
Smith (Va.)	Talle (Iowa)
Klein (N. Y.)	Miller (Neb.)
Teague (Tex.)	Anchincloss (N. J.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Allen (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)	Kearns (Pa.)
Davis (Ga.)	Sittler (Pa.)
Morrison (La.)	Hagen (Minn.)
Miller (Calif.)	Patterson (Conn.)
Redden (N. C.)	
Jones (Mo.)	
Sutton (Tenn.)	

## Education and Labor

Democrats	Republicans
Barden (N. C.), Chairman	McConnell (Pa.)
Kelley (Pa.)	Gwinn (N. Y.)
Powell (N. Y.)	Brehm (Ohio)
Wood (Ga.)	Smith (Kan.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Kearns (Pa.)
Lucas (Tex.)	Morton (Ky.)
Bailey (W. Va.)	Werdel (Calif.)
Irving (Mo.)	Velde (Ill.)
Perkins (Ky.)	Potter (Mich.)
Howell (N. J.)	Vail (Ill.)
Wier (Minn.)	Vacancy
Tackett (Ark.)	
Greenwood (N. Y.)	
Elliott (Ala.)	

## Foreign Affairs

### Democrats

Richards (S.C.)  
Chairman  
Gordon (Ill.)  
Mansfield (Mont.)  
Morgan (Pa.)  
Battie (Ala.)  
Carnahan (Mo.)  
Cushman (N.C.)  
Zublock (Wis.)  
Ribicoff (Conn.)  
Burlison (Tex.)  
Hays (Ark.)  
Hollifield (Calif.)  
Roosevelt (N.Y.)  
Kelly (N.Y.)  
Lanham (Ga.)

### Republicans

Eaton (N.J.)  
Chiperfield (Ill.)  
Vorys (Ohio)  
Bolton (Ohio)  
Smith (Wis.)  
Morrow (N.H.)  
Judd (Minn.)  
Fulton (Pa.)  
Javits (N.Y.)  
Jackson (Calif.)  
Herter (Mass.)  
Reece (Tenn.)

## Government Operations

Budget and accounting measures, reorganizations in the Executive Branch, intergovernmental relationships. Formerly this group was called the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

### Democrats

Dawson (Ill.)  
Chairman  
Hollifield (Calif.)  
Lanham (Ga.)  
Hardy (Va.)  
Karsten (Mo.)  
McCormack (Mass.)  
Bonner (N.C.)  
Biatnik (Minn.)  
Donohue (Mass.)  
Burnside (W. Va.)  
Bolling (Mo.)  
Shelley (Calif.)  
Dorn (S.C.)  
Fine (N.Y.)  
Lantaff (Fla.)  
Baring (Nev.)

### Republicans

Hoffman (Mich.)  
Riehlman (N.Y.)  
Harlen (Ind.)  
Bender (Ohio)  
Brownson (Ind.)  
Curtis (Mo.)  
Church (Ill.)  
Meader (Mich.)  
McVey (Ill.)  
Rush (Pa.)  
Osmers (N.J.)

## House Administration

House administration generally, printing and correction of the Congressional Record, management of Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institution, etc.

### Democrats

Stanley (Va.)  
Chairman  
Burlison (Tex.)  
Deane (N.C.)  
Garmatz (Md.)  
Regan (Tex.)  
Trimble (Ark.)  
Albert (Okla.)  
Wheeler (Ga.)  
Hays (Ohio)  
O'Neill (Pa.)  
Bosone (Utah)  
Howell (N.J.)  
Aspinall (Colo.)  
Anfuso (N.Y.)  
Vacancy

### Republicans

LeCompte (Iowa)  
Bishop (Ill.)  
Halleck (Ind.)  
Morano (Conn.)  
Schenck (Ohio)  
Carrigg (Pa.)  
Harrison (Neb.)  
Ross (N.Y.)

## Interior and Insular Affairs

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U. S., Indian affairs.

### Democrats

Murdock (Arliz.)  
Chairman  
Engle (Calif.)  
Redden (N. C.)  
Morris (Okla.)  
Regan (Tex.)  
Bantzen (Tex.)  
Baring (Nev.)  
Bosone (Utah)  
O'Neill (Pa.)  
Aspinall (Colo.)  
Dawson (Ill.)  
Yorby (Calif.)  
McMullen (Fla.)  
Donovan (N. Y.)  
O'Brien (N. Y.)

### Republicans

Crawford (Mich.)  
Taylor (N. Y.)  
Miller (Neb.)  
D'Ewart (Mont.)  
Poulson (Calif.)  
Saylor (Pa.)  
Jenison (Ill.)  
Harrison (Wyo.)  
Wharton (N. Y.)  
Budge (Idaho)  
Bow (Ohio)  
Berry (S. D.)

## Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, public health, Bureau of Standards, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges.

### Democrats

Crosser (Ohio),  
Chairman  
Beckworth (Tex.)  
Priest (Tenn.)  
Harris (Ark.)  
Rogers (Fla.)  
Klein (N. Y.)  
Stanley (Va.)  
Granahan (Pa.)  
McGuire (Conn.)  
Carlyle (N. C.)  
Williams (Miss.)  
Mack (Ill.)  
Thornberry (Tex.)  
Heller (N. Y.)  
Roberts (Ala.)  
Moulder (Mo.)  
Staggers (W. Va.)

### Republicans

Wolverton (N. J.)  
Hinshaw (Calif.)  
Hall, L. W. (N.Y.)  
O'Hara (Minn.)  
Hale (Maine)  
Dooliver (Iowa)  
Heseltin (Mass.)  
Scott, Hugh (Pa.)  
Bennett (Mich.)  
Hoffman (Ill.)  
Chenoweth (Colo.)  
Beamer (Ind.)  
Denny (Pa.)

## Judiciary

Judicial proceedings, generally, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meeting of Congress and attendance of members, Presidential succession.

### Democrats

Celler (N. Y.),  
Chairman  
Walter (Pa.)  
Bryson (S. C.)  
Lane (Mass.)  
Feighan (Ohio)  
Chelf (Ky.)  
Wilson (Tex.)  
Ramsey (W. Va.)  
Willis (La.)  
Frazier (Tenn.)  
Rodino (N. J.)  
Jones, W. W. (N.C.)  
Forrester (Ga.)  
Rogers (Colo.)  
Donohue (Mass.)  
Fine (N. Y.)  
Vacancy

### Republicans

Reed (Ill.)  
Graham (Pa.)  
Case (N. J.)  
Keating (N. Y.)  
McCulloch (Ohio)  
Boggs (Del.)  
Jonas (Ill.)  
Thompson (Mich.)  
Hillings (Calif.)  
Crumpacker (Ind.)  
Bakewell (Mo.)  
Miller (N. Y.)  
Vacancy

## Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Merchant Marine generally; Coast Guard; Coast and Geodetic Survey; maintenance and operation of Panama Canal; administration of the Canal Zone, fisheries and wildlife.

### Democrats

Hart (N.J.),  
Chairman  
Bonner (N.C.)  
O'Toole (N.Y.)  
Boykin (Ala.)  
Garmatz (Md.)  
Bennett (Fla.)  
Welch (Mo.)  
Murphy (N.Y.)  
Shelley (Calif.)  
Robeson (Va.)  
McCormack (Mass.)  
Isard (Tex.)  
Chudoff (Pa.)  
Vacancy

### Republicans

Weichel (Ohio)  
Hand (N.J.)  
Toffelson (Wash.)  
Allen (Calif.)  
Butler (N.Y.)  
Seely-Brown (Conn.)  
Kersten (Wis.)  
Sheehan (Ill.)  
Mumma (Pa.)  
Van Pelt (Wis.)  
King (Pa.)  
Vacancies — 2

## Post Office and Civil Service

### Democrats

Murray (Tenn.),  
Chairman  
Morrison (La.)  
Miller (Calif.)  
Davis (Ga.)  
Rhodes (Pa.)  
Karsten (Mo.)  
Burnside (W. Va.)  
Lesinski (Mich.)  
Jarman (Okla.)  
Anfuso (N.Y.)  
Lantaff (Fla.)  
Vacancy  
Reams (I Ohio)

### Republicans

Rees (Kan.)  
Hagen (Minn.)  
Corbett (Pa.)  
St. George (N.Y.)  
Sadlak (Conn.)  
Burdick (N. D.)  
Withrow (Wis.)  
Gross (Iowa)  
Golden (Ky.)  
Williams (N. Y.)  
Armstrong (Mo.)

## Public Works

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

### Democrats

Buckley (N.Y.),  
Chairman\*  
Larcade (La.)  
Fallon (Md.)  
Davis (Tenn.)  
Trimble (Ark.)  
Biatnik (Minn.)  
Jones (Ala.)  
Dempsey (N.M.)  
Smith (Miss.)  
Watts (Ky.)  
Mages (Mo.)  
Machrowicz (Mich.)  
Kluczynski (Ill.)  
Steed (Okla.)  
Buchanan (Pa.)

### Republicans

Dondero (Mich.)  
Angell (Ore.)  
McGregor (Ohio)  
Auchincloss (N.J.)  
Beall (Md.)  
Mack (Wash.)  
Vursell (Ill.)  
Scudder (Calif.)  
George (Kan.)  
Bray (Ind.)  
Baker (Tenn.)  
Wood (Idaho)

## Rules

Rules and order of business of the House.

### Democrats

Sabath (Ill.),  
Chairman\*  
Cox (Ga.)  
Smith (Va.)  
Colmer (Miss.)  
Madden (Ind.)  
Lyle (Tex.)  
Delaney (N.Y.)  
Mitchell (Wash.)

### Republicans

Allen (Ill.)  
Brown (Ohio)  
Ellsworth (Ore.)  
Latham (N.Y.)

## Un-American Activities

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

### Democrats

Wood, (Ga.)  
Chairman  
Walter, (Pa.)  
Moulder, (Mo.)  
Doyle, (Calif.)  
Frazier, (Tenn.)

### Republicans

Veide, (Ill.)  
Kearney, (N. Y.)  
Jackson, (Calif.)  
Potter, (Mich.)

## Veterans' Affairs

### Democrats

Rankin, (Miss.)  
Chairman  
Allen, (La.)  
Teague, (Tex.)  
Evins, (Tenn.)  
Jones, H. C. (N. C.)  
Dorn, (B. C.)  
Rogers, (Tex.)  
Secrest, (Ohio)  
Kee, (W. Va.)  
Vacancies — 3

### Republicans

Rogers, (Mass.)  
Kearney, (N. Y.)  
O'Konski, (Wis.)  
Ayres, (Ohio)  
Adair, (Ind.)  
Hunter, (Calif.)  
Springer, (Ill.)  
Prouty, (Vt.)  
Sittler, (Pa.)  
Radwan, (N. Y.)  
Vacancy



## Ways and Means

Revenue measures generally, tariffs, reciprocal trade agreements, social security.

Democrats	Republicans
Doughton, (N. C.) Chairman	Reed, (N. Y.)
Cooper, (Tenn.)	Jenkins, (Ohio)
Dingell, (Mich.)	Simpson, (Pa.)
Mills, (Ark.)	Kean, (N. J.)
Gregory, (Ky.)	Curtis, (Neb.)
Camp, (Ga.)	Mason, (Ill.)
Forand, (R. I.)	Martin, (Iowa)
Eberharter, (Pa.)	Holmes, (Wash.)
King, (Calif.)	Byrnes, (Wis.)
O'Brien, (Ill.)	Goodwin, (Mass.)
Combs, (Tex.)	
Boggs, (La.)	
Keogh, (N. Y.)	
Granger, (Utah)	
Harrison, (Va.)	

## Small Business

Special committee set up in 1941 to study and investigate the problems of small business.

Democrats	Republicans
Patman, (Tex.) Chairman	Halleck, (Ind.)
Mansfield, (Mont.)	Hill, (Colo.)
Evins, (Tenn.)	Riehlman, (N. Y.)
Burton, (Va.)	Seely-Brown, (Conn.)
Multer, (N. Y.)	Curtis, (Mo.)
McKinnon, (Calif.)	

## Other Special Committees

GI Benefits — Special committee to study and investigate the education, training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. Teague (Tex.), chairman.

Chemicals in Foodstuffs — Study and investigate the use of chemicals, pesticides and insecticides in regard to food products. Delaney (N. Y.), chairman.

## JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint committees are set up to examine specific questions, and their existence may be continued or terminated as the need exists. Membership is drawn from both houses and both parties. A Senator of the majority party usually serves as chairman, and a House majority member as vice - chairman.

Members of four major joint com-

mittees, and the functions and chairmen of three other committees are listed.

## Atomic Energy

Established by authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to make "continuing studies" of problems relating to "development, use and control of atomic energy." All bills relating to the Atomic Energy Commission or to atomic energy generally are referred to this committee.

Senate	House
McMahon (D Conn.), Chairman*	Durham (D N.C.), Vice- Chairman
Russell (D Ga.)	Hollifield (D Calif.)
Johnson (D Colo.)	Price (D Ill.)
Johnson (D Tex.)**	Kilday (D Tex.)
Anderson (D N.M.)	Jackson (D Wash.)
Hickenlooper (R Iowa)	Cole (R N.Y.)
Millikin (R Colo.)	Elston (R Ohio)
Knowland (R Calif.)	Hinsshaw (R Calif.)
Bricker (R Ohio)	Van Zandt (R Pa.)

\*\*Johnson (Tex.) was named to the committee July 5, 1952, following resignation of Sen. Connally (D Tex.) the same day.

## Economic Report

Authorized by the Employment Act of 1946, to investigate: Effectiveness and coordination of governmental money, credit and fiscal policies in dealing with general economic conditions; investment trends; low-income families in relation to economic instability; unemployment trends and their significance in current economic analysis.

Senate	House
O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Chairman	Hart (D N.J.), Vice- Chairman
Sparkman (D Ala.)	Patman (D Tex.)
Douglas (D Ill.)	Bolling (D Mo.)
Benton (D Conn.)	McKinnon (D Calif.)
Taft (R Ohio)	Wolcott (R Mich.)
Flanders (R Vt.)	Herter (R Mass.)
Watkins (R Utah)	Boggs (R Del.)

## Defense Production

Established by the Defense Production Act of 1950 to "make a continuous study" and "review progress" of programs authorized under the act, and "aid standing committees. . .having

legislative jurisdiction over any part of the programs."

Senate	House
Maybank (D S.C.), Chairman	Brown (D Ga.), Vice- Chairman
Fulbright (D Ark.)	Patman (D Tex.)
Robertson (D Va.)	Rains (D Ala.)
Capehart (R Ind.)	Gamble (R N.Y.)
Bricker (R Ohio)	Talle (R Iowa)

## Internal Revenue Taxation

Makes a continuing study of tax policies and makes recommendations for action to the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Senate	House
George (D Ga.), Chairman	Doughton (D N.C.), Vice-Chairman
Connally (D Tex.)	Cooper (D Tenn.)
Byrd (D Va.)	Dingell (D Mich.)
Millikin (R Colo.)	Reed (R N.Y.)
Taft (R Ohio)	Woodruff (R Mich.)

## Other Joint Committees

Railroad retirement — study possibilities for working out a long-range revision of the railroad retirement system (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 196.), Sen. Douglas (D Ill.), Chairman.

Reduction of Expenditures — "Study and investigation of all expenditures of the Federal Government with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the committee to be nonessential." Byrd (Va.), Chairman.

Library — Jurisdiction over the Library of Congress, control of the Botanical Gardens, and works of art given to the Capitol. Sen. Green (R. I.), Chairman.

Printing — Jurisdiction over all printing, including bills, documents, Congressional Record, Congressional Directory, stationery, and various activities of the Public Printer at the Government Printing Office. Sen. Hayden (Ariz.), Chairman.

Other joint committees deal with such matters as Navajo - Hopi Indian administration and disposition of executive papers.

# Changes in 1952

## SENATE

Senate Membership remained unchanged from the time the 82nd Congress convened its Second Session Jan. 8 until it adjourned July 7.

The party breakdown of the 96-member chamber was 50 Democrats, 46 Republicans.

After adjournment, Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) following a period of illness, died July 28. William A. Purtell (R Conn.) was appointed Aug. 29, 1952, to fill the vacancy until the election of a successor. Prescott S. Bush was elected Nov. 4 to the remainder of the McMahon term, thus replacing Purtell.

Richard M. Nixon (R., Calif.) resigned his Senate seat, effective January 1, 1953, in order to take office as Vice President. Gov. Earl Warren (R., Calif.) December 22 appointed Thomas K. Kuchel (R.) to succeed Nixon.

With the succession of Republicans Purtell and Bush to the seat vacated by McMahon, the Senate party breakdown changed to 49 Democrats, 47 Republicans.

Senators serve for six years. A Senator appointed or elected to fill a vacancy serves until the next general election. An appointment to fill a Senate vacancy is made by the state's governor.

### Morse Changes Affiliation

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.) Oct. 24 announced his resignation from the Republican Party. He said henceforth he would be an "Independent in American politics."

## HOUSE

### Party Breakdown

(Total Membership - 435)

	Demo- crats	Repub- licans	Independ- ents
Jan. 8, 1952	231	201	1
July 7, 1952	230	200	1

Representatives serve for two years. Vacancies may be filled by election only.

### Membership Changes

Shortly before the Second Session convened, Rep. John Albert Whitaker (D Ky.) died Dec. 15, 1951, after a short illness. (For other changes during 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 28.)

Whitaker was replaced Aug. 2 when Garrett L. Withers, former Senator from Kentucky, was elected to fill the vacancy. However, Withers was not sworn in during the 82nd Congress, since it adjourned prior to his election.

Rep. T. Vincent Quinn (D N. Y.) resigned Jan. 8, 1952, to become district attorney of Queens County. He was replaced by Robert Tripp Ross (R N. Y.),

elected on Feb. 19, 1952, and sworn in on Feb. 26, 1952.

Rep. William T. Byrne (D N. Y.), died Jan. 27, 1952. He was succeeded by Leo W. O'Brien (D N. Y.), elected on April 1, 1952, and sworn in on April 9, 1952.

Rep. George B. Schwabe (R Okla.) died April 2, 1952.

Rep. Reid F. Murray (R Wis.), after a severe illness, died April 29, 1952.

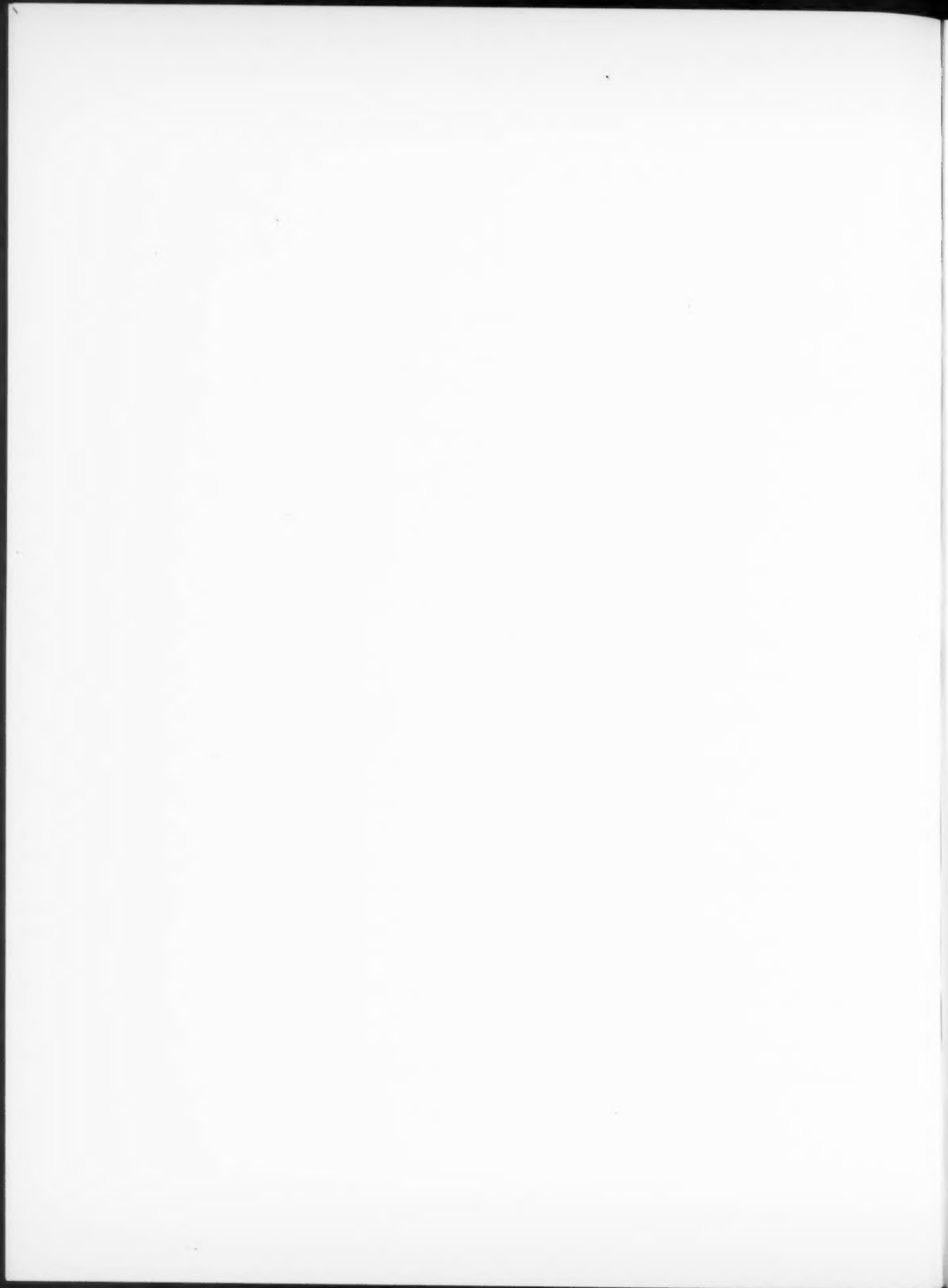
Rep. Tom Pickett (D Texas) resigned June 30, 1952 to become executive vice-president of the National Coal Association.

Pickett was replaced by John Dowdy, elected Sept. 23, 1952.

Rep. William G. Stigler (D Okla.) died August 21, 1952, after the close of the session.

Rep. Adolph J. Sabath (D Ill.) died Nov. 6, two days after he had been re-elected to his 24th term.

Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.) died Dec. 24, 1952.



# **82nd CONGRESS --**

**What It Did**

# Public Laws Of The 82nd Congress

## (Second Session)

The 339 public laws enacted by the second session of the 82nd Congress are listed below in numerical order and described briefly. Second session laws are numbered 256 through 594. (For numerical list and description of the 255 first session laws, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 8.)

For a complete listing of all public business transacted during the second session, see the breakdown of Bills Acted On at the end of each category — Agriculture, Appropriations, etc. These category listings carry public laws, public business transacted through simple or concurrent resolutions, which by their nature do not become law, and public bills which received partial action but were not completed to law.

A complete listing, by category, of public bills introduced will be found beginning on page 380.

**Public Law 256 (HR 4687)** — Provide for withholding of a patent when the publication or disclosure of an invention by the granting of a patent might be detrimental to the national security.

**Public Law 257 (HR 4948)** — Suspend import duties on lead until March 31, 1953 or end of national emergency, unless the N.Y. delivered price of lead falls below 18 cents a pound for any one calendar month during that period.

**Public Law 258 (HR 5448)** — Suspend import duties on zinc until March 31, 1953 or end of national emergency, unless the E. St. Louis delivered price of Prime Western zinc falls below 18 cents a pound for any one calendar month during that period.

**Public Law 259 (S 2169)** — Authorize Secretary of the Interior to acquire the Gila Pueblo, near Globe, Arizona, for archeological laboratory and storage purposes.

**Public Law 260 (S 493)** — Amend District of Columbia dangerous weapons law to provide for seizure and destruction of such articles.

**Public Law 261 (H J Res 314)** — Designate September 17 of each year as "Citizenship Day".

**Public Law 262 (S 759)** — Provide that postal screen vehicle contractors shall have the same benefits as star-route contractors with respect to con-

tract renewal and adjustment of contract pay.

**Public Law 263 (HR 6273)** — Amend the act incorporating Trinity College of Washington, D.C., pursuant to incorporation laws of the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 264 (HR 3981)** — Amend the act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the U.S. and subject to his jurisdiction, to permit a 20-year period for correction of errors in titles.

**Public Law 265 (HR 4419)** — Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act to permit employment of not more than 15 retired members of the U.S. armed services as teachers of military science at regular compensation in addition to retired pay and allowances.

**Public Law 266 (HR 5235)** — Authorize District of Columbia Commissioners to make studies and investigations concerning the location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River between Virginia and the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 267 (HR 4749)** — Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to return to the Police Jury of Caddo Parish, La., certain lands formerly used in pecan production research.

**Public Law 268 (S 1244)** — Amend the Federal Civil Defense Act to exempt Alaska from certain limitations on federal contributions, and to provide for administering of oaths by certain civil defense officers.

**Public Law 269 (HR 2398)** — Amend the Vermejo reclamation project act to delete references to taxation of personal property for repayment of reimbursable costs and limit such taxation to real property in accordance with New Mexico law.

**Public Law 270 (HR 3100)** — Amend the law providing for reservation of lands for educational purposes in Alaska, to prevent location of mining claims on such lands.

**Public Law 271 (HR 4703)** — Provide that the Board of Education of the District of Columbia shall have sole authority to regulate vacations and annual leave periods of school officers and employees.

**Public Law 272 (HR 5256)** — Provide for reciprocity between the District of Columbia and the several states having

reciprocal laws to secure attendance of witnesses in criminal proceedings.

**Public Law 273 (HR 5097)** — Extend to Dec. 31, 1954, the time during which the Secretary of the Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under federal reclamation laws.

**Public Law 274 (HR 3860)** — Amend the District of Columbia public school teachers retirement act.

**Public Law 275 (S 1710)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain road rights - of - way in De Kalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee.

**Public Law 276 (S 1411)** Authorize the Postmaster General to issue duplicate checks without bond when checks of the Post Office Department are lost while in custody of the U. S.

**Public Law 277 (S 2078)** — Authorize establishment of postal stations and branch post offices at military and defense installations.

**Public Law 278 (S 2458)** — Correct an error in P.L. 204, 82nd Congress, relating to assistant superintendents in motor vehicle service of the Post Office Department.

**Public Law 279 (S 2394)** — Repeal the 10 per cent surcharge on postal cards sold in quantities of 50 or more.

**Public Law 280 (S 664)** — Amend the District of Columbia Corporation Act to permit charitable, educational, and religious corporations to purchase stocks in other corporations.

**Public Law 281 (S1345)** — Amend the District of Columbia Code to abolish the one per cent fee to the clerk of the U.S. District Court for handling money or securities required by the court to be deposited.

**Public Law 282 (H J Res 396)** — Provide additional appropriations of \$52,000 for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission, and \$815,000 for Congress for the fiscal year 1952.

**Public Law 283 (S 1851)** Strengthen laws preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally.

**Public Law 284 (HR 4515)** — Authorize the acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, California.



**Public Law 285 (S 2697)** — Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to repeal authorization for growing peanuts (for oil) in excess of marketing quotas with respect to year subsequent to the 1951 crop.

**Public Law 286 (HR 1012)** — Permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import free of duty any textile machinery or parts used in instruction of students.

**Public Law 287 (S 1938)** — Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact or agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission.

**Public Law 288 (HR 3847)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to certain Indian land, subject to approval of the Flathead Tribal Council.

**Public Law 289 (HR 4798)** — Amend the Hawaiian Organic Act to permit women to serve as jurors.

**Public Law 290 (H J Res 108)** — Provide for recognition and endorsement of an International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans in 1953.

**Public Law 291 (HR 1043)** — Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals where other facilities are not available or are inadequate.

**Public Law 292 (HR 3954)** — Authorize the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, to convey to Salt Lake City a portion of the lands heretofore granted to the association by the U. S.

**Public Law 293 (HR 4467)** — Incorporate the Conference of State Societies, Washington, District of Columbia.

**Public Law 294 (HR 5598)** — Authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey a parcel of land to the Mount Olivet Cemetery Association, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Public Law 295 (HR 5951)** — Add certain federally-owned land to the Mound City Group National Monument in the State of Ohio.

**Public Law 296 (HR 6242)** — Return to the territory of Hawaii certain land heretofore ceded to the U.S.

**Public Law 297 (S 2667)** — Authorize the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in the District during the summer of 1952.

**Public Law 298 (S 2077)** — Provide for investigations of certain government employees by the Civil Service Commission instead of the FBI, except for specific positions especially certified by the head of the agency for FBI investigation.

**Public Law 299 (S 690)** — Permit the city of Canton, S.D. to lease certain lands conveyed to it for park, recreation, or airport purposes, so long as the income is used for such purposes.

**Public Law 300 (S 1184)** — Extend the Youth Corrections Act to the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 301 (S 1212)** — Amend U.S. Code to include certain savings and loan associations and insured institutions in the meaning of "bank" for definition of bank robbery.

**Public Law 302 (S 2408)** — Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, the time for negotiation and approval of settlement contracts with Sioux Indians for Oahe Dam and Reservoir lands.

**Public Law 303 (S 1415)** — Amend the War Claims Act to provide for payment for compulsory labor by prisoners of war, and compensation for inhumane treatment, and to provide relief for certain Philippine organizations which aided Americans during World War II.

**Public Law 304 (S 1669)** — Amend the War Claims Act to designate payees for the benefit of persons under legal disability.

**Public Law 305 (S 2085)** — Amend Revised Statutes with respect to underwriting and dealing in securities issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives.

**Public Law 306 (S 2266)** — Authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases to Navy Department temporary employees during period of March 17, 1947 to July 1, 1948.

**Public Law 307 (S 2549)** — Make special quota immigration visas available to alien shepherders.

**Public Law 308 (S 2677)** — Amend limitations on weight and size of parcel post packages to permit appliances for the blind to be sent through the mails.

**Public Law 309 (S J Res 140)** — Authorize additional \$52 million mortgage insurance authority to permit FNMA to make commitments to purchase defense and military housing mortgages on applications received before December 31, 1951.

**Public Law 310 (S J Res 147)** — Designate April 9 as Bataan Day.

**Public Law 311 (HR 1216)** — Authorize transfer of the U.S. Provisional Philippine Scout Hospital at Ft. McKinley, P.I. to the Philippine Republic.

**Public Law 312 (HR 2737)** — Authorize the reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses incurred on authorized missions in foreign countries.

**Public Law 313 (H J Res 423)** — Continue the effectiveness of certain emergency war powers until June 1, 1952.

**Public Law 314 (H J Res 350)** — Extend time for authorization for local flood protection projects at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rossville, Ga., to December 31, 1953.

**Public Law 315 (S 1368)** — Amend District of Columbia code to exempt a specified amount of the income of a head of household from attachment, levy, etc.

**Public Law 316 (HR 3995)** — Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to transfer to the Department of the Navy land and improvements of the former U.S. Merchant Marine Cadet School at Pass Christian, Miss.

**Public Law 317 (HR 4444)** — Authorize the Secretary of Navy to reconvey to the city of Macon, Ga., a two-acre tract of land.

**Public Law 318 (HR 4796)** — Retrocede to the State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

**Public Law 319 (HR 4965)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to sell a one-quarter acre parcel of land at Seal Beach, California to owners of adjacent property.

**Public Law 320 (HR 5369)** — Authorize the Federal Communications Commission to exchange certain lands in the primary monitoring station, Portland, Oregon, for certain other lands owned by the State of Oregon.

**Public Law 321 (HR 4897)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to

convey to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain rights of access to Chelsea Street in exchange for rights of access to Henley Street in Boston.

**Public Law 322 (S 2447)** — Amend the Federal Credit Union Act to establish a graduated scale of supervision fees based upon assets.

**Public Law 323 (H J Res 359)** — Designate the lake to be formed by Wolf Creek Dam in the State of Kentucky as Lake Cumberland.

**Public Law 324 (H J Res 382)** — Provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a National day of Prayer.

**Public Law 325 (HR 5893)** — Make additional funds available to the Veterans' Administrator for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans, to remain available until June 30, 1953.

**Public Law 326 (H J Res 427)** — Make an additional appropriation of \$25 million for disaster relief.

**Public Law 327 (S J Res 144)** — Authorize Secretary of Commerce to extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Philippine Republic, such charters to terminate at completion of the first voyage terminating after June 30, 1953.

**Public Law 328 (HR 3540)** — Provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, South Dakota.

**Public Law 329 (HR 6101)** — Extend provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act to the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

**Public Law 330 (HR 5609)** — Amend U.S. Code, Title 18, section 1716, to permit shipment of poisons in the mails to persons or concerns having scientific use therefor.

**Public Law 331 (HR 5698)** — Amend act transferring sewage facilities to the town of Mills, Wyoming, to provide that the liability of the town to provide sewerage service shall not extend to future construction by the U.S.

**Public Law 332 (HR 6805)** — Increase the salary of the Rent Control Administrator for the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 333 (S 2160)** Authorize the Attorney General to admit persons committed by state courts to federal penal and correctional institutions, on a reimbursable basis, when facilities are available.

**Public Law 334 (S 1650)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Army to release to Savannah, Chatham County, Ga., a tract of land formerly used for military purposes.

**Public Law 335 (S 2223)** — Authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Navy Department the government owned magnesium foundry at Teterboro, New Jersey.

**Public Law 336 (HR 4199)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer to the Secretary of Agriculture, for national forest purposes, certain lands of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

**Public Law 337 (HR 2608)** — Amend the Federal Credit Union Act to authorize investment of funds in shares or accounts of any state - chartered institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

**Public Law 338 (HR 3830)** — Authorize construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station for the Department of Commerce.

**Public Law 339 (HR 4337)** — Authorize the General Services Administrator to transfer certain lands to the Navy Department.

**Public Law 340 (HR 4764)** — Grant consent of Congress to participation of certain Provinces of the Dominion of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact.

**Public Law 341 (HR 5652)** — Authorize construction of a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into North Slough, Coos County, Oregon.

**Public Law 342 (S 1365)** Authorize loans, not to exceed \$150, to assist in rehabilitation of federal prisoners.

**Public Law 343 (S 2639)** — Amend the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act to increase amounts of unemployment benefits.

**Public Law 344 (H J Res 445)** — Authorize the President to proclaim a 7-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic Week.

**Public Law 345 (S 1798)** — Grant consent of Congress to a compact of Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico relating to water of the Canadian River.

**Public Law 346 (HR 5715)** — Amend uniformed services pay scale to increase basic and retired pay by four per cent, and allowances by 14 per cent.

**Public Law 347 (HR 1949)** — Retrocede to the State of Illinois Jurisdiction over 154.2 acres of land used in connection

with the Chain of Rocks Canal, Madison County, Illinois.

**Public Law 348 (HR 3401)** — Increase annuities of certain retired Foreign Service personnel.

**Public Law 349 (HR 4902)** — Permit duty - free importation of racing shells to be used in connection with preparations for the 1952 Olympic Games.

**Public Law 350 (HR 6863)** — Authorize the General Services Administrator to enter into a twenty - year lease for suitable accommodations for the Bureau of Customs and other government services at El Paso, Texas.

**Public Law 351 (H J Res 442)** — Permit duty - free importation of articles for exhibit at the Washington State-Far East International Trade Fair at Seattle, Washington.

**Public Law 352 (HR 5998)** — Amend the excise tax on photographic apparatus to exempt unperforated microfilm.

**Public Law 353 (HR 7189)** — Amend provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to firearms so as to impose a tax on the making of sawed - off shotguns and extend such provisions to Alaska and Hawaii.

**Public Law 354 (HR 1499)** — Amend act providing aid for the American Printing House for the Blind to authorize additional annual appropriation of \$250,000.

**Public Law 355 (HR 5282)** — Exempt from the 30 - cent - per - gallon tax on rectified spirits any vodka produced from pure spirits in manner authorized at registered distilleries.

**Public Law 356 (HR 4394)** — Increase monthly rates of disability compensation and pension payable to veterans and their dependents.

**Public Law 357 (HR 4387)** — Increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents.

**Public Law 358 (HR 4551)** — Provide for acquisition of a site for a new federal building in Newnan, Ga., adjoining the present post office site.

**Public Law 359 (S 2322)** — Prohibit the manufacture or use of the character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons.

**Public Law 360 (S 2521)** — Re-enact section 6 of the Flood control Act of 1944, inadvertently repealed by P.L.

247, 82nd Congress, so as to permit disposal, for domestic and industrial uses, of surplus water from dams constructed by Army Engineers.

**Public Law 361 (HR 7239)** — Amend Internal Revenue Code so as to make nontaxable certain stock transfers made by insurance companies to secure the performance of obligations.

**Public Law 362 (S 1403)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Navy Department certain lands now being used by the Naval Ammunition Depot at Shumaker, Ark.

**Public Law 363 (S 3100)** — Authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend equipment and provide service to the Third National Jamboree, Boy Scouts of America.

**Public Law 364 (HR 4949)** — Provide for free distribution of blank ammunition to veterans' organizations for ceremonial purposes.

**Public Law 365 (S 2569)** — Extend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act program two years to January 1, 1955.

**Public Law 366 (S 1517)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertisement national forest timber in amounts not exceeding \$2,000 in appraised value.

**Public Law 367 (S 1630)** — Amend law relating to easements for rights-of-way for electrical transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines to permit easements up to 400 feet where necessary.

**Public Law 368 (S J Res 156)** — Continue the effectiveness of certain emergency war powers until June 15, 1952.

**Public Law 369 (S 1342)** — Amend acts relating to garage keepers and liverymen's liens in the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 370 (S 2786)** — Amend the Housing Act of 1949 so as to permit advance or progress payments on account of capital grants contracted for slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects.

**Public Law 371 (H J Res 454)** — Make emergency appropriations of \$20 million for Agriculture Department, and \$35 million for Defense Department, Army Civil Functions, for flood rehabilitation and control.

**Public Law 372 (S 1533)** — Designate A Floyd B. Olson Memorial Triangle in the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 373 (S 2735)** — Amend District of Columbia law relating to recording and releasing of liens by en-

tries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers.

**Public Law 374 (HR 6811)** — Increase District of Columbia gasoline tax.

**Public Law 375 (HR 6947)** — Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$971,342,641.

**Public Law 376 (S 2736)** — Relieve the District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds of the obligation of maintaining obsolete records.

**Public Law 377 (HR 4511)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer certain real property in Hawaii to the Territory of Hawaii.

**Public Law 378 (S 302)** — Amend the Trading With the Enemy Act to increase from \$5 million to \$9 million the value of property which the Alien Property Custodian may return.

**Public Law 379 (S 2871)** — Provide for appointment of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by the D.C. Commissioners instead of by the President of the U.S. with Senate confirmation.

**Public Law 380 (HR 4801)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue \$1 million in bonds for flood control purposes.

**Public Law 381 (HR 4802)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue \$1.6 million in public improvement bonds.

**Public Law 382 (HR 5386)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the City and County of Honolulu, a municipal corporation, to issue \$5 million in general obligation bonds for public school purposes.

**Public Law 383 (HR 5071)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the County of Maui to issue \$500,000 in general obligation bonds for flood control projects.

**Public Law 384 (HR 5072)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the County of Maui to issue \$1 million in general obligation bonds for public school purposes.

**Public Law 385 (HR 4923)** — Enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue \$6 million in general obligation bonds for the construction of the Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads.

**Public Law 386 (HR 156)** — Repeal the Alaska railroads tax.

**Public Law 387 (S 2721)** — Authorize Canadian vessels to provide transportation between Alaska ports and the continental U.S. and from one Alaskan port to another, until June 30, 1953.

**Public Law 388 (S 1822)** — Amend act creating a juvenile court for the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 389 (HR 6675)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey lands in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to the State of California or to the Hoopa Unified School District.

**Public Law 390 (HR 6922)** — Amend act authorizing endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts so as to extend the benefits of the act to certain colleges in Alaska.

**Public Law 391 (HR 7188)** — Provide that additional tax imposed on coconut oil shall not apply to coconut oil produced in, or produced from materials grown in the Territory of the Pacific Islands.

**Public Law 392 (HR 7593)** — Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for duty-free importation of articles for use by religious organizations.

**Public Law 393 (H J Res 481)** — Continue the effectiveness of certain emergency war powers until June 30, 1952.

**Public Law 394 (S 2383)** — Increase the fee for reexamination of applicants as certified public accountants in the District of Columbia from \$10 to \$20.

**Public Law 395 (S 1932)** — Authorize the Attorney General to acquire facilities necessary for the detention of aliens in the administration and enforcement of immigration laws.

**Public Law 396 (S 97)** — Authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at the Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee under the supervision of the Army Engineers.

**Public Law 397 (S 1828)** — Confirm that civilian employees of post exchanges and similar Armed Forces services are not subject to laws and regulations administered by the Civil Service Commission.

**Public Law 398 (HR 6133)** — Authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on their reservation.

**Public Law 399 (HR 6661)** — Amend Foreign Service Buildings Act to increase amount expendable thereunder, provide for employment of architects and maintenance services at local fee rates, and authorize local purchases.

**Public Law 400 (HR 7005)** — Extend the Mutual Security program for fiscal year 1953, and authorize \$6,447,730,750 therefor.

**Public Law 401 (S 2390)** — Amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act regarding penalties for invalid foreclosure or seizure of property.

**Public Law 402 (HR 5633)** — Approve contracts negotiated with irrigation districts on the Owyhee, Riverton, Milk River, and Frenchtown reclamation projects and authorize their execution.

**Public Law 403 (HR 6336)** — Authorize additional facilities at existing laboratories and research station of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

**Public Law 404 (HR 6787)** — Extend the Rubber Act of 1948 to March 31, 1954.

**Public Law 405 (HR 6909)** — Extend for two years, to June 30, 1954, authority of Federal Reserve to buy direct obligations of the U. S. in the open market or from the Treasury to a total amount of \$5 billion.

**Public Law 406 (H J Res 449)** — Provide for reappointment of Dr. Vannevar Bush for six year term as citizen member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

**Public Law 407 (S 216)** — Provide that secretaries or law clerks to any justice or judge of the United States may acquire civil - service status through non - competitive examinations in case of involuntary separation from service.

**Public Law 408 (S 2552)** — Authorize the appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in the medical services of the Armed Forces of the U.S.

**Public Law 409 (S 2748)** — Permit vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on the Great Lakes until December 31, 1952.

**Public Law 410 (S 3019)** — Extend time for the application of armed services special inducement pay to doctors and dentists.

**Public Law 411 (HR 1739)** — Amend Public Health Service Act to provide more adequate facilities for treatment of leprosy in Hawaii as well as continental United States.

**Public Law 412 (HR 5990)** — Authorize the Federal Civil Defense Administrator to lease but not acquire real property.

**Public Law 413 (HR 7340)** — Authorize the appropriation of \$550 million each year for fiscal years 1954 and 1955 for the federal - aid highway program.

**Public Law 414 (HR 5678)** — Revise immigration and nationality laws to remove certain discriminations because of race or sex and to tighten security regulations.

**Public Law 415 (S 2610)** — Set aside the 160 - acre limitation on irrigation water supply for the San Luis Valley, Colorado, and provide a 480-acre limitation to meet special conditions of that area.

**Public Law 416 (S 677)** — Fix the personnel strength of the Marine Corps and authorize the Commandant of the Marine Corps to sit with the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters affecting the Marines.

**Public Law 417 (S 1032)** — Authorize each of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington to pool royalties from school lands, for apportionment among various public schools and state institutions.

**Public Law 418 (S 1283)** — Raise the statutory limitation on numerical strength of the White House Police force from 133 to 170.

**Public Law 419 (S 1536)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Forest Service the North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts of land owned by the New Mexico Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

**Public Law 420 (HR 6291)** — Extend to Jan. 1, 1954, the time for voluntary agreements between the federal government and state governments placing state employees under social security on a retroactive basis.

**Public Law 421 (HR 6635)** — Exempt from taxation certain real property of the AMVETS in the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 422 (HR 7030)** — Eliminate the requirement of notarized oaths on bids for contracts to perform mail transportation and on claims for railroad and air-mail service.

**Public Law 423 (HR 7253)** — Authorize conveyance of certain parcels of land in the District of Columbia to the Columbia Women's Hospital..

**Public Law 424 (HR 7496)** — Extend to June 30, 1955, the time limit for authorizations of appropriations for a hospital center in the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 425 (HR 6854)** — Make appropriations of \$3,437,895,000 for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 426 (S 2421)** — Extend Title II of First War Powers Act regarding contract negotiation to June 30, 1953.

**Public Law 427 (HR 7783)** — Provide an approximate 15 per cent increase in rates of compensation to veterans with service - incurred disabilities.

**Public Law 428 (H J Res 490)** — Continue the effectiveness of certain emergency war powers until July 3, 1952.

**Public Law 429 (S 2594)** — Extend priorities and allocations of scarce materials to June 30, 1953, price and wage control to April 30, 1953, rent control in critical defense areas to April 30, 1953, rent control in other areas to Sept. 30, 1952.

**Public Law 430 (HR 7397)** — Extend rent control in the District of Columbia to April 30, 1953.

**Public Law 431 (HR 7860)** Make appropriations of \$1,413,820,350 to supply urgent deficiencies for the fiscal year 1952.

**Public Law 432 (S 2198)** — Amend U.S. Code to make theft or receipt of stolen mail a felony regardless of the value of the mail stolen.

**Public Law 433 (HR 160)** — Amend Revised Statutes with respect to reserves of national banks in a dependency or insular possession of the United States.

**Public Law 434 (HR 6500)** — Authorize an appropriation of \$446,000 during fiscal year 1953 for research on the problem of predatory sea lampreys in the Great Lakes.

**Public Law 435 (S 968)** — Grant consent of Congress to a compact between New York and New Jersey relating to mutual military aid in an emergency.

**Public Law 436 (HR 7405)** — Provide for a single cataloging system in the Defense Department, standardization of supplies, and more efficient use of supply testing, inspection, packaging, and acceptance facilities.



**Public Law 437 (S 1537)** — Amend act providing for extension of terms of patents owned by veterans so as to include the spouse of a veteran in the definition of "sole owner."

**Public Law 438 (HR 2214)** — Amend U.S. Code so as to allow use of the word "national" in the business or insurance indemnity businesses.

**Public Law 439 (HR 404)** — Amend Military Personnel Claims Act to cover all Defense Department employees, permit survivors to file claims, and extend time for filing to July 3, 1952.

**Public Law 440 (HR 1788)** — Authorize the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Creek, or Seminole Tribes of Indians to make contracts subject to approval of the Secretary of Interior under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

**Public Law 441 (HR 5599)** — Provide for conveyance of the Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg, Va., to the Petersburg Battlefield Museum Corp.

**Public Law 442 (HR 6754)** — Provide for increase in ceiling on salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes in certain cases.

**Public Law 443 (HR 7758)** — Revise certain laws relating to the mail-messenger service.

**Public Law 444 (HR 7877)** — Amend U. S. Code relating to unloading of mail from vessels.

**Public Law 445 (HR 2813)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Colbran reclamation project, Colorado.

**Public Law 446 (HR 7231)** — Amend the act to provide books for the adult blind by striking out the word "adult."

**Public Law 447 (H J Res 430)** — Approve the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

**Public Law 448 (HR 6578)** — Provide for research on means of producing water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial uses, from sea or other saline waters.

**Public Law 449 (HR 6857)** — Amend act regulating employment of minors in the District of Columbia to permit their appearance in stage productions.

**Public Law 450 (H J Res 477)** — Continue the effectiveness of certain emergency war powers until six months after the end of the national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, but in no event beyond April 1, 1953.

**Public Law 451 (HR 7314)** — Make appropriations of \$838,003,124 for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 452 (HR 7151)** — Make appropriations of \$1,787,471,050 for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 453 (HR 7216)** — Make appropriation of \$11 million for federal contribution to the District of Columbia, and \$133,696,875 for D. C. from District of Columbia funds.

**Public Law 454 (HR 5768)** — Amend act regulating boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia.

**Public Law 455 (HR 7072)** — Make appropriations of \$6,272,836,303 for Independent Offices for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 456 (S 2234)** — Make procedural and technical amendments to the Bankruptcy Act.

**Public Law 457 (S 2240)** — Amend the Bankruptcy Act to increase the limit of salaries of full - time referees.

**Public Law 458 (S 2545)** — Permit the advance of travel expenses and subsistence to federal employees by one agency for the benefit of another agency on a reimbursable basis.

**Public Law 459 (HR 4686)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the city of Crawford, Nebraska, certain land within the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebraska.

**Public Law 460 (HR 6773)** — Provide that appropriations available for agricultural extension work in fiscal 1953 shall be apportioned among the states and territories in the same proportion as in fiscal 1952 (except for amounts apportioned under provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Act.)

**Public Law 461 (HR 7714)** — Provide for retention of National Guard and other Reserve unit designations, records, colors, equipment, etc. (but not individual members thereof) in active federal service for total period of five consecutive years.

**Public Law 462 (H J Res 418)** — Amend act authorizing a memorial in the District of Columbia to Marine Corps dead.

**Public Law 463 (H J Res 492)** — Authorize printing and binding of a revised edition of Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives.

**Public Law 464 (HR 3554)** — Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide that the carry-over of tobacco for any marketing year shall be the amount on hand at the beginning of such marketing year (or on January 1 of such marketing year in the case of Maryland tobacco.).

**Public Law 465 (HR 7345)** — Exclude from gross income certain receipts collected for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

**Public Law 466 (HR 8499)** — Amend act relating to accumulated balances on telephone and telegraph accounts of Members of the House.

**Public Law 467 (HR 8222)** — Authorize the loan, for an initial period of five years, of certain naval patrol - type vessels to Japan.

**Public Law 468 (HR 7876)** — Extend for an additional year the 1951 formula for tax treatment of life insurance companies.

**Public Law 469 (S 1989)** — Designate the lake formed by Chief Joseph Dam in Washington as Rufus Woods Lake.

**Public Law 470 (HR 7176)** — Make appropriations of \$541,729,845 for the Department of Interior for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 471 (HR 7313)** — Make appropriations of \$76,874,251 for the Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 472 (S 2357)** — Provide that the agricultural exemption for motor carriers in the Interstate Commerce Act shall be understood to include horticulture commodities.

**Public Law 473 (S 3276)** — Correct a typographical error in Public Law 342, 82nd Congress.

**Public Law 474 (S 103)** — Change the name of Medicine Creek Reservoir in Frontier County, Nebraska, to Harry Strunk Lake.

**Public Law 475 (S 2603)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands to the State of Oregon.

**Public Law 476 (HR 5426)** — Provide for reserve components of the Armed Forces of the U.S., each component to be divided into Ready Reserve, Stand-by Reserve, and Retired Reserve, provide for terms of service and liability for active duty, etc.

**Public Law 477 (S 1705)** — Provide for two U.S. Commissioners for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.



**Public Law 478 (S 2909)** — Change the Coronada International Memorial to the Coronada National Memorial.

**Public Law 479 (S 1020)** — Authorize Army Engineers to make a survey for flood control purposes of Las Vegas Wash and its tributaries, and authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make a survey for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the Las Vegas Wash drainage area.

**Public Law 480 (S 2393)** — Pay to the State of New Hampshire and the town of New Boston, N. H., the sum of \$2,295.96 each for reimbursement of expenditures in combating forest fire on U.S. Army property near New Boston, N. H., in 1942.

**Public Law 481 (HR 4197)**—Withdraw certain Hawaiian home lands required for use by the Board of Water Supply for Honolulu and restore them to previous status under Territorial control.

**Public Law 482 (HR 4407)** — Increase the capital of the Hawaiian home - loan and home - development funds for construction of sewage facilities, roads, etc., on Hawaiian home lands.

**Public Law 483 (HR 4408)** — Amend the Hawaiian Organic Act to permit the sale of 3 - acre tracts of public lands for business as well as residential purposes.

**Public Law 484 (HR 4799)** — Amend the Hawaiian Organic Act to permit the sale for cash of homestead lots to any homesteader qualifying under the Bankhead - Jones Farm Tenant Act.

**Public Law 485 (HR 4800)** — Amend the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act to provide for a seven - member Commission, with representation from each county of the Territory.

**Public Law 486 (S 2042)** — Authorize the President to extend diplomatic privileges to representatives of member states on the Council of the Organization of American States.

**Public Law 487 (HR 5055)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain federal lands in Ontonagon County, Michigan, for lands within the Ottawa National Forest, Mich.

**Public Law 488 (HR 7391)** — Make appropriations of \$46,610,938.912 for the Defense Department for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 489 (HR 7654)** — Amend act providing for penalties and apprehension of Coast Guard deserters.

**Public Law 490 (HR 4109)** — Amend laws relating to printing and distribution of the statutes at large and U. S. Supreme Court decisions.

**Public Law 491 (S 556)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the University of Florida for educational purposes, certain portions of the Welaka Fish Hatchery, Putnam County, Florida.

**Public Law 492 (S 2360)** — Amend the Interstate Commerce Act to increase the amount of securities which may be issued by motor carriers without approval by the ICC.

**Public Law 493 (S 2605)** — Amend District of Columbia tax laws to extend to 3 years the statute of limitations within which taxes must be assessed on personal property for which return was filed.

**Public Law 494 (HR 6326)** — Amend the Postal Salary Act of 1945 to permit overtime in lieu of compensatory time off.

**Public Law 495 (HR 7289)** — Make appropriations of \$1,015,981,710 for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 496 (HR 5327)** — Increase the amount of bonds which may be issued by the city of Anchorage, Alaska, for public works.

**Public Law 497 (HR 6544)** — Authorize an appropriation of \$7,700,000 for acquisition of property of the Independence National Historical Park.

**Public Law 498 (HR 6601)** — Extend to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard, the authority already vested in the Secretaries of the Army and the Air Force to withhold officers' pay in case of indebtedness to the U.S.

**Public Law 499 (HR 7204)** — Provide that postal employees regularly assigned to other work may be assigned in emergencies to rural routes and may receive an allowance for use of motor vehicle on such route.

**Public Law 500 (S J Res 74)** — Change the name of the South Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, to Dry Falls Dam.

**Public Law 501 (H J Res 393)** — Authorize the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies for the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1953.

**Public Law 502 (H J Res 394)** — Authorize troops to be quartered in public buildings in the District of Columbia for participation in inaugural ceremonies.

**Public Law 503 (H J Res 395)** — Authorize appropriation of \$55,100, payable in the same manner as other appropriations for expenses of the District of Columbia, to maintain public order and protect life and property during a twelve-day period covering inaugural ceremonies.

**Public Law 504 (HR 7268)** — Make appropriations of \$584,061,600 for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 505 (S 2043)** Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Secretary of the Interior certain property in Everett, Washington.

**Public Law 506 (HR 8272)** — Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey certain land to Fulton County, Georgia.

**Public Law 507 (S 3052)** — Authorize the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Navy Department certain property at New London, Connecticut, formerly occupied by the Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration.

**Public Law 508 (S 3051)** — Authorize the Administrator of General Service to transfer to the Navy Department land and improvements of the Globe Aircraft plant, Fort Worth, Texas.

**Public Law 509 (HR 4792)** — Authorize the Public Housing Administration to transfer the Jeremiah Curtin home and surrounding land to the Milwaukee County Historical Society,

**Public Law 510 (S 3337)** — Authorize the loan of two submarines to the Government of the Netherlands.

**Public Law 511 (HR 5198)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer certain property in Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands, to the Department of the Interior.

**Public Law 512 (HR 7952)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to combine the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory at Alhambra, Calif., and the Citrus Insect Laboratory at Whittier, Calif., and locate them on a site provided by Orange County, Calif., for that purpose.

**Public Law 513 (HR 7471)** — Authorize the Postmaster General to proceed with plans and contracts for moderniz-

ing and enlarging the mail equipment shops, Washington, D. C.

**Public Law 514 (S 2149)** — Confer federal jurisdiction for prosecution of certain crime committed on American airplanes in flight.

**Public Law 515 (S 2252)** — Clarify act providing for the conversion of national banks into state banks, or merger and consolidation of national banks with state banks.

**Public Law 516 (S 2922)** — Increase salaries of members of the Subversive Activities Control Board from \$12,500 a year to \$15,000 a year.

**Public Law 517 (HR 1222)** — Provide credit for service in the Army of the United States for certain members of the reserve components of the Air Force of the United States.

**Public Law 518 (HR 1732)** — Place Alaska and Hawaii on the same basis as the state in the apportionment of funds for the school lunch program.

**Public Law 519 (HR 3209)** — Amend TVA Act to provide an increase in per diem and subsistence allowances of commissioners handling condemnation proceedings.

**Public Law 520 (HR 3438)** — Provide that commissioners for the Territory of Alaska shall turn over to the courts only so much of the fees earned during the calendar year as exceed the sum of \$7,500.

**Public Law 521 (HR 6004)** — Authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by certain postal employees who died between July 1 and Oct. 24, 1951.

**Public Law 522 (HR 5350)** — Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act to clarify existing provisions and provide greater flexibility in administration.

**Public Law 523 (HR 4797)** — Ratify certain Acts of the Session Laws of Hawaii relating to issuance of revenue bonds.

**Public Law 524 (HR 5065)** — Authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage, household goods, etc., of certain Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard officers.

**Public Law 525 (HR 7317)** — Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to the town of Hope, New Mexico, upon payment of the appraised fair market value of the property.

**Public Law 526 (HR 8234)** — Amend act relating to the office of the supervisor of New York Harbor to consolidate certain duties.

**Public Law 527 (HR 6812)** — Provide that the existing project for a navigation channel on the Guadalupe River, Texas, be made a part of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway project.

**Public Law 528 (HR 8170)** — Establish certain minimums for burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

**Public Law 529 (S 1041)** — Provide for eradication and control of poisonous weeds on range and pasture lands.

**Public Law 530 (S 2128)** — Provide a method for merger of two or more national banking associations and for merger of state banks with national banking associations.

**Public Law 531 (S 3066)** — Amend Defense Housing Act to increase authorizations and enable FNMA to make advance commitments for purchase of permanent mortgage loans involved.

**Public Law 532 (S 3195)** — Grant jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear and render judgment on claims of gold mine owners or operators for losses incurred because of operation of War Production Board Limitation Order L-208.

**Public Law 533 (HR 5120)** — Amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to require insured banks which maintain a branch in Puerto Rico to insure deposits payable at such branch.

**Public Law 534 (HR 8120)** — Authorize a \$2,398,282,800 military and naval construction program inside and outside the continental United States.

**Public Law 535 (HR 6845)** — Continue until the close of June 30, 1953, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap.

**Public Law 536 (HR 7721)** — Extend benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act to persons serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S. after the termination of the state of war between the U.S. and the government of Japan, and prior to July 2, 1955.

**Public Law 537 (S 2199)** — Abolish the Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement.

**Public Law 538 (S2690)** — Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act to define and establish a penalty for unlawful practices in sale of air transportation by any air carrier, foreign air carrier, or ticket agent.

**Public Law 539 (HR 3168)** — Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to the adjustment of the basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion.

**Public Law 540 (HR 5788)** — Extend certain ten-year oil and gas leases on the public domain where gas or oil is being produced in paying quantities.

**Public Law 541 (HR 8006)** — Provide for adjustment in compensation of certain employees transferred to GSA from the Post Office Department pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950.

**Public Law 542 (HR 5767)** — Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to permit minimum or stipulated resale price agreements, and enforce such agreements on non-signers where state law so provides.

**Public Law 543 (S 2938)** — Amend Federal Reserve Act and Revised Statutes to reduce capital requirement necessary for state banks to join Federal Reserve.

**Public Law 544 (HR 2190)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the town of Dedham, Maine, a strip of land situated in such town and used as a road right-of-way.

**Public Law 545 (HR 7641)** — Provide benefits for federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost certain civil-service seniority and compensation rights during World War II because of the government relocation policy.

**Public Law 546 (HR 2572)** — Provide for alteration or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges over the Columbia River or its navigable tributaries made necessary by construction of McNary Lock and Dam.

**Public Law 547 (HR 8370)** — Make supplemental appropriations of \$11,793,776,339 for fiscal year 1953.

**Public Law 548 (H J Res 446)** — Amend law providing for continuance on payroll of clerical assistants of a House Member who dies or resigns until a successor is elected, to make the law retroactive for purposes of service credit toward retirement.

**Public Law 549 (HR 6007)** — Authorize improvement of Humboldt Bay, California, as recommended by Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army.

**Public Law 550 (HR 7656)** — Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 — extending vocational and educational assistance, loan program, unemployment compensation, and mustering-out pay to veterans of service since June 27, 1950.

**Public Law 551 (HR 7855)** — Authorize improvement of Gowanus Creek Channel, New York, in accordance with recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army.

**Public Law 552 (S 1310)** — Provide for federal enforcement of coal mine safety regulations and laws.

**Public Law 553 (S 2657)** — Repeal provisions of existing law relating to the Department of Commerce which are inconsistent with Reorganization Plan No. 5 of 1950.

**Public Law 554 (S 658)** — Make extensive amendments to the Communications Act of 1934 (organizational, procedural, and appellate sections.)

**Public Law 555 (S.2968)** — Provide for temporary increase in annuities of civil service employees who retired on or before April 1, 1952.

**Public Law 556 (S 3161)** — Provide for recordation of railroad equipment trust certificates and other evidence of equipment indebtedness with the ICC rather than with state and county recording offices.

**Public Law 557 (HR 1180)** — Provide the three military departments with certain administrative authority required to carry out authorized research and development programs.

**Public Law 558 (HR 3177)** — Amend Title IV of the National Housing Act to authorize the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation to provide adequate insurance coverage to accounts consisting of public funds and trust funds.

**Public Law 559 (HR 1021)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey a portion of the military reservation at Fort Schuyler to the State of New York.

**Public Law 560 (HR 5567)** — Authorize the Administrator of General Services to convey to Potter County, Texas, certain surplus lands located at the Veterans' Administration hospital near Amarillo, Texas.

**Public Law 561 (HR 5954)** — Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to release to the city of Camden, N. J., certain lands previously conditionally granted to that city.

**Public Law 562 (HR 6521)** — Prescribe minimum conditions which must be met before the Coast Guard issues a permit to load or unload explosives.

**Public Law 563 (HR 7126)** — Authorize the Secretary of Commerce to convey

certain land and grant certain easements to the State of California for highway construction purposes in Richmond, Calif.

**Public Law 564 (HR 8127)** — Provide for federal contribution to cost of altering highway bridges, as well as railroad bridges, when such alterations are ordered for improvement of navigation.

**Public Law 565 (HR 8190)** — Amend act authorizing the Kensington and Eastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Calumet River.

**Public Law 566 (HR 8194)** — Amend act relating to a bridge across the Mississippi River at Bettendorf, Iowa.

**Public Law 567 (HR 8270)** — Amend Internal Revenue Code to eliminate imposition of a capital gains tax on sale or exchange of a residence of a person serving on active duty with the Armed Forces.

**Public Law 568 (HR 8321)** — Authorize improvement of Duluth - Superior Harbor, Minnesota and Wisconsin, in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

**Public Law 569 (HR 5803)** — Amend act regulating the interstate shipment of fish.

**Public Law 570 (HR 7202)** — Provide for a census of agriculture, beginning in the month of October, 1954, and in the same month of every tenth year thereafter.

**Public Law 571 (H J Res 480)** — Extend to March 31, 1953 the time for use of construction reserve funds established under the Merchant Marine Act.

**Public Law 572 (HR 2470)** — Grant consent of Congress to the States of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming to enter into a compact relating to waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

**Public Law 573 (HR 8315)** — Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact or agreement between New Jersey and Pennsylvania concerning the Delaware River Port Authority.

**Public Law 574 (HR 8316)** — Grant consent of Congress to a supplemental compact or agreement between New Jersey and Pennsylvania relating to a tunnel or bridge across the Delaware River.

**Public Law 575 (HR 3589)** — Extend copyright protection of nondramatic literary works to performing and recording rights.

**Public Law 576 (HR 5734)** — Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax certain recreational facilities maintained exclusively for use of members of the Armed Forces.

**Public Law 577 (HR 6163)** — Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a study and report to Congress on costs and cost allocations, and recovery of costs from irrigation payments and power sales for proposed reclamation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam on the Columbia River.

**Public Law 578 (HR 6723)** — Approve irrigation contracts with Gering and Fort Laramie Irrigation District, Goshen Irrigation District, and Pathfinder Irrigation District, and authorize execution of individual water right contracts on the North Platte federal reclamation project.

**Public Law 579 (HR 6856)** — Extend the water Pollution Control Act three years to June 30, 1956.

**Public Law 580 (HR 7594)** — Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to importation of the feathers of wild birds.

**Public Law 581 (HR 948)** — Provide for terms of court for the southern district of Florida to be held at West Palm Beach and Fort Myers.

**Public Law 582 (HR 3975)** — Amend U.S. Code, Title 28, section 1498 to permit a joint patentee to bring suit on a patent in the Court of Claims in certain cases where one or more of his copatentees is barred from doing so.

**Public Law 583 (HR 7722)** — Amend the Public Health Service Act so as to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between the chief medical officer of the Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army.

**Public Law 584 (HR 7806)** — Permit federal employees who are veterans to participate in funeral ceremonies for deceased members of the Armed Forces without charge to annual leave.

**Public Law 585 (HR 8122)** — Continue until January 1, 1956, authority to use alternate method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities, continue supports at 90 per cent of parity for the 1953 and 1954 crops of basic commodities, and provide a formula for long - staple cotton price supports for 1953 based on relationship between prices of long-staple and American upland cotton.

**Public Law 586 (S 241)** — Amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to allow operators the advantage of construction differential subsidy as well as operating subsidy, to reduce the obsolescence age of vessels, provide special guarantees for purchasers of passenger - type vessels, provide special tax benefits, and otherwise encourage the development of an American merchant fleet.

**Public Law 587 (S 1999)** — Provide for withholding of tax, for state income tax purposes, on compensation of federal employees.

**Public Law 588 (HR 1758)** — Extend the District of Columbia unlawful en-

try statute to public as well as private buildings, and otherwise broaden its terms.

**Public Law 589 (HR 7255)** — Amend the Internal Revenue Code relating to employee stock purchase plans.

**Public Law 590 (HR 7800)** — Amend the Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors benefits, permit earning of \$75 a month without loss of retirement benefits, authorize wage credits for military service, and remedy defects in benefit computation provisions.

**Public Law 591 (S 3333)** — Authorize purchase, for the Missouri River Basin project, of certain lands and interests

in lands of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes of the Wind River Reservation.

**Public Law 592 (HR 7502)** — Amend law providing for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission.

**Public Law 593 (HR 7794)** — Revise and codify the laws relating to patents, and enact into law title 35 of the United States Code entitled "Patents."

**Public Law 594 (HR 8271)** — Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 to provide an adjustment in base period earnings credit of companies making earnings - deposits under the Merchant Marine Act.



# MAJOR ACTIONS OF 82nd CONGRESS

## 82nd Topped All Others For Peacetime Spending, Taxation, Probes; Wrote Laws

### Under Pressure Of Hot, Cold Wars -- But No Large New Programs

The 82nd Congress appropriated more money than any other peacetime Congress, hiked taxes to record peacetime levels, and legislated for U.S. participation in the cold war in Europe and the hot war in Korea.

Although it did not put into operation any large new programs on a par with those enacted by some previous Congresses, the 82nd did conduct a record number of probes. (See page 50.)

In its dealings with the President, Congress pulled against him more often than with him, and engaged in bitter controversies over foreign policy and corruption in government, and the steel plant seizure.

The Senate ratified treaties of peace (in 1952) with Japan and Germany, and Congress continued global aid. It also authorized billions in military construction and passed a draft extending universal military training measure (1951) but refused (1952) to put UMT into operation. (For 1951 action, CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 54.)

It twice extended a weakened price and wage controls law and battled over the blame for inflation.

And the lawmakers found plenty of time for politicking in the 1952 Presidential campaign.

### Agriculture

**PRICE SUPPORTS -- (HR 8122).** Congress July 5, 1952, passed a bill to continue 90 per cent of parity price supports on the six basic crops until 1955. The measure also would continue until 1956 the present dual parity system under which the support price for the six crops had to be the higher price computed under either the "old" or "modernized" parity formula. The basic crops were cotton, wheat, corn, peanuts, rice and tobacco.

**SOIL CONSERVATION -- (S 2569).** Congress May 19, 1952, extended for two years the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, thus continuing until 1955 the direct government soil conservation payments to farmers.

**SUGAR ACT -- (HR 4521).** Legislation extending the 1948 Sugar Act with minor amendments until Dec. 31, 1956, passed Congress in August, 1951, with relatively little debate. It gave the Secretary of Agriculture authority to determine annual U.S. continental requirements, set quotas and buy sugar (and thus indirectly fix prices) for a period of four years from Jan. 1, 1953 to Dec. 31, 1956. It also fixed "subsidies" for producers who comply with the quotas and meet certain other conditions. The bill was passed a year before the 1948 act was scheduled to expire Dec. 31, 1952, because the industry and the federal executive departments wanted to avoid the uncertainties accompanying last-minute legislative action.

**MEXICAN FARM LABOR -- (S 984).** Congress passed June 30, 1951, legislation authorizing the U.S. government to recruit Mexican workers to work in areas with a farm labor shortage. The entire program was

placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Labor, to remain in effect until Dec. 31, 1952. It detailed the procedures under which alien labor was to be transported and hired and the U.S. government was made guarantor of performance of the contract by both employers and the Mexican laborers.

As the legislation carried no provision to penalize those using "wetbacks," the President asked that Congress also pass such legislation when he signed the Farm Labor Act July 12, 1951.

Such legislation (S 1851), intended to keep out illegal border crossers, was approved by Congress March 13, 1952.

**PEANUT ACREAGE --** Congress on April 4, 1951, completed action on a bill (HR 2615) authorizing an increase in the 1951 peanut acreage. On March 18, 1952, Congress sent to the President a bill (S 2697) to repeal legislation permitting peanut growers extra acreage for oil purposes.

**TOBACCO ACREAGE -- (HR 4475).** In October, 1951, Congress approved legislation increasing tobacco marketing quotas and acreage allotments to meet higher marketing demands.

**FARM TENANT -- (S 684).** An amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to make a "more effective" distribution of mortgage insurance on loans for the purchase and improvements of farms was approved by Congress in August, 1951.

### Appropriations

The 82nd Congress spent more money than any other "peacetime" Congress. When it completed work on money bills, the total for the first and second sessions came to about \$179.2 billion.

The first session spent \$91,269,801,409 in "regular" appropriations bills, mostly for fiscal 1952, and another \$6,808,581,632 in supplemental appropriations, for fiscal 1951, for a session total of \$98,078,383,041. This included about \$6 billion in permanent appropriations, mostly for interest on the national debt.

The previous high for one session in peacetime was set by the 81st Congress when in its second session it appropriated \$81,518,566,769.

The second session of the 82nd Congress appropriated \$60,868,000,000 in regular bills, mostly for fiscal 1953, and \$14,259,000,000 in supplemental and special appropriations, plus about \$6 billion in permanent appropriations, for a total of \$81.1 billion.

Even with those record sums, Congress sharply pared the President's money requests. Its 1952 action sliced about \$10 billion from what the Administration said was necessary, and in 1951 Congress trimmed out half that much.



## Foreign Policy

The largest appropriation in each session was for the Department of Defense -- \$46.6 billion appropriated in 1952, and \$56.9 billion in 1951.

In 1951 Congress allotted the second largest sum -- \$7.3 billion -- for foreign aid. In 1952, the 30-odd Independent Offices, including the Atomic Energy Commission, together got about \$6.3 billion -- the largest appropriation except for the Defense Department bill.

## Education and Welfare

**SOCIAL SECURITY** -- (HR 7800). A \$400 million yearly increase in social security insurance payments and a \$242.7 million hike in public assistance grants was approved July 5, 1952, by Congress. The insurance payments were increased \$5 or 12½ per cent a month, whichever was larger, and the earning limit permitted recipients was increased from \$50 to \$75 a month. About 4.5 million persons received the insurance payments, and a similar number received public assistance.

The bill increased the federal share of payments to the aged, blind and disabled by \$5 a month, and aid to dependent children by \$3 a month.

**DEFENSE HOUSING** -- The 82nd Congress approved two measures to provide federal aid to defense housing.

S 349, passed in August, 1951, authorized \$1,635 million in federal aid for defense area housing and relaxed credit restrictions on low-cost homes. The measure included \$1.5 billion for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance on privately constructed housing, \$50 million for government-constructed housing, \$160 million for community facilities and services, \$15 million in loans to prefabricated housing builders, and \$10 million for land condemnation in isolated areas.

S 3066, approved July 4, 1952, authorized a \$1,395 million-expansion of the program -- \$900 million additional purchasing authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association, \$400 million additional home insurance authority for FHA, an additional \$50 million for housing in critical defense areas, \$40 million for community facilities and services and \$5 million for Alaska housing loans.

**RAIL UNEMPLOYMENT** -- (S 2639). Action on a bill to increase railroad unemployment insurance benefits was completed May 5, 1952. It provided for new rates ranging from \$3 to \$7.50 a day, compared with old rates of \$1.75 to \$5.

**RAILROAD RETIREMENT** -- The House and Senate approved legislation Oct. 19, 1951, providing for a 15 per cent increase in annuities and pensions for retired railroad workers. It also raised survivors' benefits by 33 1/3 per cent and provided for the first time for a spouse's benefit of up to \$40 a month. Employees with less than 10 years of service and their survivors were transferred to the social security program.

**PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS** -- (S 445). Legislation authorizing federal grants to states for establishing and expanding local public health centers was passed March 16, 1951, by the Senate. The House did not act.

**MEDICAL SCHOOL AID** -- (S 337). A bill to provide grants to medical, dental, osteopathic and nursing schools was recommitted in the Senate Oct. 4, 1951. It was reported again Oct. 18, but the Senate did not act. No bill was reported in the House.

**MUTUAL SECURITY** -- In 1951 Congress rewrote its foreign aid programs into an omnibus measure, the Mutual Security Program. It was strongly oriented toward military defense of the free world against Communist aggression. It included military aid, economic aid, and "Point Four," or technical aid.

The program was continued in 1952.

Congressional action on the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (HR 5113) was concluded Oct. 8. The measure authorized \$7,483,400,000 in foreign aid for the 1952 fiscal year, \$1 billion less than the President had requested. The legislation carried \$5,997,650,000 for military aid and \$1,485,750,000 in economic aid. It abolished the Economic Cooperation Administration and shifted ECA functions to the new Mutual Security Administration.

Congress actually appropriated \$7,328,903,976 to carry out the Mutual Security Program.

On June 9, Congress finished action on the Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005), after trimming the \$7.9 billion requested by the President down to \$6.4 billion.

As it became law, the measure authorized \$6,447,730,750 for economic, military and technical aid during fiscal 1953. Congress appropriated \$6,001,947,750.

**IMMIGRATION** -- (HR 5678). Congress July 26, 1952 passed over the President's veto an omnibus immigration bill revising and codifying existing laws on immigration, naturalization and nationality. The President said the measure would "perpetuate injustices." The bill's sponsors called the veto message "fictional" and pleaded for the override "in the name of God and America."

**PEACE WITH JAPAN** -- The Senate March 20, 1952, ratified the peace treaty with Japan plus three Far East security pacts allying the United States with Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. The action took five days of debate and 10 roll-call votes. Numerous reservations to the pacts were rejected.

**NATO AMENDMENT** -- An amendment to the North Atlantic Treaty to admit Greece and Turkey to the 12-nation security organization of the U.S. and Europe was ratified Feb. 7, 1952, by the Senate.

**GERMAN TREATIES** -- The Senate July 1, 1952, ratified two more major agreements with foreign nations. It approved a four-nation treaty making peace with West Germany, and agreed to another amendment to the North Atlantic Treaty indirectly bringing West Germany into NATO. The action, which required approval of the other nations concerned, would join NATO with the new six-nation European Defense Community, which included West Germany.

The previous year, Oct. 18, 1951, Congress approved a joint resolution (H J Res 289) ending the state of war with Germany.

**TROOPS FOR EUROPE** -- (S Res 99; S Con Res 18). The Senate engaged in a bitter, three-month "great debate" early in the first session over the question of the President's Constitutional powers to send troops to Europe. The debate came to an end April 4, 1951, when the Senate finally agreed to two resolutions which did not

have the force of law. They expressed disapproval of "present plans to send four additional divisions of ground forces to Western Europe," but stated that it was the sense of Congress that "no ground troops in addition to such four divisions should be sent to Western Europe...without further Congressional approval."

Leading the demand for Congressional consent to the dispatch of U.S. troops to Europe was Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), chairman of the GOP Senate Policy Committee, who outlined a policy opposed to the creation of a large land army and proposed a large Air Force and Navy. President Truman took the position that he would consult Congress, but could not be legally bound by its decision, on the policy of furnishing U.S. divisions for service abroad.

**MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY** -- When President Truman removed Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of the Far Eastern Command April 11, 1951, he set off a lengthy Senate investigation of Far Eastern policy. MacArthur's dismissal was followed by his April 19 address before a joint session of Congress. Later he testified before the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees which held eight weeks of hearings on U.S. Far East policy.

The Committees voted 20-3 on Aug. 17 not to make a formal report of the lengthy investigation. However, eight of the 12 Republican members of the Committee stated Aug. 20 in a report that the testimony revealed the only positive plan for victory in the Korean war was "advocated by Gen. MacArthur."

**RECIPROCAL TRADE** -- (HR 1612). The 17-year-old reciprocal trade agreements program was extended in June, 1951, for another two years by the passage of the 1951 Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. Congress restored the "peril points" provision which had been put in the extension legislation in the 80th Congress and repealed in the 81st. It also added an escape clause to safeguard American industry from serious injury due to increased imports and strong provisions designed to bar Communist countries from benefits of the trade program.

**RED TRADE BANS** -- (HR 4550). Congress completed action Oct. 11, 1951, on legislation providing for cutting off all U.S. economic and military assistance to any nation which shipped weapons of war to the Soviet and its satellites. The Administration supported this measure after Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) tacked a rider to the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1951 which cut off American economic aid to any country selling materials of war to the Russian Communist bloc.

His amendment repealed by HR 4550, Kem won acceptance for it again during 1952 Senate action on foreign aid. However, the amendment was removed in Senate-House conference.

**DISPLACED PERSONS** -- (HR 3576). Because of the delay in processing applications for the admission of displaced persons into the United States under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, Congress granted a six-month extension on June 28, 1951, only two days before the deadline for processing.

**INDIA AID** -- (S 872). Congress authorized a \$190 million emergency loan to India in June, 1951, to alleviate famine in that nation.

## Labor

**MINE SAFETY** -- (S 1310). Congress July 2, 1952, completed action on legislation giving the federal government authority to close down coal mines threatened with "imminent danger" of disaster from fire, explosion, flooding or cave-in. Under the measure, violation of a safety provision also could be cause for a mine shut-down. The bill permitted a mine operator to appeal a closing order.

**UNION SHOP** -- (S 1959). Congress completed action in October, 1951, on legislation validating some 4,600 union shop elections which the Supreme Court declared invalid because they were held before top officers of the CIO and AFL had complied with the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act requiring filing of financial statements and non-Communist affidavits. The measure also dispensed with the requirement under the Taft-Hartley Act that an election must be held before a labor organization and an employer might enter into a union-shop agreement. The legislation was the first amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act since its passage in 1947.

## Military

**UMTS** -- (S 1). In June, 1951, Congress passed a universal military training plan, to start when the emergency was considered to have ended. The Universal Military Training and Service Act continued draft registration for all males 18 to 26 years of age, lowered the draft age from 19 to 18½, extended service from 21 to 24 months, and provided that after the emergency all registrants under 19 years of age should be liable for training in the National Security Training Corps.

But in 1952 Congress turned down legislation which actually would have put universal military training and service into operation. The action came March 4, 1952, when the House recommitted the UMT bill (HR 5904). The Senate did not act.

**MILITARY PAY RAISE** -- (HR 5715). Congress May 15, 1952 passed legislation granting a cost of living raise to servicemen amounting to four per cent of base pay and 14 per cent of subsistence allowances.

A proposal to pay front line fighters a bonus was knocked out of HR 5715, but finally became law when Congress agreed to an amendment to provide \$45 a month combat pay for servicemen in Korea. The amendment was to the Defense Department Appropriation (HR 7391).

**RE-ENLISTMENT BONUS** -- (HR 5405). In 1951, both houses passed in October a bill authorizing a re-enlistment lump-sum bonus of \$40, \$90, \$160, \$250, or \$360 upon enlistment for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 years, respectively, and a further bonus of \$60 a year for each year beyond 6 years, subject to a ceiling of \$1,440 on total amount.

**MARINES** -- (S 677). Despite the opposition of the Secretary of Defense, Army Chief of Staff and Chief of Naval Operations, Congress June 19, 1952, passed a bill making the Marine Commandant a "co-equal" with other Chiefs of Staff on matters affecting the Marines. It set a maximum Marine strength of 400,000, compared with the existing 237,000, and specified a Corps organization of three combat divisions and three air wings.

**AIR FORCE** -- (HR 1726). The Air Force was given legal status and organized into three main divisions:

**Defense, Strategic and Tactical.** Before approval of this law in September, 1951, the only legal basis for the Air Force was a reference to it as a separate service in the National Security (Unification) Act of 1947.

**RESERVES -- (HR 5426).** Legislation to limit the President's power to call reserves to active military duty July 2, 1952, won approval of both House and Senate.

The legislation divided reservists into "ready" and "standby" groups. Ready reserves could be recalled during an emergency declared by the President. Congress would decide how many should be called.

Standby reserves could be called up only in wartime or during an emergency declared by Congress, and then only when no more ready reserves were available.

**MILITARY CONSTRUCTION -- (HR 4914).** The \$5,864 million military and naval construction program authorized in September, 1951, was the largest ever made in peacetime, although it was limited to projects scheduled for one year only. The Air Force alone was authorized to open 77 extra bases, some in North Africa and France. Secret projects were allocated \$1,487 million. To carry out the program, Congress appropriated \$3,890,296,392.

In passing HR 8120, Congress July 5, 1952 authorized another \$2,398,282,800 for military and naval construction during fiscal 1953. Subsequently, it appropriated \$2,146,000,000.

**SHIPBUILDING -- (HR 1001).** Naval fleet construction authorized in late February, 1951, included provision for the world's largest aircraft carrier, new mine-sweeping craft, amphibious and landing ships, and the conversion of carrier and antisubmarine ships. The program totaled \$2 billion.

**MILITARY BUYING -- (HR 7405).** Congress June 24 approved legislation requiring the military services to buy through a single catalog system. The measure also standardized supplies and required more efficient use of supply testing and inspection.

**SOLDIER VOTE -- (S 3061).** A bill to guarantee servicemen the right to vote even if their states had inadequate absentee ballot provisions was passed June 20, 1952, by the Senate, but was not acted on by the House.

## Veterans

**KOREA GI BILL -- (HR 7656).** The Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- a "GI bill of rights" for persons serving in the armed forces after June 27, 1950 -- was approved by Congress July 4, 1952. It provided education and loan benefits, mustering-out pay, and federal contributions toward unemployment pay.

Another bill (HR 3932), passed Oct. 26, 1951, extended vocational rehabilitation training to Korean veterans with service-connected disabilities. Congress Oct. 16, 1951, approved a bill (S 2244) to include Korean veterans in the veterans preference provisions of housing legislation.

A bill (HR 1) passed April 13, 1951, gave \$10,000 free insurance to all members of the armed services.

**HOUSING -- (HR 5893).** An extra \$125 million for direct home loans to war veterans was voted by Congress April 9, 1952. The money was for veterans in areas where bank loans were unavailable.

**PENSIONS --** Congress May 9, 1952, passed two bills increasing benefits to disabled veterans. One (HR 4387) increased the income limitation for eligibility for pensions or non-service-connected disability and death payments. The other (HR 4394) raised service-connected disability compensation five per cent for veterans with disabilities rated 10 to 49 per cent, and 15 per cent for those rated at 50 per cent or more.

Still another bill (HR 7783) which Congress passed June 23, 1952, increased compensation for the most severely disabled veterans.

During the first session, Congress enacted two other veterans' benefit bills over Presidential vetoes. The first was a bill (HR 3193), enacted Sept. 18, 1951, increasing to \$120 a month the pension of veterans of World Wars I and II and Korea who were totally disabled as a result of non-service-connected injury. The other bill, on which a veto was overridden Oct. 20, 1951, (S 1864) authorized the VA to pay up to \$1,600 each on automobiles for veterans who lost hands, feet, or sight in line of duty.

**HOSPITALS -- (HR 313).** On June 21, 1951, for the third time, the House passed a bill to add 16,000 beds to the veterans hospital program by building 24 new hospitals and enlarging others. In 1948 the President vetoed a similar measure. In both the 81st and 82nd Congress, the bill died in the Senate.

A bill for a Negro hospital (HR 314) to honor Booker T. Washington was rejected by the House June 6, 1951, when two Negro Members opposed it as "class legislation."

## Miscellaneous and Administrative

**REORGANIZATION --** Congress in 1952 accepted two and rejected three Presidential plans to reorganize the executive branch of the government. (Reorganization plan goes into effect 60 days after presentation unless one chamber votes to disapprove it.)

Plan No. 1, accepted by Congress, provided for reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The plan put all Bureau jobs, except that of Commissioner, under Civil Service. Plan No. 5 reorganized the Washington, D.C., local government.

The other plans (Nos. 2, 3, and 4) were killed by the Senate June 18. They would have eliminated Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of 21,582 postmasters, customs officials, and marshals.

**ELECTIONS --** More than 60 bills aimed at improving election laws were introduced in Congress during the 1952 session. None saw chamber action, but committee hearings were held on many. The bills would have provided for direct primaries, abolished the electoral college, increased campaign spending limits.

**ALASKA, HAWAII STATEHOOD --** The Senate Feb. 27, 1952, took its first record vote on Alaska statehood (S 50), first proposed in 1916. The Senate's



decision was to send the bill back to committee. The House did not act on Alaska statehood legislation, and neither chamber considered the companion bill (S 49) to extend statehood to Hawaii.

**EMERGENCY POWERS** -- The President asked Congress to extend 60 emergency powers which expired in 1952. After granting several temporary extensions of 48 of the powers, Congress July 3, 1952 continued them until April 1, 1953.

**FEDERAL PAY BOOST** -- Congress approved in October, 1951, one bill (S 622) granting civil service employees federal pay increases from \$300 to \$800 a year; another measure (S 355) giving increases of \$400 and up to postal workers, and a third bill (S 1046) which included a leave cut for federal employees with less than 15 years service.

**POSTAL RATES AND PARCEL POST** -- (S 1046). A doubling of the rate for "penny" postcards, a 30 per cent increase in second class mail rates, and a 50 per cent hike in third-class bulk mail were approved by Congress in October, 1951.

In another October, 1951 action, Congress passed legislation (S 1335) reducing the size and weight limits on parcel post.

**HOUSE RULES CHANGE** -- (H Res 7). A House Republican-Southern Democratic coalition easily won a victory over Administration forces Jan. 3, 1951, in voting a change of the House rules to increase the power of the House Rules Committee to determine what legislation should go to the House floor to debate. It thus knocked out a "21-day rule" for by-passing the Rules Committee.

**CIVIL RIGHTS** -- Action on legislation (S 3368) to set up a fair employment practices commission and forbid racial, religious or other discrimination in employment was blocked July 4, 1952, in the Senate when its sponsors sought approval by unanimous consent.

## Taxes and Economic Policy

**DEFENSE PRODUCTION** -- The Senate and House gave speedy approval June 28, 1952, to a compromise measure (S 2594) extending the Defense Production Act.

The final bill extended to June 30, 1953 the following powers: Priorities, allocation, and requisitioning; expansion of productive capacity; control of real estate credit under limited conditions; SDPA efforts in behalf of small business; and the various general and technical provisions of the act.

The following controls were extended to April 30, 1953: Wage and price controls, with many exemptions, and with WSB stripped of powers in labor disputes; rent control in critical defense housing areas and in cities asking that it be retained, with Sept. 30, 1952 as the termination date for rent control in all other areas.

President Truman, who had asked for a two-year extension and strengthening of controls, issued a statement July 1 outlining his criticisms of the bill. He commended "Members of Congress who fought for an effective law and were successful, against great odds, in keeping the bill from being a total loss."

The President noted as among the good points of the law the extension of provisions continuing production and allocation authority, and cooperation in the International Materials Conference; and the repeal of sliding scale price supports during the emergency. On the other hand, the President noted, the law provided "only very limited protection against the dangers of inflation."

The President also was critical of Congress' 1951 extension of controls. That year Congress passed two defense production measures -- a temporary, one-month extension (H J Res 278) and a second measure (S 1717) continuing controls till June 30, 1952.

S 1717, passed July 30, 1951, provided for a system of priorities and allocation of scarce defense materials and facilities, authorized the President to requisition and condemn property and encourage the expansion of defense plants, provided for controls on credit, wages, prices and rents, and provided special machinery to settle defense labor disputes.

Although the President had asked Congress to "strengthen" controls, the bill actually lightened them. It permitted a 20 per cent increase in rent over 1947 levels, permitted sellers to pass on to consumers increases in legitimate costs which occurred between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951, banned the use of slaughter quotas, relaxed credit curbs on housing, automobiles, and other items, and banned price ceilings that denied sellers their customary percentage markups which prevailed the month prior to the Korean war, and made many other changes in the 1950 law.

**TAXES** -- (HR 4473). To help defray the mounting costs of the defense effort, Congress passed in October, 1951, just before the close of the first session, a record-breaking peacetime revenue bill designed to raise taxes by \$5,691,000,000. The measure was much lower than the \$10 billion tax boost requested by the President at the beginning of the year. Of the total amount raised, approximately \$2,280,000,000 was to come from individual income, about \$2,207,000,000 from corporations, and about \$1,204,000,000 from excise taxes.

**PRICE AGREEMENTS** -- (HR 5767). Congress July 2, 1952, passed a bill to permit manufacturers and retailers to set minimum prices on brand-name products. It validated "fair trade" laws in 45 states, and in effect nullified a 1951 Supreme Court decision that existing law did not permit price-fixing agreements to be binding on non-signers.

**GOOD FAITH PRICING** -- (S 719). Legislation making good faith a complete defense in price discrimination cases arising under the Robinson-Patman anti-monopoly act was passed by the Senate Aug. 2, 1951, but the House did not act.

**MERCHANT MARINE** -- (S 241). Congress July 3, 1952, completed action on legislation liberalizing subsidy payments to the U.S. merchant marine. Among other features it provided for construction subsidies regardless of whether ships operated on essential trade routes.

**HIGHWAYS** -- (HR 7340). An authorization for \$1,386,500,000 for federal aid to highways during the next two fiscal years was approved June 11, 1952.

In October, 1951, Congress approved two highway measures. One (HR 5504) increased the authorization for the repair and construction of roads at defense installations to \$45 million. The other (HR 5257) increased the authorization for repair of flood-damaged highways (primarily in Kansas and Missouri) to \$15 million.

**TIDELANDS --** (S J Res 20). Legislation granting oil and mineral rights of offshore lands to coastal states was vetoed May 28, 1952, after Congress had completed action May 16.

**ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY --** (S J Res 27). The Senate June 18 recommitted legislation to authorize construction of the controversial St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project.

**CONTRACT RENEGOTIATION --** (HR 1724). In an effort to keep down "excessive" war profiteering, Congress completed action in March, 1951, on legislation making federal contracts let as part of the mobilization effort renegotiable under stipulated conditions.

**LENDING AUTHORITY --** Interest on government E bonds was extended for 10 years beyond the maturity date in legislation (HR 2268) which was passed in March, 1951.

Congress in September, 1951, increased the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from \$3.5-\$4.5 billion, and extended the bank's life from June 30, 1953, to June 30, 1958 (S 2006).

**AVIATION LEGISLATION --** Congressional action was completed in May, 1951, on legislation (S 435) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to extend insurance to airlines during war-connected work overseas when private companies declined to assume the risk.

A bill (S 436) to separate mail pay from subsidies to airlines and to provide a new scale of rates to domestic airlines for carrying air mail passed the Senate Sept. 19, 1951. Only committee action on the bill was taken in the House.

**RUBBER --** (HR 6787). Legislation extending the Rubber Act until June 30, 1954, thus keeping the government in the synthetic rubber business, was approved by Congress June 16, 1952.

## Controversial Nominations

Several of the President's nominations ran into stiff opposition in the Senate and its committees.

In 1951, the Senate Judiciary Committee blocked the nominations of Joseph J. Drucker and Cornelius J. Harrington to be federal judges in Illinois because the President had not consulted the state's majority party Senator, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.). He wanted others for the jobs.

Other 1951 nominations to which there was considerable opposition were those of Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and former price administrator, to be Ambassador to India; Philip C. Jessup to serve again as a delegate to the United Nations; and Frieda Hennock, Federal Communications Commissioner, to be a federal judge for the Southern district of New York.

On a party-line vote, Bowles was confirmed 43-33 on Oct. 9, but no action was taken on the Jessup and Hennock nominations. A subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 3-2 against Jessup's confirmation, after hearing Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and Harold Stassen, president of the University of Pennsylvania and former Minnesota Governor, testify against the diplomat. The full Committee did not act on the nomination, although it approved nine other delegates and alternates to the UN, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The President Oct. 22, 1951, gave Jessup a recess appointment, two days after Congress adjourned.

On Oct. 20, the President nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark to be ambassador to the Vatican. This stirred sharp controversy, and the White House announced Jan. 13, 1952, that Clark had asked that his nomination be withdrawn.

## 1952 STRUGGLES

White House handling of a 1952 nomination, that of Harry A. McDonald to head the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was criticized during debate in the Senate, but McDonald finally was confirmed Feb. 25 on a 46-23 roll-call vote.

The nomination of James P. McGranery as Attorney General survived Senate investigation and determined floor opposition on the part of Sens. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah). McGranery was confirmed May 20 on a 52-18 roll call.

The Senate District of Columbia Committee March 14 turned down the President's nomination of Earl Wayne Beck, Kansas City, Mo., to be District Recorder of Deeds. Chairman Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) said Beck was a political friend of Mr. Truman's but was not qualified for the job. Mr. Truman said he would not withdraw the nomination.

Congress ended the impasse by passing legislation (S 2871) to provide for appointment of Deeds Recorder by the District of Columbia Commissioners.

While no important new legislative programs were initiated by the 82nd Congress, it made a name for itself by chalking up a new high in committee investigations.



# THE "INVESTIGATING" CONGRESS

Record \$5.7 Million Spent On Some 236 Studies During Two Sessions Of 82nd

In two sessions, the "Investigating Congress" authorized a record-breaking total of \$5,700,870 for special investigations involving about 236 studies. The House authorized \$2,070,000 for special work by standing committees and \$625,000 for seven special committees. The Senate allowed \$2,790,870 for special investigations. Joint committees were allotted \$215,000. Not all of this would be spent--some committees would turn back part of their funds.

Several Committees claimed their studies had accomplished important reductions in government expenditures. Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee said his group had saved the taxpayers from \$6.7 to \$8.4 billion, at a cost of only \$59,973.

Some Congressmen, however, were critical of the mounting expense of investigative work and the setting up of special committees. Others were concerned lest the probes reach beyond Congress' jurisdiction.

Investigations serve four main purposes: (1) To get facts for legislation; (2) to keep a check on the executive departments; (3) to inform the public; and (4) to keep a check on Congress' own membership. But in election years the political by-products of investigations sometimes overshadow the main functions.

Investigations by the 82nd Congress furnished a lot of political ammunition. Republicans backed up their charges of corruption and a "mess in Washington" by citing scandals turned up by the Democrats themselves. And Democrats claimed the investigations were proof of their ability and desire to clean out corruption, regardless of politics.

Hearings which produced important campaign material were those of the Ways and Means Subcommittee probing the Internal Revenue Bureau, the House Judiciary Subcommittee investigating the Justice Department, and the Un-American Activities Committee and Internal Security group of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which investigated communism in the United States.

Among Congressmen whose political prominence was enhanced by work on investigating committees were Sens. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.). Kefauver, who garnered national attention as head of the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime, and Russell, who presided at the MacArthur-Far East Policy investigation, were leading candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1952. Nixon, who led the questioning of Alger Hiss in the 1948 Un-American Activities Committee hearings, became the successful Republican Vice Presidential candidate in 1952, and was elected. Some 82nd Congress investigations are listed on the following pages.

## FUNDS AUTHORIZED FOR INVESTIGATIONS \*

SENATE		HOUSE	
Judiciary .....	\$637,800	Un-American Activities .....	\$ 500,000
Armed Services .....	410,000	Government Operations .....	360,000
Labor and Public Welfare .....	284,870	Judiciary .....	308,000
Post Office and Civil Service .....	268,000	Small Business (Select) .....	260,000
Government Operations .....	233,000	Ways and Means .....	250,000
Rules and Administration .....	195,000	Armed Services .....	150,000
Small Business .....	155,000	Interior and Insular Affairs .....	100,000
Banking and Currency .....	128,000	Public Works .....	95,000
District of Columbia .....	96,200	Katyn Forest Massacre (Select) .....	85,000
Foreign Relations .....	90,000	Interstate and Foreign Commerce .....	80,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce .....	83,000	Foreign Affairs .....	75,000
Agriculture .....	60,000	Chemicals in Food (Select) .....	75,000
Crime (special committee) .....	50,000	Veterans' Education & Training (Select) .....	75,000
Appropriations .....	45,000	Tax-Exempt Foundations (Select) .....	75,000
Interior and Insular Affairs .....	35,000	Banking and Currency .....	70,000
Finance .....	10,000	Agriculture .....	50,000
Public Works .....	10,000	Education and Labor .....	30,000
Special Joint Committees .....	107,500	Campaign Expenditures (special) .....	30,000
		Pornographic Materials (Select) .....	25,000
		District of Columbia .....	2,000
		Special Joint Committees (House share) .....	107,500
	\$ 2,898,370		
			\$ 2,802,500

\*These amounts do not represent actual expenditures. Many committees stay well below their allowances; some reported sizeable balances on July 1

of this year. Total expenditures cannot be determined until they file financial reports at the beginning of the 83rd Congress.

## LIST OF INVESTIGATIONS

Here is a list, by chamber and committee, of special probes. Many involved several separate studies. Except for some major investigations, this list covers the second session only, and is in addition to regular studies of specific legislation. For first session probes, see *CQ Almanac*, Vol. VII, p. 61 and Index.

### House

#### AGRICULTURE

Farm prices; beef ceiling price regulations; agricultural manpower; farm machinery; fertilizer; foreign agricultural relations; reorganization of the Agriculture Department; crop reporting activities of the Agriculture Department; potato price ceilings; diseases of cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens.

#### ARMED SERVICES

Waste in military procurement; standardization in procurement and single catalog for Military Establishment; reserve policy; military real estate transactions; death of Maj. W. B. Hollohan in Italy during World War II; manufacture of C-119 aircraft.

#### BANKING AND CURRENCY

Construction of housing under VA and FHA guaranteed loans; military housing; international loan operations of Export-Import Bank.

#### EDUCATION AND LABOR

Wage Stabilization Board (two separate investigations); consumers' price index; allocation of scarce material for school construction; employment practices at Savannah River project; unemployment in Michigan; federal assistance for school construction.

#### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Conditions in Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Israel; Inter-American cooperation and "Point Four" aid to Latin America; United Nations.

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(Formerly Expenditures in the Executive Departments).

Overlapping and duplication in overseas supply operations; disposal of surplus property overseas; VA insurance program; U.S. relations with international organizations; construction at Andrews Air Base; various Defense Department procurement operations; certificates of necessity issued by Defense Production Administration.

#### INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Survey of commercial and industrial situation in 11 Central and South American countries; newsprint; Newark airport problems; railroad retirement; Securities and Exchange Commission; radio and TV programs.

#### INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Water rights; Indian affairs; seaward boundaries.

## JUDICIARY

Monopoly in newsprint; aluminum; baseball; refugee problems; Justice Department.

## PUBLIC WORKS

Policies and practices relating to national civil-works program; Kansas-Missouri floods.

## UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Communist infiltration into the motion picture industry and various California professional groups; Communists in labor unions; former government employees named by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley; Sorge spy ring; Communists in youth groups.

## WAYS AND MEANS

Overlapping of federal, state, and local taxes; Bureau of Internal Revenue.

### SELECT COMMITTEES

#### Small Business

Effect of defense program on small business; effect of controlled materials plan; defense procurement.

There are six other special or select committees. In each case the name of the committee indicates its field of operation:

Select Committee to Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products. (Committee was also authorized to investigate use of chemicals in cosmetics.)

Select Committee to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Education and Training and Loan Guaranty Programs for World War II Veterans.

Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Katyn Forest Massacre.

Select Committee to Investigate Foundations and other Comparable Organizations Exempt from Federal Taxation.

Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.

Select Committee on the Study of Current Pornographic Materials (to determine the extent to which books, magazines, comic books, etc., containing obscene or offensive materials, are being made available through the U.S. mails.)

### Senate

#### AGRICULTURE

Grain shortages in CCC storage; dealing of Farm Credit Administration employees in oil and gas interests; irregularities in cotton purchase program.

#### ARMED SERVICES

Far East policy; troops to Europe; construction of North African air bases; costs of training; use of manpower; shortages of critical materials; stockpiling,

synthetic rubber; disposal of surplus property; excessive prices on tin from Southeast Asia; aircraft production.

#### **BANKING AND CURRENCY**

Housing construction; feasibility of a war damage insurance program; credit policies of the federal government; Export-Import Bank; RFC activities and reorganization.

#### **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Crime in the District of Columbia.

#### **FOREIGN RELATIONS**

Far East policy; troops to Europe; effectiveness of existing foreign information, exchange of students, and other cultural and technical exchange programs.

#### **GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

(Formerly Expenditures in the Executive Departments).

Disposition of surplus property; sales and leases of government tankers; federal procurement practices; government censorship of news under President's "security" order; expansion of activities of Labor Department; Congressional reorganization.

#### **INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS**

Fuel reserves and national fuel policy; handling of Indian claims; relationship of the U.S. with Indians and Indian tribes.

#### **INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE**

Export policies and control regulations; transportation problems (air, land and water); organization and operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

#### **JUDICIARY**

Immigration and naturalization; internal security; refugee problems; administration of Trading with the Enemy Act (Office of Alien Property Custodian).

#### **LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE**

Labor-management relations; health insurance plans; communism in labor unions.

#### **POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE**

Personnel needs and practices of government departments and agencies.

#### **RULES AND ADMINISTRATION**

Campaign spending; McCarthy-Benton charges

#### **SMALL BUSINESS**

(A continuing, although not a standing committee).

Newsprint; machine tools; rubber; effect of defense activities on small business; participation of small business in defense contracts.

#### **SPECIAL CRIME COMMITTEE**

The Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, which did the bulk of its work during the 81st Congress, was given an extension of time and additional money to wind up its affairs and make its final report during the first three months of the 82nd Congress.

### **Joint Committees**

#### **DEFENSE PRODUCTION**

Established in 1950 to make a continuing study of administration of the Defense Production Act. Special attention to materials shortages and allocations, production bottlenecks, effects of controls, etc.

#### **NAVAJO-HOPI INDIAN ADMINISTRATION**

Set up in 1950 to study administration of the aid program, authorized that year, to provide means of self-support for the Navajo-Hopi tribes.

#### **RAILROAD RETIREMENT**

Authorized in 1951 to study railroad retirement legislation, and the relation of the system to the social security program.

#### **FROM CONTINGENT FUNDS**

Funds for these joint committees are provided from the contingent funds of the Senate and House. The money allowed them during the 82nd Congress is included in CQ's tabulation. (See p. 941.)

Not included in the above list are the permanent joint committees for which regular appropriations are made in the legislative appropriation bill, or the special studies made by the Appropriations Committees, as authorized in the Legislative Reorganization Act and for which funds are appropriated each year in the legislative appropriation.

With many probes in progress, some overlapping would seem inevitable and there sometimes is duplication in the work of Senate and House committees. Other duplications may be more apparent than real, as two or three committees might study two or three aspects of the same problem. However, officials of the executive departments sometimes have complained that they spend too much time making the rounds of the various committees and answering the same questions.

# THE 1952 KEY VOTES

## From More Than 200 Roll Calls, CQ's Editors Selected 18 as "Key", Found GOP-Dixie Coalition Rode Over Administration Forces On 13 Of Them

A Republican-southern Democrat alliance rode rough-shod over Administration-backed legislation or slapped at President Truman in 13 of 18 key votes in 1952.

From 1952's more than 200 roll-call votes, 18 ballots on significant issues were picked by Congressional Quarterly's editors as key votes. On only five of them could the President claim even partial victory in spite of the Democratic majority in both the Senate and House.

Six of 10 key votes in the Senate and seven of eight votes in the House seemingly went the "wrong" way as far as the President was concerned. Several of his pleas for legislation were rebuffed or snubbed.

In the Senate, votes on these issues were chosen as key ballots by CQ: Foreign aid funds, Bureau of Internal Revenue reorganization, statehood for Alaska, St. Lawrence seaway, "tidelands" oil, overriding an immigration bill veto, economic controls, flood control and soil conservation.

In the House, these votes were selected: Foreign aid funds, a request for information on U.S.-British agreements, universal military training, military spending, tidelands oil, the immigration veto override, and economic controls.

### SOME "BIPARTISAN OPPOSITION"

Only on one Senate key vote did a majority of both parties line up against Presidential wishes. This was the override of Mr. Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill. Most Democrats and Republicans in the House opposed the President on two key votes. One was the override of the immigration bill veto; the other was approval of a bill to give coastal states title to oil-rich submerged lands off their shores.

Major rebuffs to the Truman Administration included Congress' dilution of the Defense Production Act after the President had pleaded for a strengthened bill to extend economic controls for two years; passage of the tidelands oil bill, which Mr. Truman described as "robbery in broad daylight"; and the overriding of his veto on the immigration bill, which he called "worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798."

Other slaps were aimed at Mr. Truman when both the Senate and House asked him to use the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin the steelworkers from striking after the President had declined to use this method and asked for power to seize the steel plants; and when the House demanded full and complete information on the Truman-Churchill talks of last January.

A brief explanation of the significant votes of 1952 as chosen by CQ follows:

### Senate

Administration efforts to continue heavy military and economic expenditures for foreign aid went under an economy knife in both houses.

President Truman asked for a Mutual Security Act authorization of \$7.9 billion but the House May 23 authorized only \$6.174 billion. The Senate May 28 allowed \$6.7 billion.

As finally agreed upon after a conference, the measure authorized \$6,447,730,750 for assistance abroad in 1953. (See page 182).

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee chopped \$1 billion off the measure before reporting it to the Senate. Administration leaders begged that no more be cut. But an amendment by Russell B. Long (D La.) to slice off an additional \$200 million was accepted in one of the key votes of 1952, by a 37-34 roll call. Eleven Democrats were for the amendment, 27 against. Republicans voted 26 for and seven against. It was a Party-Unity vote since a majority of Democrats voted against a majority of Republicans.

The Senate March 13 backed the President's plan to reorganize the Internal Revenue Bureau. The upper chamber voted "nay" on a resolution to disapprove Presidential Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for replacing the office of collector with that of deputy district commissioner, under civil service.

The disapproval resolution (S Res 285) was rejected on a key roll-call ballot of 37-53 (D 18-30, R 19-23). (See page 295).

### STATEHOOD VOTE CLOSE

On a close vote that split both Democratic and Republican forces down the middle, the Senate Feb. 27 re-committed the Alaska Statehood bill (S 50). (See page 295).

Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) offered the motion to send the bill back to committee. The bipartisan key roll call was 45-44 (D 25-24, R 20-20.)

The long-standing proposal to build a Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway was left standing again June 18 when the Senate re-committed a bill (S J Res 27) to authorize its construction.

Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) made the motion to return the measure to the Foreign Relations Committee. (See page 373). It was carried by a key vote of 43-40 (D 19-24, R 24-16).

The so-called tidelands bill (S J Res 20) to give coastal states title to oil-rich underwater lands off their shores was approved by the Senate April 20. (See page 368). The vote was 50-35 (D 24-24, R 26-11) on the states rights measure. The House had approved a similar bill in 1951. On May 29 the President vetoed the tidelands bill.

The McCarran-Walter omnibus immigration bill (HR 5678) became law when the Senate overrode the President's veto of the controversial measure June 27. The bill was designed to revise and codify present immigration and naturalization laws. (See page 184). The House had overridden the veto June 26.



The Senate vote to override was 57-26 (D 25-18, R 32-8). A two-thirds vote is necessary for passage over veto.

During Senate debate on S 2594 to extend the Defense Production Act, Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) offered an amendment May 29 to end price and wage controls June 30, 1952, the expiration date of the Act. (See page 369).

The amendment to the controls bill was rejected on a Party Unity vote of 18-52 (D 2-40, R 16-12).

June 10, a Republican-southern Democrat coalition, favoring injunction rather than seizure as a means of dealing with the nation's steel strike, swung a Senate vote for the Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) amendment, "requesting" the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley injunction provision.

The amendment was tagged on to the bill (S 2594) to extend the Defense Production Act, and was agreed to 49-30 (D 18-27, R 31-3) on roll call. (See page 371).

An appropriation bill financing the civil functions of the Army gained Senate passage June 19. But during debate an amendment was offered by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) to hack \$11,976,700 off funds for flood control. The amendment was defeated despite pleas for economy by roll-call vote of 30-44 (D 6-35, R 24-9). (See page 135).

The Senate June 6 passed the Agriculture Department Appropriation bill for fiscal 1953. An attempt was made prior to passage to cut funds for soil conservation. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) former Secretary of Agriculture, proposed an amendment, modified by Francis Case (R S.D.), to reduce funds for soil conservation payments by \$100 million and provide that the reduction be equitably apportioned among the states. It also would have limited individual payments to \$2,500.

Shoving economy in the background the Senate rejected the amendment by roll call of 23-35 (D 5-29, R 18-6) on a Party Unity ballot.

### House

On a Party Unity vote, the House June 5 agreed to a compromise foreign aid bill--the Mutual Security Act of 1952. The measure authorized \$6,447,730,750 for military, economic and technical aid abroad.

The figure was a compromise between the Senate-approved \$6.7 billion and the House's \$6,174,600,000. Adoption of the conference report was on a roll-call key vote of 230-115 (D 157-26, R 73-89). (See page 180).

The Truman Administration was the target when, Feb. 20, the House put through a resolution (H Res 514), demanding "full and complete information" on "any agreements, commitments or understandings" made at Truman-Churchill confabs in January.

Sponsored by E. Y. Berry (R S.D.), the resolution directed Secretary of State Dean Acheson to furnish the House with any agreements reached by the President and the British Prime Minister regarding shipping U.S. forces abroad. The resolution was passed on a key Party Unity vote of 189-143 (D 29-141, R 160-1).

Universal Military Training was killed, at least for 1952, when the House March 4 voted to reject the proposed training and reserve program for the country's young men.

Dewey Short (R Mo.) moved to send the much-trimmed bill (HR 5904) back to Armed Services Committee. (See page 226). This motion carried on a key roll-call vote of 236-162 (D 81-131, R 155-30). In 1951, a UMT bill (S 1) to extend the draft and set up a system for establishing a security training program in the future was passed after a motion to recommit, also by Short, was rejected.

The Defense Department appropriation bill (HR 7391)--largest single appropriation--was passed by the House April 9, providing \$46,207,177,554 for the military during fiscal 1953. (See page 128).

Although this amount was approved, the House agreed to limit spending by the armed forces during fiscal 1953 to not exceed \$46 billion. An amendment by Howard W. Smith (D Va.) put the ceiling on spending. It was by a key roll-call vote of 220-131 (D 60-120, R 159-11).

### TIDELANDS VOTE

A compromise bill (S J Res 20) to give the states ownership of submerged lands off their shores was passed by the House May 15. It was a blend of legislation first passed by the House in 1951, then by the Senate April 2, 1952.

The conference report on this states rights question was adopted by a key roll-call vote of 247-89 (D 94-70, R 153-18). (See page 374).

The House June 26 overrode the President's veto of the McCarran-Walter immigration bill (HR 5678) to revise and codify existing immigration laws. In bucking the veto, the lower chamber voted 278-113 (D 107-90, R 170-23) for passage with 17 more "yeas" than the required two-thirds. (See page 180). The Senate overrode veto of the controversial measure June 27.

Also June 26, the House passed a cut-down bill (HR 8210) to extend the Defense Production Act and the Housing and Rent Act. In the process of wiping out much of the measure, an amendment by Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) was agreed to.

The Talle amendment would have suspended ceiling prices on anything that had sold below ceilings for three months or was in adequate supply--meaning not rationed or allocated--for military or civilian needs. The effect would have been virtually to erase price controls. Acceptance of the amendment aided by a GOP-southern Democrat coalition, was on a vote of 210-182 (D 56-141, R 154-40). (See page 376).

The House copied Senate action in proposing a remedy for handling the steel strike. June 26 an amendment by Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to request the President to use the Taft-Hartley law to enjoin the strike was accepted by a roll-call vote of 228-164 (D 82-117, R 145-47) and attached to the Defense Production Act extension. (See page 376).

(For Key Votes of the first session of the 82nd Congress, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pages 62-65).



## Senate Key Votes

1. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). Long (D La.) amendment to reduce total authorization by \$200 million. Agreed to 37-34, May 28, 1952.
2. Internal Revenue Bureau Reorganization (S Res 285). Resolution to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for reorganization of BIR and appointment of collectors under Civil Service. (Rejection of this resolution allowed the plan to go into effect.) Rejected, 37-53, March 13, 1952.
3. Alaska Statehood (S 50). Smathers (D Fla.) motion to recommit with instructions to hold hearings and make a study of whether statehood or other self-governing status should be granted to the Territories. Agreed to 45-44, Feb. 27, 1952.
4. St. Lawrence Seaway (S J Res 27). Approve agreement between the U.S. and Canada relating to development of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin and provide for making the St. Lawrence seaway self-liquidating. O'Connor (D Md.) motion to recommit. Agreed to 43-40, June 18, 1952.
5. Tidelands Leases (S J Res 20). Confirm and establish title of the states to tidelands and their resources. Agreed to 50-35, April 2, 1952.
6. Immigration, Naturalization and Nationality Revision (HR 5678). Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 57-26, June 27, 1952.

7. Defense Production Act and Housing and Rent Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). Extend price and wage stabilization to Feb. 28, 1953, and extend rent, credit and other controls. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to delete sections extending price and wage controls, thus ending these controls June 30, 1952. Rejected 18-52, May 29, 1952.
8. Defense Production Act and Housing and Rent Act amendments of 1952 (S 2594). Byrd (D Va.) amendment to request President to invoke immediately the national emergency (injunction) provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike. Agreed to 49-30, June 10, 1952.
9. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). Ferguson (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for flood control by \$11,976,700. Rejected 30-44, June 19, 1952.
10. Agriculture Appropriations for 1953 (HR 7314). Anderson (D N.M.) amendment, as modified by Case (R S.D.), to reduce funds for soil conservation payments by \$100 million and provide that the reduction shall be equitably apportioned among the states and individual payments limited to \$2,500. Rejected 23-35, June 6, 1952.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	RECORD VOTES										DECLARED STANDS																				
TOTAL VOTE	YEAS	37	37	45	43	50	57	18	49	30	23																															
	NAYS	34	53	44	40	35	26	52	30	44	35																															
DEMOCRATS	YEAS	11	18	25	19	24	25	2	18	6	5																															
	NAYS	27	30	24	24	24	18	40	27	35	29																															
REPUBLICANS	YEAS	26	19	20	24	26	32	16	31	24	18																															
	NAYS	7	23	20	16	11	8	12	3	9	6																															
												1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
ALABAMA																						OHIO																				
Hill (D)												N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Bricker (R)										✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	?	
Sparkman (D)												N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Taft (R)										Y	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	✓	?	
ARIZONA																						OKLAHOMA																				
Hayden (D)												N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Kerr (D)										X	?	Y	N	?	?	X	N	N	X	
McFarland (D)												N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N	Monroe (D)										N	N	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS																						OREGON																				
Fulbright (D)												N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Cordon (R)										Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)												✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Morse (R)										N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA																						PENNSYLVANIA																				
Knowland (R)												✓	N	N	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)										X	N	N	Y	✓	N	X	✓	?	?	
Nixon (R)												N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Martin (R)										Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	
COLORADO																						RHODE ISLAND																				
Johnson (D)												Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Green (D)										N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	
Millikin (R)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore (D)										N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	
CONNECTICUT																						SOUTH CAROLINA																				
Benton (D)												N	X	N	N	N	N	X	?	?	?	Johnston (D)										Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
McMahon (D)												X	N	N	X	N	X	X	X	?	?	Maybank (D)										Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	
DELAWARE																						SOUTH DAKOTA																				
Frear (D)												Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Case (R)										Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Williams (R)												Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Mundt (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	
FLORIDA																						TENNESSEE																				
Holland (D)												N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Kefauver (D)										X	N	N	X	X	X	N	?	X		
Smathers (D)												N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	McKellar (D)										Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
GEORGIA																						TEXAS																				
George (D)												N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Connally (D)										N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	
Russell (D)												N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	?	?	N	Johnson (D)										N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	
IDAHO																						UTAH																				
Dworshak (R)												Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bennett (R)										Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Welker (R)												Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Watkins (R)										Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
ILLINOIS																						VERMONT																				
Dirksen (R)												Y	N	X	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Aiken (R)										Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	N	
Douglas (D)												Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Flanders (R)										X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	✓	X	
INDIANA																						VIRGINIA																				
Capehart (R)												Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?	Byrd (D)										✓	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	
Jenner (R)												?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	Robertson (D)										Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	
IOWA																						WASHINGTON																				
Gillette (D)												X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	X	Cain (R)										✓	Y	N	?	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	Y	
Hickenlooper (R)												Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Magnuson (D)										X	N	N	N	N	N	X	N	N	X	
KANSAS																						WEST VIRGINIA																				
Carlson (R)												?	Y	✓	✓	Y	✓	?	?	?	?	Kilgore (D)										X	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
Schoeppel (R)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Neely (D)										N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	
KENTUCKY																						WISCONSIN																				
Underwood (D)												N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	McCarthy (R)										✓	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	
Clements (D)												N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Wiley (R)										X	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	
LOUISIANA																						WYOMING																				
Ellender (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Hunt (D)										N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	
Long (D)												Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney (D)										N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?	

# House Key Votes

1. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Adoption of conference report authorizing \$6,447,730,750 for military, economic and technical aid abroad. Adopted 230-115, June 15, 1952.
2. American-British Agreements (H Res 514). Direct the Secretary of State to transmit to House of Representatives full and complete information regarding any agreements, commitments or understandings which may have been entered into by President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill during conversations in January, 1952. Passage of resolution. Adopted 189-143, Feb. 20, 1952.
3. Universal Military Training and Service (HR 5904). Short (R Mo.) motion to recommit. Agreed to 236-162, March 4, 1952.
4. Defense Department Appropriations for 1953 (HR 7391). Smith (D Va.) amendment to limit to \$46 billion the amount to be spent for the military in fiscal 1953. Agreed to 220-131, April 9, 1952.
5. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operations (S J Res 20). Provide for continuation of operations and encourage development of certain mineral

- leases covering submerged lands of the continental shelf. Conference report confirming and establishing states title to tidelands and their resources. Agreed to 247-89, May 15, 1952.
6. Immigration, Naturalization and Nationality Revision (HR 5678). Passage of bill over President's veto. Passed 278-113, June 26, 1952.
7. Defense Production Act and Housing and Rent Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). Extend priorities and allotments, price and wage controls and rent control to June 30, 1953. Talle (R Iowa) amendment to suspend ceilings for any material which has sold below ceilings for three months or for any material not under allocation or rationing. Agreed to 210-182, June 26, 1952.
8. Defense Production Act and Housing and Rent Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). Smith (D Va.) amendment to request the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin the steel workers from striking. Agreed to 228-164, June 26, 1952.

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS								
YEAS									YEAS									YEAS								
NAYS									NAYS									NAYS								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
ALABAMA									GEORGIA									KENTUCKY								
3 Andrews (D)									10 Brown (D)									4 Rees (R)								
9 Battle (D)									4 Camp (D)									2 Scrivner (R)								
1 Boykin (D)									2 Cox (D)									6 Smith (R)								
6 deGraffenried (D)									5 Davis (D)									8 Bates (D)								
7 Elliott (D)									3 Forrester (D)									4 Chelf (D)								
2 Grant (D)									7 Lanham (D)									9 Golden (R)								
8 Jones (D)									1 Preston (D)									1 Gregory (D)								
5 Rains (D)									6 Vinson (D)									3 Morton (R)								
4 Roberts (D)									8 Wheeler (D)									7 Perkins (D)								
ARIZONA									9 Wood (D)									5 Spence (D)								
1 Murdock (D)									IDAHO									6 Watts (D)								
2 Patten (D)									2 Budge (R)									2 Vacancy								
ARKANSAS									1 Wood (R)									LOUISIANA								
1 Gathings (D)									ILLINOIS									8 Allen (D)								
7 Harris (D)									16 Allen (R)									2 Boggs (D)								
5 Hays (D)									17 Arends (R)									4 Brooks (D)								
2 Mills (D)									26 Bfshop (R)									1 Hebert (D)								
6 Norrell (D)									19 Chipfield (R)									7 Larcade (D)								
4 Tackett (D)									23 Jensen (R)									6 Morrison (D)								
3 Trimble (D)									21 Mack (D)									5 Passman (D)								
CALIFORNIA									15 Mason (R)									3 Willis (D)								
7 Allen (R)									25 Price (D)									MAINE								
8 Anderson (R)									14 Reed (R)									3 McIntire (R)								
11 Bramblett (R)									20 Simpson (R)									1 Hale (R)								
2 Engle (D)									22 Springer (R)									2 Nelson (R)								
4 Havenner (D)									18 Velde (R)									MARYLAND								
9 Hunter (R)									24 Vursell (R)									6 Beall (R)								
3 Johnson (R)									Chicago-Cook County									2 Devereux (R)								
23 McKinnon (D)									3 Busbey (R)									4 Fallon (D)								
6 Miller (D)									13 Church (R)									3 Garmatz (D)								
22 Phillips (R)									1 Dawson (D)									1 Miller (R)								
1 Scudder (R)									8 Gordon (D)									5 Sasser (D)								
5 Shelley (D)									10 Hoffman (R)									MASSACHUSETTS								
21 Sheppard (D)									12 Jonas (R)									6 Bates (R)								
10 Werdel (R)									5 Kluczynski (D)									4 Donohue (D)								
Los Angeles County									4 McVey (R)									2 Furcolo (D)								
18 Doyle (D)									6 O'Brien (D)									8 Goodwin (R)								
12 Hillings (R)									7 Sabath (D)									10 Herter (R)								
20 Hinshaw (R)									11 Sheehan (R)									1 Heselon (R)								
19 Holtfield (D)									2 Vail (R)									11 Kennedy (D)								
16 Jackson (R)									9 Yates (D)									7 Lane (D)								
17 King (D)									INDIANA									14 Martin (R)								
15 McDonough (R)									4 Adair (R)									12 McCormack (D)								
13 Poulson (R)									5 Beamer (R)									9 Nicholson (R)								
14 Yorty (D)									7 Bray (R)									3 Philbin (D)								
COLORADO									11 Brownson (R)									5 Rogers (R)								
4 Aspinall (D)									3 Crumpacker (R)									13 Wigglesworth (R)								
3 Chenoweth (R)									8 Denton (D)									MICHIGAN								
2 Hill (R)									2 Halleck (R)									12 Bennett (R)								
1 Rogers (D)									6 Harden (R)									6 Blackney (R)								
CONNECTICUT									10 Harvey (R)									8 Crawford (R)								
3 McGuire (D)									1 Madden (D)									5 Ford (R)								
4 Morano (R)									9 Wilson (R)									4 Hoffman (R)								
5 Patterson (R)									IOWA									2 Meader (R)								
1 Ribicoff (D)									5 Cunningham (R)									11 Potter (R)								
AL Sadlak (R)									6 Dolliver (R)									3 Shafer (R)								
2 Seely-Brown (R)									3 Gross (R)									9 Thompson (R)								
DELAWARE									8 Hoeven (R)									7 Wolcott (R)								
AL Boggs (R)									7 Jensen (R)									10 Woodruff (R)								
FLORIDA									4 LeCompte (R)									Detroit-Wayne County								
2 Bennett (D)									1 Martin (R)									15 Dingell (D)								
5 Herlong (D)									2 Talle (R)									17 Dondero (R)								
4 Lantaff (D)									KANSAS									16 Lesinski (D)								
1 McMullen (D)									1 Cole (R)									1 Machrowicz (D)								
6 Rogers (D)									3 George (R)									13 O'Brien (D)								
3 Sikes (D)									5 Hope (R)									14 Rabaut (D)								

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>MINNESOTA</b>									7 Heller (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	<b>Philadelphia</b>								
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Javits (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	1 Barrett (D)	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N
1 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Blattik (D)	?	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N	9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	2 Granahan (D)	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	X	N	N	N	N	5 Green (D)	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	26 McGrath (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	14 Multer (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	N	X	N	N	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	X	N	N	N	N	N
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	1 Forand (D)	Y	X	N	N	X	N	N	N
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									22 Powell (D)	X	N	Y	N	N	?	?	X	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?	?	5 Ross (R)	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									5 Richards (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
<b>MISSOURI</b>									5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Lovre (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N	N	8 Deane (D)	?	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
9 Cannon (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	9 Dougherty (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?	?	6 Durham (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	12 Redden (D)	?	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	4 Gore (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	?	?
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									8 Murray (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	6 Priest (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	<b>OHIO</b>									7 Sutton (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
3 Welch (D)	?	N	Y	?	?	?	X	X	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>								
<b>MONTANA</b>									AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEBRASKA</b>									16 Bow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Combs (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	X	X
2 Buffett (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Brehm (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Icard (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>									21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N	14 Lyle (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	?	?	?
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	N	N	1 Elston (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	7 Pickett (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									10 Jenkins (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	X	N	N	N	X	X	X	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	16 Regan (D)	?	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Secret (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	X	Y	X	X	N	N	N	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	13 Weihele (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>								
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>									2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	3 Albert (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>								
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Vacancy									4 Abbt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	6 Burton (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	2 Stigler (D)	?	N	N	N	?	?	?	?	9 Fugate (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	3 Gary (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>OREGON</b>									2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 O'Brien (D)	Y	-	-	-	?	N	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	X	?	N	N	N	N	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)	Y	X	N	X	?	N	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y																									



# TRUMAN vs. CONGRESS

Resistance To President's Proposals Grew With The Years --

Except In Foreign Policy Where Acceptance Increased

A survey by Congressional Quarterly showed that from 1947 through 1952 Congress grew increasingly reluctant to follow the legislative recommendations of the President.

The survey was made by comparing the records of three Congresses -- six sessions -- beginning in 1947 with the GOP-controlled 80th Congress, and running through the second session of the 82nd Congress in 1952.

In 1947 Mr. Truman sent 86 recommendations for action to Congress, and got final approval on 41 of them, or 47.6 per cent. In 1948, 81 proposals were sent up, and 37 of them, or 45.6 per cent, were completed. The average for both sessions of the 80th Congress was 46.7 per cent.

The 81st Congress in 1949 completed action on 30 of Mr. Truman's 68 requests, or 44.1 per cent. In 1950, it made the same percentage mark by completing 38 out of 86 requests.

There was an even greater drop in the 82nd Congress. The first session in 1951 completed 23 out of 57 requests -- 40.3 per cent. The second session, 1952, finished only 30 out of 86 requests -- 34.8 per cent. The average for the two sessions was 37 per cent.

## FOREIGN POLICY DIFFERENT STORY

However, in the special field of foreign policy, the reverse was true, and White House proposals met with increasing success over the six-year period. The 80th Congress completed action on 50 per cent of Mr. Truman's foreign policy proposals; the 81st completed 61.25 per cent, and the 82nd completed 88.3 per cent.

These figures emphasize the growing differences between the President and a majority of the Members of Congress over domestic issues, for over-all cooperation dropped, in spite of the sharp increase in the foreign policy field. It was further noted, from details given below, that Congress rejected, or failed to act on many major proposals in the domestic field, while only minor proposals in foreign policy went by the board.

## 80th Congress

This was the famous "do-nothing" Congress, so dubbed by President Truman. While it gave the President a greater percentage of his requests than later Congresses, it was considerably "noisier" about its differences of opinion with Mr. Truman.

This was the Congress which passed Taft-Hartley over the President's veto during the first session, and went on during the second session to pass five more major bills over his veto. These were on income tax reduction, exemption of railroad rate agreements from anti-trust laws, returning the employment service to the states, and two bills narrowing the coverage of social security.

Mr. Truman's requests for stand-by rationing authority, selective wage and price controls, and control of commodity speculation, were given hearings but no further action. The public housing, slum clearance, and urban redevelopment programs were shelved, as were health and disability insurance, and a proposed increase in unemployment insurance. No legislation in the field of civil rights was completed.

But this was also the Congress which gave emergency aid to Europe and later started the European Recovery Program, ratified peace treaties with all former enemies except Germany and Japan, joined the International Refugee Organization and the World Health Organization, approved the UN Children's Fund, the Inter-American Defense Treaty, and an extension of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp.50-51).

## 81st Congress

The President renewed his requests for domestic social and economic legislation when the 81st Congress convened in 1949.

He got a long-range housing program which included slum clearance and public housing, and a program to encourage construction of housing for middle-income groups. The social security program was expanded and increased. The national minimum wage was raised, and coverage extended. A long-range farm program was enacted, crop storage facilities expanded, and farm credit facilities increased.

The 81st Congress initiated the "Point Four" program of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas, and passed a liberalized program for admission of displaced persons into the U.S. It also ratified the North Atlantic Pact, and initiated the program of foreign military assistance.

But all was not "sweetness and light" between the President and the Democratic Congress. Mr. Truman vigorously opposed the Internal Security Act, and vetoed it, only to have his veto overridden. Mr. Truman's request for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and reinstatement of the Wagner Act was turned down by both Senate and House. FEPC was defeated in the Senate by failure of two attempts to impose cloture and end a filibuster. Other civil rights legislation also remained on the "unfinished business" list at the end of the Congress.

Federal aid to elementary and secondary education, and aid to medical training were blocked in House committees after passing the Senate. House and Senate committees held hearings on health insurance, but reported no bills. Scholarships for higher education and expansion of unemployment insurance were ignored.

The first session ignored the President's request for a tax increase, but the second session, after outbreak of hostilities in Korea, enacted an increase. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 33-34).

## 82nd Congress

### FIRST SESSION

The first session completed action on six of seven recommendations in the field of foreign policy, and four of five proposals in the military and veterans category. It approved the defense housing program, but like its predecessors, either left unfinished or ignored the remaining proposals in the field of social legislation.

The tax increases which it approved were about \$4.4 billion less than the President had requested. It extended the Defense Production Act, but with controls much weaker than Truman had asked for. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 66).

### SECOND SESSION

In 1952, Mr. Truman handed Congress 86 requests for major legislative action; here is what happened to them:

Completed	30
Partial action	12
No action	27
Rejected	17

Congress took its sharpest slap at the President when he asked for authority to seize the struck steel mills. It answered by calling on him to use the Taft-Hartley Act injunction provision to cope with the strike. It also went contrary to his wishes when it revamped the Wage Stabilization Board and cut out its disputes-settling authority.

Congress also rebuffed the President in his demands for stronger wage-price controls. Committees and the chamber in both House and Senate rejected his requests for a repeal of automatic price increases, repeal of profit-margin guarantees, repeal of the ban on slaughtering quotas, and restoration of credit controls on housing. Both a House Committee and the House itself decided against the President's plea for an end to import bans on fats, oils and cheese.

The President asked for legislation to get the universal military program started, but although Congress in 1951 passed a law setting up a UMT commission, the House in 1952 turned down a bill to put the UMT program into operation.

A bill to provide away-from-home voting for servicemen for the 1952 election was urged by the President and passed by the Senate. But it was tabled by a House Subcommittee.

Other Truman requests thrown out by Congress were: St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project; subpoena powers for Housecleaner Newbold Morris; reorganization of the Post Office, Justice and Treasury Departments to put postmasters, marshals and customs officials under civil service.

But Congress approved the President's plan to reorganize the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and at his request postponed for two years the "sliding scale" for price supports. It increased social security benefits, added to the defense housing program, continued foreign aid, and ratified several treaties, including peace agreements with Japan and Germany.

Other Presidential requests approved by Congress were for: Mine safety legislation; legal barriers against "wetback" entries into the U.S.; a military pay raise; revision of the military reserve setup; go ahead for more military construction; GI Bill for Korean veterans, cost of living hikes for pensions to disabled veterans and their survivors; extension of emergency Presidential powers, and continuation of the program of federal aid for highways.

Mr. Truman wanted and got renewal of authority for priorities and allocations, expansion of defense plants, and rent, price and wage controls. On controls, though, he was granted much less than he wanted.

### TIDE LANDS, IMMIGRATION

In addition to rifts with lawmakers on his legislative requests, the President also tangled with Congress on two bills he had not asked for. Congress passed a bill to give coastal states ownership of offshore lands rich in oil deposits and the President vetoed it. It also passed legislation to revise the complicated immigration laws. The President vetoed this, too, saying he favored revision, but the McCarran-Walter bill would perpetuate "injustices" in existing law.

The immigration veto did not stick, however; Congress voted to override the veto, and the immigration measure became public law.

## TRUMAN REQUESTS, CONGRESS ACTION OVER SIX YEARS

(P -- PROPOSALS SUBMITTED; AC -- ACTION COMPLETED)

	1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952	
	P	AC	P	AC	P	AC	P	AC	P	AC	P	AC
Agriculture	9	6	7	5	4	3	5	1	2	0	2	1
Education & Welfare	11	5	11	3	12	3	13	4	10	1	14	4
Foreign Policy	26	13	24	12	16	10	10	6	7	6	11	10
Labor	3	1	4	0	3	1	4	1	2	0	5	2
Military & Veterans	5	2	5	4	3	2	5	4	5	4	11	5
Misc. & Administrative	10	2	21	6	13	6	19	7	11	3	19	3
Taxes & Economic Policy	22	12	9	7	17	5	30	15	20	9	24	5
	86	41	81	37	68	30	86	38	57	23	86	30



# CQ BOXSCORE ON CONGRESS

## Progress on President's Program -- Second Session, 82nd Congress

### KEY:

U--State of Union  
E--Economic Report  
B--Budget Message  
S--Special Message  
H--Hearings Held  
✓--Favorable action  
X--Unfavorable action  
✓--1st session action

### AGRICULTURE

- |  | House Committee Message | Senate Committee House | Senate | Action by President |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1. Repeal "sliding scale" on price supports..... | UE                      | ✓                      | ✓      | ✓                   |
| 2. Support program for perishable foods.....     | UE                      |                        |        |                     |

### EDUCATION & WELFARE

- |   |     |   |   |   |   |
|---|-----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Increase social security benefits.....                     | UEB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Increase public assistance payments.....                   | B   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Extend social security to armed forces.....                | B   |   |   |   |   |
| 4. Improve unemployment insurance.....                        | EB  | H |   | X |   |
| 5. Extend unemployment insurance to federal workers.....      | EB  | ✓ |   |   |   |
| 6. Aid to elementary and secondary education.....             | UEB | H |   |   |   |
| 7. Provide new formula for defense area schools               | UEB | H |   |   |   |
| 8. Scholarships and loans for higher education....            | B   |   |   |   |   |
| 9. Medical education aid...                                   | UEB |   | ✓ |   |   |
| 10. Aid to local public health units.....                     | UEB |   |   |   |   |
| 11. Flood insurance.....                                      | BS  |   |   |   |   |
| 12. War damage indemnity.                                     | B   |   |   |   |   |
| 13. Increase defense housing program.....                     | UEB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 14. Increase mortgage insurance authority by \$1 billion..... | B   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

### FOREIGN POLICY

- |  |    |   |   |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ratify Japanese peace treaty.....   | US | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Include Greece and Turkey in NATO.....  | US | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Ratify security pact with Australia-New Zealand.....                            | US | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. Ratify security pact with Japan.....  | US | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. Ratify treaty with Federal Republic of Germany.....                             | S  | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 6. Ratify treaty respecting relations of NATO with European Defense Community..... | S  | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |
| 7. Ratify security pact with Philippines.....                                      | S  | - | - | ✓ | ✓ |

### FOREIGN POLICY (Cont.)

- |   |      |   |   |   |   |
|---|------|---|---|---|---|
| 8. Military and economic aid to Europe.....                         | UEBS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9. Military aid to Indochina, Formosa, the Philippine Republic..... | UBS  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Economic aid to Asian and other underdeveloped countries.....   | UEBS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11. Permit entry of 300,000 displaced persons.....                  | S    | H |   |   |   |

### LABOR

- |  |    |   |   |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Amend Taft-Hartley Act  | UE |   |   |   |   |
| 2. Federal enforcement of mine safety regulations                | BS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 3. Regulate private employment agencies operating interstate.... | B  |   |   |   |   |
| 4. Prevent illegal entry of Mexican laborers.....                | B  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. Retain disputes function of Wage Stabilization Board.....     | S  |   | X |   | X |

### 1/ MILITARY & VETERANS

- |  |    |   |   |   |   |
|--|----|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Military pay raise.....   | B  | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 2. Provide for contribution by members of armed forces to retirement....                               | B  |   |   |   |   |
| 3. Start operation of UMT.   | B  | ✓ | X | ✓ |   |
| 4. Provide for adequate armed forces reserve...  | UB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 5. Increase size of armed forces.....  | U  |   |   |   |   |
| 6. Reorganize and strengthen ROTC.....   | B  |   |   |   |   |
| 7. Authorize additional military construction....  | BS | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 8. Provide for absentee voting by members of armed forces.....   | S  | X |   | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9. Provide cost-of-living adjustment in veterans' and survivors' compensation.....                     | UB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 10. Amend "GI Bill" and extend to Korea vets....   | UB | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 11. Authorize complete study of vets benefit programs and relationship to general social programs..... | S  |   |   |   |   |

### MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE

- |  |   |    |   |    |   |
|--|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. Increase postal rates....   | B |    |   |    |   |
| 2. Approve reorganization of Bureau of Internal Revenue.....               | S | 2/ | ✓ | 2/ | ✓ |
| 3. Approve reorganization of Post Office providing for merit appointments. | S |    |   | X  | X |
| 4. Approve Treasury Reorganization providing for merit appointments.       | S |    |   | X  | X |

## KEY:

U--State of Union  
 E--Economic Report  
 B--Budget Message  
 S--Special Message  
 H--Hearings held  
 ✓--Favorable action  
 X--Unfavorable action  
 ✓--1st session action

MISCELLANEOUS &  
ADMINISTRATIVE (Cont.)

	House Committee Message	Senate Committee House	Senate Committee Senate	Action by President
5. Approve Justice Re-organization providing for merit appointments	S		X	X
6. Authorize dispersal and decentralization of government agencies.....	B	✓		
7. Authorize government agencies to provide advanced training for personnel.....	B			
8. Increase number of top-level grades in government service.....	B			
9. Insure wider observance of civil rights.....	U			
10. Establish FEPC.....	B		✓	
11. Home rule for D.C. ....	U	X	✓	✓
12. Statehood for Alaska....	U		✓	X
13. Statehood for Hawaii....	U		✓	
14. Approve Puerto Rico Constitution.....	S	✓	✓	✓
15. Increase loan fund for Indian rehabilitation....	B			
16. Revise campaign expenditure laws.....	U		H	
17. Protect individual rights in Congressional investigations.....	U			
18. Extend certain war powers.....	S	✓	✓	✓
19. Subpena powers for Newbold Morris.....	S	X	X	

TAXES & ECONOMIC  
POLICY

1. Close loopholes and increase tax rates to raise \$4.3 billion.....	UEB				
2. Modify tax on reserves of farmer cooperatives.	E				
3. Renew priorities and allocations authority....	BS	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. Renew plant expansion authority.....	BS	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Renew rent and other controls.....	UEB	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Repeal automatic price increases.....	ES	X	X	X	X
7. Repeal profit-margin guarantees.....	ES	X	X	X	X
8. Repeal ban on slaughtering quotas.....	ES	X	X	X	X
9. Repeal ban on fats, oils, cheese imports.....	ES	X	X	✓	✓
10. Restore credit controls on housing.....	BS	X	X	X	X

TAXES & ECONOMIC  
POLICY (Cont.)

11. Authorize FRB to increase bank reserve requirements.....	E				
12. Authorize control of commodity speculation	E				
13. Authorize seizure of steel industry.....	S		X		X
14. Reduce preferential tax benefits to shipping industry.....	B				
15. Rehabilitate or dispose of Inland Waterways Corporation.....	B			H	
16. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay.....	B	✓		✓	✓
17. Renew federal-aid highway program for two years.....	B	✓	✓	✓	✓
18. Authorize Missouri basin flood control project (not MVA).....	B				
19. St. Lawrence Seaway and power project.....	EBS			4/	X
20. Authorize Hells Canyon power project.....	B	H			
21. Authorize fuel-fired generating plants in Pacific Northwest.....	B				
22. Authorize redevelopment of Niagara power	B				
23. Authorize payments to states in lieu of taxes..	B				
24. Extend Rubber Act two years.....	S	✓	✓	✓	✓

## FOOTNOTES:

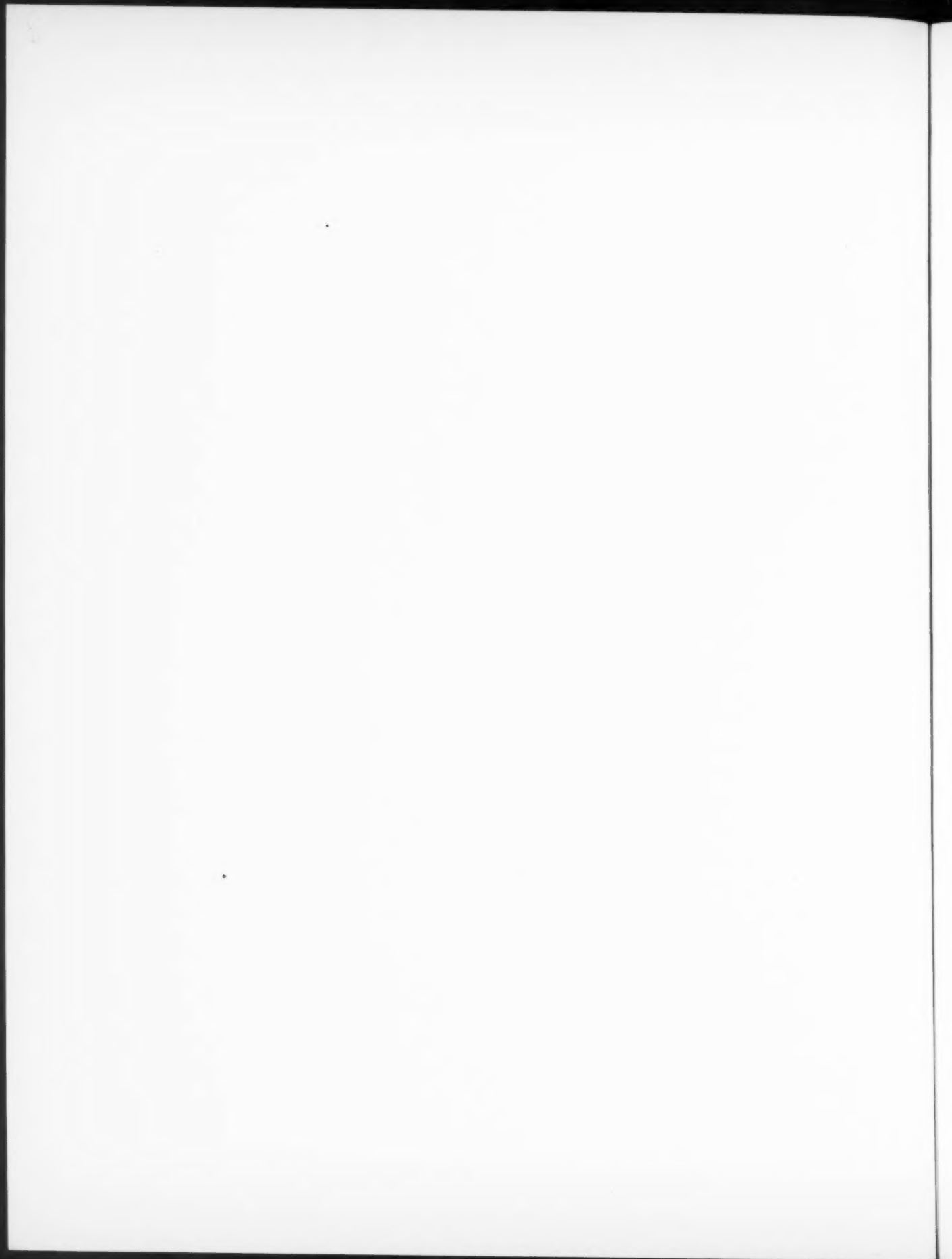
1/ A bill increasing benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance was passed, but no general legislation to provide for improvement of unemployment insurance was reported to either house.

2/ House and Senate Committees reported resolutions disapproving the plan, but these were reversed on the floor by rejection of the resolutions, which in effect gave House and Senate approval to the plan.

3/ Imports ban on fats, oils, dairy products, was eased considerably, and products not directly competitive with American products were exempted, but the ban was not repealed as requested.

4/ Senate Committee reported the St. Lawrence Seaway bill without recommendation.

5/ Rubber Act was extended for 21 months instead of two years.



**82nd CONGRESS - -**  
**Individual Performances**

Party Unity

Bipartisan Support

On The Record

# PARTY UNITY--82nd CONGRESS

## Average Republican Jumped Party Lines In Senate More Than Did Democratic Counterpart, But Democrats "Bolted" More Frequently In House Showdowns

Republican Representatives toed the party line more often than did GOP Senators during the 82nd Congress. The Democrats, on the other hand, reversed the order. They showed more unity--in party-line voting--in the Senate than in the House.

These and other revealing facts are pointed out in Congressional Quarterly's exclusive feature, "Party Unity". In this analysis of the percentage of time a Congressman stood with the majority of his party against the majority of the other party, CQ charted his stand shown by roll-call vote, a pair, by answering a CQ poll or otherwise declaring himself.

Party Unity figures for the 82nd Congress also show:

A total of 308 Party Unity votes was taken--201 in the Senate and 107 in the House.

The average GOP Senator went along with the majority of his party 78.49 per cent of the time when recorded on party-line decisions, voted with the opposition 21.51 per cent of the time. Republican average in the House was 82.01 per cent with the majority, 17.99 per cent against it.

The average Democrat in the Senate was with his party majority 79.94 per cent of the time, swung to the GOP 20.06 per cent of the time. Corresponding Democratic percentages in the House were 77.96 and 22.04.

Southern Democrats scored considerably lower Party-Unity averages in the House than in the Senate.

Vote unanimity among Midwest Republicans helped bolster the GOP averages in both houses. Party leaders generally had high unity scores in both chambers.

### CHAMBER TRENDS CONFLICT

The average Republican Senator bolted party ranks more often than his Democratic counterpart on party-line votes taken during the 82nd Congress. But in the House the opposite was true -- more Democrats than Republicans failed to stick with their party's majority on showdown ballots.

This was revealed by Congressional Quarterly's exclusive survey of all Party Unity roll calls (record votes on which a majority of each party took opposite stands) conducted in both the upper and lower chambers during 1951 and 1952.

A total of 201 Party Unity votes was recorded in the Senate (118 in 1951 and 83 in 1952) while 107 such ballots were taken in the House (65 in 1951 and 42 in 1952).

The CQ analysis showed that the average GOP Senator deserted to the Democratic camp 21.51 per cent of the time he was On The Record on Party Unity decisions. Mr. Average Democrat was at odds with his party's majority in the Senate 20.06 per cent of the time. Thus the Democrats scored 79.94 per cent on Party Unity as compared with 78.49 per cent for the Republicans.

### Party-Unity Batting Averages

What was the effective support the average Democrat or Republican gave his party when it crossed votes with the opposition? Was he often absent in the party-line showdowns or was he, like a baseball batter, "up there swinging" in the clutch?

To complement its Party Unity percentages, recorded in the adjoining columns, Congressional Quarterly borrowed the term "batting average" (and, roughly, the method of compilation) from baseball.

The way the parties lined up determined whether a vote was a Party-Unity roll call--a roll call on which most of the Democrats opposed most of the Republicans. And the average Member's "Party-Unity batting average" was determined by the number of times he took a stand with the majority of his party on all the party-line roll calls. Thus his absences or failures to take stands -- which do not help his party in a showdown--were weighed in his "batting average." They did not figure in his Party-Unity percentage.

CQ calculated only chamber "batting averages"--but any individual's batting average can be compiled by dividing the number of times he voted with his party's majority by the number of Party-Unity roll calls taken in his chamber. Here, baseball style in decimals, are the chamber "batting averages" for the 82nd Congress.

HOUSE (107 VOTES)	Ave.
Democrats (if peak 231 to vote)	.680
Republicans (if peak 202 to vote)	.734
SENATE (201 VOTES)	
Democrats (if 50 to vote)	.700
Republicans (if 46 to vote)	.665

The average House Democrat's .680 "Party-Unity batting average" was achieved by voting with the Democratic majority on 72.8 of 107 ballots. The average Republican's .734 resulted from voting with most of the Republicans in 78.5 of these Party-Unity showdowns.

The average Senate Democrat voted with his party majority on 140.7 of 201 Party-Unity votes to "bat" .700--the average GOP Senator with his party on 133.7 of the votes for his .665 average.

For the entire Congress, the Republican Senators and Representatives batted .713 on Party-Unity votes, while Democrats in both chambers backed up their party's majority with a .686 batting average of party-line tests.

Not only did the Republicans reverse the roles in the House, but they showed a better comparative record in leading the lower chamber in unity than did the Democrats in dominating the Senate. The average GOP Representative voted against the majority of his party 17.99 per cent of the time -- 3.52 per cent less often than the



average Republican Senator. The average Democratic Congressman disagreed with his party's majority on 22.04 per cent of the party-line ballots -- 1.98 per cent more than the corresponding figure for a Democratic Senator.

This gave the Republicans an 82.01 per cent Party Unity score in the House, the Democrats a rating of 77.96 per cent.

The Party Unity scores of Senators and Representatives do not necessarily indicate stands for or against the Administration, as there were several instances during the 82nd Congress when a majority of the Democrats voted against President Truman's policies. (See pages 58, 59). The figures do not include the votes when majorities of both parties stood together, sometimes for, sometimes against the Administration.

#### SENATE HIGHS, LOWS

No Senator had a 100 per cent Party-Unity record during the 82nd Congress, although two Democrats -- the late Brien McMahon (Conn.) and Carl Hayden (Ariz.) -- went along with the majority of their party on all party-line issues settled during the second (1952) session.

Democrats scored the highest as well as the lowest individual Party-Unity marks in the Senate. Hayden's 98 per cent was tops for both sessions while Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) was low with 24 per cent. (Morse announced Oct. 24, 1952, his resignation from the Republican Party. See page 31.)

Individual Republicans ranged from a high of 95 per cent to a low of 33 per cent. Henry C. Dworshak of Idaho recorded the high mark, Wayne Morse of Oregon the low.

Other Senators at the top and bottom of their party's Unity standings included:

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
"Highs"		"Highs"	
Hill (Ala.)	96%	Bennett (Utah)	94%
Green (R.I.)	95	Bricker (Ohio)	94
Kerr (Okla.)	95	Dirksen (Ill.)	94
McFarland (Ariz.)	95	Jenner (Ind.)	94
		Welker (Idaho)	94
"Lows"		"Lows"	
O'Connor (Md.)	44%	Tobey (N.H.)	45%
Frear (Del.)	50	Duff (Pa.)	48
McCarran (Nev.)	52	Lodge (Mass.)	56
Robertson (Va.)	52	Aiken (Vt.)	57
Smith (N.C.)	53	Ives (N.Y.)	58
Johnson (Colo.)	57	Langer (N.D.)	59

Senate leaders of both political parties, with the exception of GOP Whip Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.), scored high in Party Unity percentages. Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) had a score of 95 and Democratic Whip Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), 93. The late Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, GOP floor leader in 1951, was with the majority of his party on 91 per cent of the votes. His successor as minority leader during the second session, Styles Bridges (N.H.), stuck with the majority 92 per cent of the time. Assistant Minority Leader Saltonstall scored 62, the lowest of any Senate party leader. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, Republican Policy leader, scored 90 per cent.

#### Sparkman and Nixon

Comparison of the Party-Unity voting of Sens. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) and Richard M. Nixon (Calif.) -- Nixon in 1952 defeated Sparkman for the Vice Presidency -- shows that on party-line roll calls Sparkman voted with the majority of his Democratic colleagues more often than Nixon did with a majority of Republicans.

Here are their 82nd Congress Party-Unity percentages:

	1951	1952	82nd Congress
Sparkman (D)	96%	99%	97%
Nixon (R)	70	70	70

The number of times each supported the majority of his party on party-line votes in three important legislative categories during 1952:

	Appropriations	Foreign Policy	Taxes & Economic
Sparkman (D)	20	16	35
Nixon (R)	16	4	30

There were 23 appropriations, 16 foreign policy and 38 taxes and economic policy votes in the Senate during 1952.

Here's how all Senators stood percentage-wise on the Party-Unity scoreboard:

PERCENTAGE	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
90-99	23	14
80-89	4	12
70-79	11	8
60-69	5	5
50-59	5	4
40-49	1	2
30-39	0	1
20-29	1	0
Totals	50	46

Most of the Senate Party-Unity votes were concentrated in the appropriations, foreign policy and taxation and economic policy categories. There were 64 appropriations ballots, 49 on foreign policy and 67 on taxes and economic policy.

#### HOUSE RANGE GREAT

Party Unity extremes were more pronounced in the House than in the Senate. They ranged from 100 per cent down to 14 per cent among the 230 Democratic Members and from 100 per cent to 15 per cent among the 200 Republicans.

Each party had two 100-percenters -- Democrats John D. Dingell of Michigan and John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and Republicans Clare E. Hoffman of Michigan and Howard Buffett of Nebraska. W. M. (Don) Wheeler of Georgia was the Democratic Representative who scored his party's low of 14 per cent on Party Unity. Rep. Jacob K. Javits of New York scored the Republicans' low of 15 per cent.

The "lows" list for the Democrats was sprinkled heavily with Representatives from southern states.

Other members of the House whose percentages were well above and below their party's average included the following:

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
"Highs"		"Highs"	
Bolling (Mo.)	99%	Betts (Ohio)	99%
Celler (N.Y.)	99	Church (Ill.)	99
Dawson (Ill.)	99	Crawford (Mich.)	99
Gordon (Ill.)	99	Mason (Ill.)	99
Hart (N.J.)	99	Smith (Wis.)	99
Holifield (Calif.)	99	Taber (N.Y.)	99
King (Calif.)	99	Vail (Ill.)	99
Lesinski (Mich.)	99	Wood (Idaho)	99
Miller (Calif.)	99	Andresen (Minn.)	98
Murphy (N.Y.)	99	Belcher (Okla.)	98
Rabaut (Mich.)	99	Bow (Ohio)	98
Ramsay (W.Va.)	99	Brown (Ohio)	98
Sieminski (N.J.)	99	McVey (Ill.)	98
Spence (Ky.)	99	Shafer (Mich.)	98
		Smith (Kan.)	98
		Velde (Ill.)	98
		Woodruff (Mich.)	98

DEMOCRATS		REPUBLICANS	
"Lows"		"Lows"	
Williams (Miss.)	20%	Case (N.J.)	34%
Wood (Ga.)	22	Tollefson (Wash.)	39
Wilson (Tex.)	24	Canfield (N.J.)	40
Regan (Tex.)	28	Holmes (Wash.)	45
Abernethy (Miss.)	30	Withrow (Wis.)	47
Davis (Ga.)	33	Hull (Wis.)	48
Pickett (Tex.)	33	Heslerton (Mass.)	49
Stanley (Va.)	34	Bakewell (Mo.)	50
Lucas (Tex.)	35	Angell (Ore.)	52
Rogers (Tex.)	35	Seely-Brown (Conn.)	52
Fisher (Tex.)	36	O'Konski (Wis.)	53
Harrison (Va.)	36	Morano (Conn.)	54
Rankin (Miss.)	36	Burdick (N.D.)	55
Winstead (Miss.)	36	Fulton (Pa.)	55
Barden (N.C.)	38		

High Democratic averages were made by Representatives from states in various sections of the country while the Republican Party-Unity strength was centered in the Midwest. While the Democratic Representatives with the lowest scores were without exception from Southern states, Republican Representatives who stood with their party majority least often were from well scattered states.

#### AGAIN, LEADERS HIGH

As in the Senate, House party leaders ranked well above their party's average in unity voting. House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack (Mass.) was with the majority 100 per cent of the time and House Democratic Whip J. Percy Priest was not far behind with a score of 97. Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.) had a Party Unity percentage of 85. GOP Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) scored 96.

Of the four, only Martin fell below 95 per cent for 1951, 1952 or the entire Congress. Democratic leaders were higher in Party Unity than GOP leaders -- reversing the general House picture.

#### Regional Influence?

Democratic Party Unity in the House took a licking from southern and border state Representatives, 36 of whom joined the Republican majority more often than they voted with their own party's majority on unity ballots. Eight GOP Representatives from five states (New York, N.J., Washington, Massachusetts and Wis.) voted with the Democrats more often than with the GOP when party majorities were opposing each other.

In the Senate, two Democrats (Byrd, Va., and O'Connor, Md.) deserted the ranks of their party's majority more than half the time. Three Republican Senators--(Morse, Ore., Tobey, N.H., and Duff, Pa.) -- were with the Democratic majority more often than with their party's.

Representatives fell into these percentage categories:

PERCENTAGE	DEMOCRATS	REPUBLICANS
100	2	2
90-99	102	83
80-89	36	43
70-79	20	28
60-69	19	25
50-59	15	11
40-49	20	5
30-39	11	2
20-29	4	0
10-19	1	1
Totals	230	200

Most of the Party Unity roll calls in the House also settled appropriations, foreign policy and taxation and economic policy questions. There were 42 ballots on appropriations measures, 11 on foreign policy and 25 on taxes and economic policies.

#### 1951-1952 COMPARISON

Party-Unity averages for both Republican and Democratic Senators were higher during the second session of the 82nd Congress than during the first. In the House, however, both parties scored higher in 1951 than in 1952.

Democratic Senators upped their score from 77.7 per cent in 1951 to 82.36 per cent in 1952 in compiling their two-session average of 79.94. Senate Republicans ended the first session with a 77.8 score (almost identical to the Democratic tally). They raised the percentage to 79.65 per cent during the 1952 session for an average of 78.49. Party-Unity votes numbered 118 during the first session, 83 during the second.

House Democrats wound up the 1951 session with a score of 79.5, almost two per cent more than their record of 75.64 during 1952, and just slightly less than their two-session average of 77.96 per cent. House Republicans slipped from a high of 83.4 per cent in 1951 to 79.53 per cent in 1952. Their average for 65 Party Unity ballots in 1951 and 42 in 1952 was 82.01.

Party Unity average for four years:

	1952	1951	1950	1949
Senate Democrats	82.36	77.7	81.6	81.0
Senate Republicans	79.65	77.8	75.0	77.8
House Democrats	75.64	79.5	79.8	79.8
House Republicans	79.53	83.4	80.6	83.4

# Senate Party Unity -- 1945-1952

1. **Over-All Support.** There were 83 Party-Unity votes in 1952. Column 1 shows the number of times the Senator stood with his party's majority on them. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ poll results were counted.
2. **Over-All Opposition.** Column 2 shows the number of times the Senator went against his party's majority in the course of 83 Party-Unity roll calls.
3. **1952 Party-Unity Percentage.** The figure in Column 3 shows the percentage of the time the Senator stood with his party's majority on the 83 Party-Unity roll-calls votes during the second session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs did not affect Party Unity as each Senator's Party Unity percentage was computed on the basis of the total number of roll calls on which he took a stand and not on the basis of the total number of roll calls that occurred.)
4. **1951 Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority on the 118 Party-Unity roll calls during the first session of the 82nd Congress.

5. **82nd Congress Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority on the 201 Party-Unity roll calls on which his stand was recorded during both sessions of the 82nd Congress, 1951-1952. (For convenience, this column is set off by heavy lines.)
6. **81st Congress Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority on 292 roll calls during the 81st Congress, 1949-1950.
7. **80th Congress Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Senator stood with his party's majority on roll calls on which his stand was recorded during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.
8. **79th Congress Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Senator supported his party's majority on roll calls in the 79th Congress, 1945-1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ALABAMA</b>									<b>MAINE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
Hill (D)	81	1	99	95	96	95	97	95	Brewster (R)	48	12	80	90	86	94	94	85	Bricker (R)	75	2	97	92	94	92	99	--
Sparkman (D)	76	1	99	96	97	96	96	**	Smith (R)	61	13	82	78	80	52	87*	78*	Taft (R)	65	4	94	87	90	82	94	92
<b>ARIZONA</b>									<b>MARYLAND</b>									<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
Hayden (D)	81	0	100	97	98	95	95	97	Butler (R)	59	9	87	90	89	--	--	--	Kerr (D)	59	1	98	94	95	89	--	--
McFarland (D)	80	2	98	93	95	86	89	86	O'Connor (D)	40	29	58	34	44	71	74	--	Monroney (D)	72	4	95	87	90	84*	90*	87*
<b>ARKANSAS</b>									<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									<b>OREGON</b>								
Fulbright (D)	71	6	92	90	91	81	86	81	Lodge (R)	44	35	56	56	56	58	76	--	Cordon (R)	58	22	73	67	69	75	82	83
McClellan (D)	49	25	66	57	61	54	74	53	Saltonstall (R)	51	28	65	60	62	62	81	60	Morse (R) (2)	35	45	44	25	33	35	43	30
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>									<b>MICHIGAN</b>									<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
Knowland (R)	46	17	73	69	70	76	80	57	Ferguson (R)	74	8	90	95	93	90	95	70	Duff (R)	22	31	42	52	48	--	--	--
Nixon (R)	56	24	70	70	70	74*	91*	--	Moody (D)	66	17	80	77	78	--	--	--	Martin (R)	71	4	95	88	91	95	96	--
<b>COLORADO</b>									<b>MINNESOTA</b>									<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Johnson (D)	40	25	62	54	57	57	66	73	Humphrey (D)	70	8	90	92	91	91	--	--	Green (D)	65	2	97	94	95	91	89	94
Mullikin (R)	64	12	84	81	83	79	90	84	Thye (R)	55	26	68	67	67	61	89	--	Pastore (D)	75	4	95	84	88	--	--	--
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Benton (D)	57	3	95	87	90	85	--	--	Eastland (D)	50	24	68	62	64	63	68	61	Johnston (D)	70	13	84	70	77	86	93	73
McMahon (D)	50	0	100	88	92	81	89	93	Stennis (D)	59	22	73	82	78	74	70	--	Maybank (D)	59	19	76	80	78	85	90	82
<b>DELAWARE</b>									<b>MISSOURI</b>									<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Frear (D)	44	38	54	47	50	65	--	--	Hennings (D)	77	5	94	90	92	--	--	--	Case (R)	64	11	85	76	80	82*	87*	85*
Williams (R)	81	2	98	88	92	89	92	--	Kem (R)	66	10	87	93	90	94	93	--	Mundt (R)	68	15	82	82	82	79	72*	86*
<b>FLORIDA</b>									<b>MONTANA</b>									<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Holland (D)	65	18	78	68	73	72	71	--	Ecton (R)	37	7	84	70	74	86	90	--	Kefauver (D)	52	3	95	90	92	95	89*	91*
Smathers (D)	61	15	80	78	79	78*	93*	--	Murray (D)	65	6	92	94	93	91	91	88	McKellar (D)	62	10	86	75	80	84	59	78
<b>GEORGIA</b>									<b>NEBRASKA</b>									<b>TEXAS</b>								
George (D)	53	17	76	56	64	64	64	61	Butler (R)	55	6	90	91	91	94	95	94	Connally (D)	77	4	95	85	89	88	81	62
Russell (D)	39	1	98	89	91	67	82	70	Seaton (R)	33	15	69	--	69	--	--	--	Johnson (D)	74	9	89	95	93	90	95*	90*
<b>IDAHOO</b>									<b>NEVADA</b>									<b>UTAH</b>								
Dworshak (R)	81	1	99	92	95	88	96	**	Malone (R)	40	19	68	81	76	85	91	--	Bennett (R)	78	3	96	92	94	--	--	--
Welker (R)	75	4	95	94	94	--	--	--	McCarran (D)	33	29	53	51	52	58	78	63	Watkins (R)	71	10	88	90	89	84	90	--
<b>ILLINOIS</b>									<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>VERMONT</b>								
Dirksen (R)	72	2	97	92	94	--	94*	76*	Bridges (R)	69	5	93	92	92	91	91	94	Aiken (R)	48	30	62	53	57	47	53	20
Douglas (D)	55	27	67	59	62	74	--	--	Tobey (R)	23	39	37	51	45	62	54	49	Flanders (R)	46	22	68	76	72	62	75	--
<b>INDIANA</b>									<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Capehart (R)	65	6	92	83	87	90	95	94	Hendrickson (R)	62	20	76	87	82	80	--	--	Byrd (D)	11	38	22	25	24	35	36	37
Jenner (R)	54	3	95	93	94	92	98	--	Smith (R)	50	30	63	72	68	60	78	74	Robertson (D)	45	35	56	49	52	62	55	(1)
<b>IOWA</b>									<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Gillette (D)	53	14	79	66	71	65	--	--	Anderson (D)	60	6	91	94	93	92	--	--	Cain (R)	63	9	88	78	82	90	94	--
Hickenlooper (R)	71	6	92	94	93	91	90	94	Chavez (D)	50	1	98	77	85	85	85	90	Magnuson (D)	64	10	86	92	90	87	89	92
<b>KANSAS</b>									<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Carlson (R)	23	7	77	77	77	--	--	--	Ives (R)	50	30	63	56	58	61	81	--	Kilgore (D)	73	4	95	92	93	90	96	92
Schoeppel (R)	75	7	91	85	88	88	--	--	Lehman (D-Lib)	76	6	93	92	92	84	--	--	Neely (D)	71	4	95	92	93	93	--	**
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Underwood (D)	75	7	91	93	92	90*	--	--	Hoey (D)	49	27	64	65	65	70	64	67	McCarthy (R)	64	7	90	81	85	79	95	--
Clements (D)	79	1	99	91	94	--	--	**	Smith (D)	45	29	61	46	53	--	--	--	Wiley (R)	54	18	75	79	77	77	91	85
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									<b>WYOMING</b>								
Ellender (D)	57	23	71	81	77	76	67	73	Langer (R)	15	8	65	58	59	50	43	59	Hunt (D)	59	16	79	79	79	87	--	--
Long (D)	60	23	72	83	78	83	--	--	Young (R)	47	16	75	67	70	66	83	74	O'Mahoney (D)	57	13	81	78	79	90	91	89

\* Refers to House figures.

\*\*House figures for 79th Congress unavailable.

(1) Robertson (D Va.) sworn in 11/6/46.

(2) Morse (R Ore.) was a Republican until Oct. 24, 1952 at which time he declared himself to be an Independent.



# House Party Unity -- 1945-1952

- Over-All Support.** There were 42 Party-Unity House roll calls during the second session of the 82nd Congress. Column 1 shows the number of times that the Representative stood with his party's majority in the course of these roll calls. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ poll results are counted.
- Over-All Opposition.** Column 2 shows the number of times the Representative went against his party's majority in the course of the 42 Party Unity roll calls of 1952.
- 1952 Party-Unity Percentage.** The figure in column 3 shows the percentage of the time that the Representative stood with his party's majority on the 42 Party-Unity roll calls taken during the second session of the 82nd Congress. (Absences and general pairs did not affect Party Unity as each Representative's Party-Unity percentage was computed on the basis of the number of roll calls on which he took a stand and not on the basis of the total number of roll calls that occurred.)
- 1951 Party-Unity Percentage.** Percentage of the time the Representative stood with his party's majority in the course of 65 roll calls during the first session of the 82nd Congress.
- 82nd Congress Party Unity.** Percentage of the time the Representative stood with his party's majority on Party-Unity roll calls on which his stand was recorded during both sessions of the 82nd Congress, 1951-1952. (For convenience, this column is set off by heavy lines.)
- 81st Congress Party Unity.** Percentage of the time the Representative stood with his party's majority in the course of 138 Party-Unity roll calls during both sessions of the 81st Congress, 1949-1950.
- 80th Congress Party Unity.** Percentage of the time the Representative stood with his party's majority on roll calls on which his stand was recorded during both sessions of the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.
- 79th Congress Party Unity.** Percentage of the time the Representative stood with his party's majority on roll calls during both sessions of the 79th Congress, 1945-1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8																
ALABAMA									GEORGIA									4 Rees (R)									37									4	90	98	95	94	99	90
3 Andrews (D)	22	18	55	51	52	63	89	64	10 Brown (D)	34	8	81	86	84	74	78	76	2 Scrivner (R)	37	3	93	97	95	98	96	93																
9 Battle (D)	26	7	79	69	72	72	90	--	4 Camp (D)	30	5	86	83	84	66	80	71	6 Smith (R)	39	1	98	98	98	93	82	--																
1 Boykin (D)	16	6	73	52	58	55	62	61	2 Cox (D)	16	16	50	47	48	51	64	61	KENTUCKY									22									4	85	92	89	86	97	90
6 deGraffenried (D)	35	2	95	82	87	80	--	--	5 Davis (D)	13	27	33	34	33	40	69	--	8 Bates (D)	22	4	85	92	89	86	97	90																
7 Elliott (D)	41	0	100	83	91	85	--	--	3 Forrester (D)	20	16	56	44	48	--	--	--	4 Chelf (D)	29	11	73	86	81	87	81	77																
2 Grant (D)	24	14	63	69	67	74	88	71	7 Lanham (D)	39	2	95	92	93	82	93	--	9 Golden (R)	35	6	85	92	89	77	--	--																
8 Jones (D)	35	4	90	83	86	83	95	--	1 Preston (D)	36	6	86	83	84	72	76	--	1 Gregory (D)	33	8	80	88	85	88	87	80																
5 Rains (D)	34	1	97	85	90	83	91	85	6 Vinson (D)	28	6	82	84	83	83	78	73	3 Morton (R)	17	11	61	72	69	67	71	--																
4 Roberts (D)	29	4	88	79	82	--	--	--	8 Wheeler (D)	5	19	21	11	14	41	71	--	7 Perkins (D)	35	4	90	98	95	95	--	--																
ARIZONA									9 Wood (D)	6	19	24	21	22	43	71	52	5 Spence (D)	36	1	97	100	99	95	94	95																
1 Murdock (D)	30	2	94	95	95	94	90	94	IDAHO									6 Watts (D)	26	9	74	87	81	--	--	--	--															
2 Patten (D)	17	23	43	53	49	82	--	--	2 Budge (R)	37	4	90	90	90	--	--	--	2 Vacancy																								
ARKANSAS									1 Wood (R)	39	1	98	100	99	--	--	--	LOUISIANA																								
1 Gathings (D)	16	25	39	41	40	57	47	51	ILLINOIS									8 Allen (D)	10	14	42	59	52	72	69	63																
7 Harris (D)	26	16	62	62	62	65	80	75	16 Allen (R)	38	2	95	98	97	94	100	89	2 Boggs (D)	30	10	75	77	76	84	87	--																
5 Hays (D)	36	4	90	90	90	83	87	88	17 Arends (R)	38	2	95	97	96	93	99	96	4 Brooks (D)	18	20	47	78	63	78	67	71																
2 Mills (D)	30	11	73	81	78	76	79	69	26 Bishop (R)	36	6	86	94	91	82	93	88	1 Hebert (D)	15	15	50	54	53	62	58	54																
6 Norrell (D)	21	20	51	55	53	50	60	52	19 Chipfield (R)	34	3	92	95	94	94	97	93	7 Larcade (D)	9	11	45	62	57	58	64	51																
4 Tackett (D)	8	6	57	67	65	57	--	--	23 Jenison (R)	41	1	98	97	97	87	94	--	6 Morrison (D)	31	0	100	87	92	92	81	83																
3 Trimble (D)	38	2	95	97	96	90	93	85	21 Mack (D)	34	2	94	98	97	91	--	--	5 Passman (D)	17	18	49	46	47	52	63	--																
CALIFORNIA									15 Mason (R)	38	0	100	98	99	89	93	96	3 Willis (D)	15	18	45	72	63	69	--	--																
7 Allen (R)	34	7	83	78	80	81	93	--	25 Price (D)	37	1	97	97	97	96	93	93	MAINE																								
8 Anderson (R)	35	3	92	91	91	82	90	81	14 Reed (R)	36	3	92	98	96	89	96	87	3 McIntire (R)	35	2	95	--	95	--	--	--																
11 Bramblett (R)	38	3	93	90	91	88	94	--	20 Simpson (R)	37	5	88	95	92	88	82	87	1 Hale (R)	24	16	60	72	67	84	84	73																
2 Engle (D)	25	14	64	95	83	78	74	83	22 Springer (R)	34	7	83	81	82	--	--	--	2 Nelson (R)	26	7	79	82	81	75	--	--																
4 Havenner (D)	37	2	95	100	98	95	96	89	18 Velde (R)	34	1	97	98	98	88	--	--	MARYLAND																								
9 Hunter (R)	32	2	94	76	82	--	--	--	24 Vursell (R)	36	4	90	100	96	93	96	92	6 Beall (R)	18	9	67	81	76	86	97	84																
3 Johnson (R)	23	8	74	48	58	67	83	57	Chicago-Cook County									2 Devereux (R)	29	13	69	83	78	--	--	--																
23 McKinnon (D)	30	2	94	96	95	86	--	--	3 Busbey (R)	37	4	90	98	95	--	90	--	4 Fallon (D)	26	12	68	63	65	62	61	75																
6 Miller (D)	28	1	97	100	99	96	95	90	13 Church (R)	40	1	98	100	99	--	--	98	3 Garmatz (D)	34	2	94	87	90	89	87	--																
22 Phillips (R)	36	2	95	93	94	93	96	92	11 Dawson (D)	31	1	97	100	99	96	95	100	1 Miller (R)	30	5	86	91	89	94	93	--																
1 Scudder (R)	37	2	95	93	94	87	--	--	8 Gordon (D)	40	0	100	98	99	88	92	94	5 Sasscer (D)	17	5	77	87	84	74	84	80																
5 Shelley (D)	34	3	92	98	96	89	--	--	10 Hoffman (R)	32	1	97	97	97	82	--	--	MASSACHUSETTS																								
21 Sheppard (D)	25	5	83	97	92	89	75	88	12 Jonas (R)	29	4	88	93	91	81	--	--	6 Bates (R)	33	9	79	81	80	83	--	--																
10 Werdel (R)	34	3	92	93	93	90	--	--	5 Kluczynski (D)	29	1	97	98	98	--	--	--	4 Donohue (D)	32	6	84	85	85	80	81	--																
Los Angeles County									4 McVey (R)	38	2	95	100	98	--	--	--	2 Furcolo (D)	34	1	97	93	95	94	--	--																
18 Doyle (D)	40	2	95	100	98	95	--	--	6 O'Brien (D)	38	2	95	97	96	84	82	88	8 Goodwin (R)	36	4	90	94	92	95	94	91																
12 Hillings (R)	29	5	85	81	83	--	--	--	7 Sabath (R)	16	3	84	100	96	92	92	89	10 Herter (R)	13	13	50	76	68	80	91	67																
20 Hinshaw (R)	26	11	70	88	81	81	88	64	11 Sheehan (R)	31	2	94	95	95	--	--	--	1 Heselton (R)	17	25	40	54	49	61	84	65																
19 Holfield (D)	36	1	97	100	99	93	94	92	2 Vail (R)	38	1	97	100	99	--	92	--	11 Kennedy (D)	25	3	89	85	86	83	94	--																
16 Jackson (R)	33	4	89	91	90	87	89	--	9 Yates (D)	38	2	95	92	93	95	--	--	7 Lane (D)	36	3	92	92	92	93	81	85																
17 King (D)	37	1	97	100	99	92	93	92	INDIANA									14 Martin (R)	30	7	81	88	85	89	--	89																
15 McDonough (R)	34	6	85	86	86	75	90	61	4 Adair (R)	34	5	87	94	91	--	--	--	12 McCormack (D)	40	0	100	100	100	91	93	99																
13 Poulson (R)	33	3	92	91	91	78	79	--	5 Beamer (R)	37	4	90	92	91	--	--	--	9 Nicholson (R)	39	3	93	98	96	92	89	--																
14 Yorty (D)	39	2	95	95	95	--	--	--	7 Bray (R)	30	12	71	86	80	--	--	--	3 Philbin (D)	29	7	81	82	82	77	72	62																
COLORADO									11 Brownson (R)	26	10	72	81	78	--	--	--	5 Rogers (R)	23	16	59	74	68	82	92	73																
4 Aspinall (D)	33	4	89	95	93	93	--	--	3 Crumacker (R)	29	13	69	86	79	--	--	--	13 Wigglesworth (R)	24	14	63	74	70	83	96	78																
3 Chenoweth (R)	35	6	85	94	91	--	85	90	8 Denton (D)	39	3	93	98	96	93	--	--	MICHIGAN																								
2 Hill (R)	38	3	93	88	90	83	83	92	2 Halleck (R)	34	5	87	90	89	88	99	95	12 Bennett (R)	22	15	59	72	67	70	88	--																
1 Rogers (D)	31	10	76	88	83	--	--	--	6 Harden (R)	32	3	91	92	92	88	--	--	6 Blackney (R)	36	3	92	95	94	83	99	89																
CONNECTICUT									10 Harvey (D)	37	3	93	84	87	83	95	--	--	8 Crawford (R)	40	1	98	100	99	80	90	91															
3 McGuire (D)	39	3	93	94	93	90	--	--	1 Madden (D)	39	3	93	98	96	93	91	86	5 Ford (R)	32	10	76	71	73	81	--	--																
4 Morano (R)	13	20	39	63	54	--	--	--	2 Wilson (R)	30	8	79	91	86	88	92	94	4 Hoffman (R)	39	0	100	100	100	96	89	97																
5 Patterson (R)	20	18	53	67	62	76	89	--	IOWA									2 Meador (R)	33	8	80	84	83	--	--	--																
1 Ribicoff (D)	33	4	89	71	78	79	--	--	5 Cunningham (R)	34	3	92	83	86	78	81	87	11 Potter (R)	23	2	92	97	95	85	92	--																
AL Sadiak (R)	27	10	73	76	75	84	92																																			
2 Seely-Brown (R)	20	20	50	53	52	--	93	--	6 Dolliver (R)	36	2	95	92	93	82	87	85	3 Shafer (R)	40	2	95	100	98	93	91	94																
DELAWARE									3 Gross (R)	39	3	93	86	89	63	--	--	--	9 Thompson (R)	39	3	93	100	97	--	--	--															
AL Boggs (R)	21	14	60	84	76	80	93	--	8 Hoeven (R)	39	1	98	92	94	89	81	90	7 Wolcott (R)	33	2	94	95	95	93	99	86																
FLORIDA									7 Jensen (R)	40	2	95	98	97	90	91	97	10 Woodruff (R)	30	1	97	98	98	89	97	97																
2 Bennett (D)	34	8	81	72	76	68	--	--	4 LeCompte (R)	39	3	93	85	88	83	88	86	Detroit-Wayne County																								
5 Herlong (D)	17	18	49	50	49	60	--	--	1 Martin (R)	35	5	88	92	90	88	78	88	15 Dingell (D)	28	0	100	100	100	93	94	93																
4 Lantaff (D)	25	14	64	70	68	--	--	--	2 Talle (R)	36	3	92	88	89	86	89	92	17 Dondero (R)	38	4	90	98	95	95	97	90																
1 McMullen (D)	27	12	69	59	63	--	--	--	KANSAS									16 Lesinski (D)	38	0	100	98	99	--	--	--																
6 Rogers (D)	19	20	49	60	56	62	74	61	1 Cole (R)	37	1	97	88	92	87	89	85	1 Machrowicz (D)	36	3	92	97	95	--	--	--																
3 Sikes (D)	24	8	75	66	69	70	82	66	3 George (R)	34	5	87	94	91	100	--	--	13 O'Brien (D)	36	2	95	97	96	87	--	--																
									5 Hope (R)	23	6	79	76	77	82	86	82	14 Rabaut (D)	37	1	97	100	99	91	--	--																



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>									7 Heller (D)																		
1 Andersen (R)	40	2	95	83	88	81	76	95	21 Javits (R)	34	2	94	98	97	95	--	--	<b>Philadelphia</b>									
1 Andresen (R)	41	1	98	98	98	90	91	95	10 Kelly (D)	4	33	11	17	15	27	62	--	1 Barrett (D)	37	3	93	96	95	90	--	--	
8 Blatnik (D)	31	3	91	94	93	92	94	--	9 Keogh (D)	38	3	93	98	96	93	--	--	4 Chudoff (D)	36	3	92	95	94	93	--	--	
9 Hagen (R)	30	10	75	65	69	60	69	70	19 Klein (D)	33	1	97	97	97	90	83	94	2 Granahan (D)	37	3	93	95	94	90	--	--	
5 Judd (R)	17	14	55	65	62	60	78	57	3 Latham (R)	33	3	92	97	95	96	93	89	5 Green (D)	39	3	93	93	93	91	--	--	
6 Marshall (D)	31	8	79	85	83	85	--	--	26 McGrath (D)	26	8	78	75	76	85	94	78	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	21	7	75	69	71	80	94	--	
4 McCarthy (D)	36	1	97	97	97	91	--	--	14 Multer (D)	39	2	95	100	98	94	97	--	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	20	18	53	64	60	82	94	--	
2 O'Hara (R)	29	4	88	97	94	86	86	82	16 Murphy (D)	28	1	97	100	99	94	--	--	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
3 Wier (D)	39	2	95	97	96	86	--	--	13 O'Toole (D)	36	3	92	97	95	84	79	94	1 Fogarty (D)	33	4	89	93	91	93	87	83	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									22 Powell (D)	18	5	78	97	90	79	94	85	1 Forand (D)	37	2	95	98	97	95	96	92	
4 Abernethy (D)	10	17	37	27	30	42	78	50	5 Ross (R)	27	13	68	--	68	--	96	--	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>									
6 Colmer (D)	15	25	38	42	40	39	79	62	12 Rooney (D)	39	2	95	97	96	90	89	90	4 Bryson (D)	25	17	60	55	57	65	82	74	
1 Rankin (D)	10	31	24	43	36	36	71	43	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	34	3	92	98	96	96	--	--	3 Dorn (D)	18	21	46	61	55	--	74	--	
3 Smith (D)	26	15	63	57	59	--	--	--	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									6 McMillan (D)	14	20	41	48	45	60	75	69	
2 Whitten (D)	20	21	49	47	48	45	70	51	3 Barden (D)	8	26	24	46	38	53	75	48	5 Richards (D)	20	3	87	62	69	71	90	77	
7 Williams (D)	8	29	22	19	20	40	79	--	1 Bonner (D)	15	17	47	74	65	65	79	66	2 Riley (D)	28	10	74	72	73	--	76	75	
5 Winstead (D)	17	24	41	32	36	42	80	48	7 Carlyle (D)	4	9	31	55	51	59	--	--	1 Rivers (D)	18	12	60	51	55	40	69	61	
<b>MISSOURI</b>									5 Chatham (D)	20	17	54	81	66	63	--	--	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>									
6 Armstrong (R)	28	10	74	88	82	--	--	--	4 Cooley (D)	24	10	71	78	76	74	90	65	2 Berry (R)	40	2	95	92	93	--	--	--	
5 Bolling (D)	40	0	100	98	99	95	--	--	8 Deane (D)	33	2	94	95	95	90	85	--	1 Lovre (R)	38	2	95	95	95	87	--	--	
9 Cannon (D)	30	7	81	87	85	83	85	74	9 Dougherty (D)	12	20	38	48	44	58	60	61	<b>TENNESSEE</b>									
8 Carnahan (D)	27	0	100	97	98	92	--	--	6 Durham (D)	20	15	57	62	60	70	70	69	2 Baker (R)	27	13	68	86	79	--	--	--	
12 Curtis (R)	32	8	80	86	84	--	--	--	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	16	18	47	74	65	72	74	--	9 Cooper (D)	18	11	72	84	79	82	92	79	
4 Irving (D)	34	3	92	94	93	87	--	--	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	14	28	33	46	41	100	--	--	10 Davis (D)	15	6	71	75	74	67	79	76	
10 Jones (D)	26	10	72	77	75	83	--	--	2 Kerr (D)	28	5	85	93	90	78	59	77	5 Evans (D)	23	3	88	86	87	83	95	--	
13 Karsten (D)	41	1	98	97	97	96	93	--	12 Redden (D)	14	23	38	48	43	65	68	--	3 Frazier (D)	25	6	81	83	82	79	--	--	
1 Magee (D)	35	2	95	91	92	89	--	--	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									4 Gore (D)	21	4	84	81	82	81	90	84	
2 Moulder (D)	27	4	87	87	87	89	--	--	AL Aandahi (R)	21	0	100	87	91	--	--	--	8 Murray (D)	18	24	43	47	45	51	73	59	
7 Short (R)	33	2	94	98	97	91	85	91	AL Burdick (R)	16	11	59	52	55	44	--	--	6 Priest (D)	39	2	95	98	97	91	93	86	
11 Bakewell (R)	18	18	50	50	50	--	80	--	<b>OHIO</b>									1 Reece (R)	23	3	88	97	95	--	--	*	
3 Welch (D)	16	1	94	94	94	92	--	--	14 Ayres (R)	26	16	62	75	70	--	--	--	7 Sutton (D)	9	10	47	82	73	71	--	--	
<b>MONTANA</b>									AL Bender (R)	21	13	62	65	64	--	93	68	3 Beckworth (D)	15	5	75	92	88	85	92	83	
2 D'Ewart (R)	35	4	90	93	92	82	90	84	8 Betts (R)	40	1	98	100	99	--	--	--	15 Bentsen (D)	24	11	69	78	74	75	--	--	
1 Mansfield (D)	38	3	93	92	92	94	91	86	22 Bolton (R)	25	13	66	61	63	80	90	76	17 Burleson (D)	15	25	38	42	41	57	84	--	
<b>NEBRASKA</b>									16 Bow (R)	38	2	95	100	98	--	--	--	2 Combs (D)	15	27	36	98	72	91	95	89	
2 Buffett (R)	37	0	100	100	100	--	90	97	3 Schenck (R)	37	2	95	--	95	--	--	--	21 Fisher (D)	14	24	37	35	36	43	62	54	
1 Curtis (R)	36	1	97	97	97	94	77	92	11 Brehm (R)	28	8	78	96	89	86	84	85	13 Ikard (D)	15	27	36	48	40	--	--	--	
4 Miller (R)	38	2	95	98	97	88	87	95	7 Brown (R)	35	1	97	98	98	95	95	95	20 Kilday (D)	21	16	57	58	58	60	66	59	
3 Harrison (R)	34	3	92	--	92	--	--	--	5 Clevenger (R)	38	1	97	97	97	98	96	97	12 Lucas (D)	14	26	35	35	35	47	75	--	
<b>NEVADA</b>									21 Crosser (D)	38	1	97	95	96	94	90	85	14 Lyle (D)	17	10	63	74	71	75	93	76	
AL Baring (D)	30	7	81	88	85	93	--	--	1 Elston (R)	38	2	95	93	94	94	93	94	19 Mahon (D)	19	22	46	77	65	69	85	70	
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									20 Feighan (D)	33	4	89	94	92	90	93	82	1 Patman (D)	26	13	67	100	87	93	92	91	
2 Cotton (R)	30	11	73	77	75	86	92	--	18 Hays (D)	26	8	76	85	82	81	--	--	7 Pickett (D)	12	25	32	32	32	42	86	55	
1 Merrow (R)	25	13	66	67	67	71	80	86	2 Hess (R)	34	8	81	83	82	--	92	95	11 Poage (D)	9	26	26	38	46	60	89	66	
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									10 Jenkins (R)	38	4	90	92	92	95	94	95	4 Rayburn (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	
11 Addonizio (D)	38	1	97	95	96	92	--	--	19 Kirwan (D)	34	1	97	98	98	92	89	87	16 Regan (D)	9	20	31	27	28	54	74	--	
3 Auchincloss (R)	26	14	65	75	71	78	95	71	4 McCulloch (R)	36	6	86	94	90	95	92	--	18 Rogers (D)	10	29	26	41	35	--	--	--	
8 Canfield (R)	11	28	28	48	40	46	88	64	17 McGregor (R)	38	3	93	94	93	92	90	81	6 Teague (D)	16	23	41	46	44	51	86	--	
6 Case (R)	7	24	23	40	34	43	89	56	6 Polk (D)	36	5	88	86	87	81	--	--	8 Thomas (D)	24	16	60	90	78	78	90	90	
5 Eaton (R)	23	4	85	82	83	75	89	90	9 Reams (I)**	29	10	74	80	78	--	--	--	9 Thompson (D)	15	8	65	79	75	79	86	--	
2 Hand (R)	20	15	57	71	69	87	70	15 Secrest (D)	21	18	54	66	61	54	--	--	--	10 Thornberry (D)	31	11	74	86	81	88	--	--	
14 Hart (D)	32	1	97	100	99	88	79	88	12 Varys (R)	33	8	80	85	83	84	93	84	5 Wilson (D)	11	30	27	21	24	46	66	70	
4 Howell (D)	40	2	95	96	96	94	--	--	13 Weihe (R)	27	8	77	86	83	89	90	96	<b>UTAH</b>									
12 Kean (R)	19	18	51	61	57	72	89	65	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>									2 Bosone (D)	35	4	90	97	94	87	--	--	
10 Rodino (D)	40	1	98	97	97	93	--	--	3 Albert (D)	16	4	80	92	89	82	95	--	--	1 Granger (D)	32	2	94	97	96	89	85	87
13 Sieminski (D)	40	0	100	98	99	--	--	--	8 Belcher (R)	37	0	100	97	98	--	--	--	<b>VERMONT</b>									
9 Osmer (R)	27	13	68	--	68	--	--	--	5 Jarman (D)	18	21	46	69	60	--	--	--	AL Prouty (R)	26	15	63	69	67	--	--	--	
7 Widnall (R)	21	18	54	68	62	81	--	--	6 Morris (D)	16	4	80	85	84	79	90	--	<b>VIRGINIA</b>									
1 Wolverton (R)	23	17	58	57	57	60	85	59	1 Vacancy	21	11	66	84	78	81	--	--	4 Abbitt (D)	14	23	38	50	45	62	75	--	
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									4 Steed (D)	18	1	95	90	91	83	91	84	6 Burton (D)	23	13	64	57	59	70	--	--	
AL Dempsey (D)	21	11	66	65	66	--	--	--	2 Stigler (D)	18	1	95	90	91	83	91	84	9 Fugate (D)	27	9	75	68	70	80	--	--	
AL Fernandez (D)	23	16	59	67	64	76	83	68	7 Wickersham (D)	14	5	74	94	89	81	--	--	3 Gary (D)	26	12	68	75	72	67	70	79	
<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>OREGON</b>									2 Hardy (D)	33	9	79	72	75	72	83	--	
44 Butler (R)	31	8	79	92	87	--	94	84	3 Angell (R)	21	20	51	52	52	60												

# BIPARTISAN SUPPORT--82nd CONGRESS

## House-Senate Democrats Hold Slim Lead In Voting With Two-Party Majority

A majority of both Democrats and Republicans joined forces on two out of five roll-call votes during the 82nd Congress.

On 130 Senate and 74 House votes, out of a total of 331 in the Senate and 181 in the House, most Members of the two parties were in agreement.

The average Democratic Senator went along with the bipartisan majority 79.4 per cent of the time. Mr. Average Republican did so 79.1 per cent.

In the House, the Democratic Bipartisan Support Percentage was 84.1; the Republican, 83.9.

To find each Congressman's Bipartisan Support Percentage, see charts, pages 70-72.

Here are the figures for the 80th through 82nd Congresses:

	80th (1947-48)	81st (1949-50)	82nd (1951-52)
Senate Democrats	78.5%	80.5%	79.4%
Senate Republicans	82.5	72.6	79.1
House Democrats	80.9	82.4	84.1
House Republicans	87.4	85.9	83.9

### Senate Highs, Lows

There was a big variation in the willingness of Senators to go along with the majority when both parties saw eye-to-eye. Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and William Langer (R N.D.), with percentages of 57, were most likely to side with the losers on bipartisan votes.

Sens. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Owen Brewster (R Me.) and John M. Butler (R Md.) were with the bipartisan majority 92 per cent of the time when they took stands.

Those in each party with the highest Bipartisan-Support percentages were:

Democrats		Republicans	
McClellan (Ark.)	92%	Brewster (Maine)	92%
Eastland (Miss.)	91	Butler (Md.)	92
Holland (Fla.)	91	Thye (Minn.)	90
Johnson (Tex.)	91	Carlson (Kan.)	89
Stennis (Miss.)	91	Duff (Pa.)	89
Connally (Tex.)	90	Hickenlooper (Iowa)	88
Hoey (N.C.)	90	Martin (Pa.)	88
Russell (Ga.)	90	Millikin (Colo.)	88
Smathers (Fla.)	90	Taft (Ohio)	88

The "lows" were:

Democrats		Republicans	
Douglas (Ill.)	57%	Langer (N.D.)	57%
Murray (Mont.)	60	Jenner (Ind.)	62
Moody (Mich.)	61	Morse (Ore.)	66
Benton (Conn.)	63	Malone (Nev.)	67
Green (R.I.)	63	Williams (Del.)	68

### How It's Figured

For its "Bipartisan-Support" study, CQ selected the roll-call votes on which a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans voted the same way.

(Roll call votes which were not bipartisan--that is, those in which a majority of one party opposes a majority of the other party--were the basis for another CQ study, Party Unity. See page 64.)

CQ computed a Congressman's Bipartisan-Support percentage by dividing the number of bipartisan votes on which he stood with the two-party majority, by the number of all such votes on which he took a stand. Counted in the tabulation were declared stands, paired votes for and against, and responses to CQ's poll, as well as the actual votes.

### House Tops Senate

Lawmakers in the House averaged a Bipartisan-Support percentage five per cent higher than that of the Senate. Individual Representative's percentages ranged from 53, for Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.), to 98, for Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.).

The Democrat with the highest Bipartisan Support record was Albert Rains (Ala.) 97. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (N.Y.), with 55, had the lowest Democratic percentage. The top 20 Democrats were all from Southern or border states, with two exceptions in Arizona and New York.

### Voting By Categories

Thirty-seven of the 46 Senate bipartisan votes in 1952 were in appropriations, foreign policy, and taxes and economic policy.

Only Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) sided with the majority on all of the 14 roll calls on appropriations questions decided by bipartisan votes.

But 17 Senators went along with the two-party majority on the 13 such foreign policy votes. Ten Senators agreed with the majority every time on each of the 10 bipartisan roll calls in taxes and economic policy.

In the House, 16 of the 30 bipartisan roll calls in 1952 were in appropriations, foreign policy and military and veterans affairs.

Sixty-four Representatives sided with the two-party majority on the four such appropriations votes; 61 were always with the majority on four foreign policy votes; and 79 Members voted or declared themselves with the majority on each of the eight military and veterans votes.

# Senate Bipartisan Support - 1945-1952

1. **Over-All Bipartisan Support.** The total number of Bipartisan Support roll-call votes in the Senate during 1952 was 47. Column 1 shows the number of times that each Senator went along with the bipartisan majority on these roll calls. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ poll results were counted.
2. **Over-All Bipartisan Opposition.** Column 2 shows the number of times the Senator went against the bipartisan majority on the 47 bipartisan roll calls.
3. **1952 Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 3 shows the percentage of times each Senator stood with the two-party majority on those of the 47 votes on which he took a stand. Votes on which he took no stand thus were not counted in determining his percentage.
4. **1951 Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 4 shows the percentage of times each Senator supported the bipartisan majority on 84 Bipartisan roll-call votes during the 1st session of the 82nd Congress.

5. **82nd Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 5 shows each Senator's percentage in support of the 131 bipartisan roll calls during the 82nd Congress, 1951-1952. (For convenience, this column is set off by heavy lines.)
6. **81st Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 6 shows each Senator's percentage in support of the 164 bipartisan roll calls during the 81st Congress, 1949-1950.
7. **80th Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 7 shows each Senator's percentage in support of the bipartisan roll calls during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.
8. **79th Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage.** Column 8 shows each Senator's percentage in support of the bipartisan roll calls during the 79th Congress, 1945-1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ALABAMA</b>									<b>MAINE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
Hill (D)	34	8	81	75	77	85	87	82	Brewster (R)	31	2	94	91	92	83	89	81	Bricker (R)	32	8	80	71	74	51	78	--
Sparkman (D)	34	6	85	75	78	83	86	**	Smith (R)	40	5	89	77	81	87	96*	87*	Taft (R)	34	5	87	88	88	77	88	70
<b>ARIZONA</b>									<b>MARYLAND</b>									<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
Hayden (D)	35	10	78	80	80	87	83	85	Butler (R)	40	2	95	90	92	--	--	--	Kerr (D)	27	3	90	87	88	93	--	--
McFarland (D)	37	6	86	82	83	81	77	82	O'Connor (D)	33	7	83	84	84	85	88	--	Monroney (D)	29	12	71	89	82	90*	87*	90*
<b>ARKANSAS</b>									<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									<b>OREGON</b>								
Fulbright (D)	33	6	85	77	80	87	79	82	Lodge (R)	36	9	80	77	78	75	85	--	Cordon (R)	37	8	82	78	80	73	95	84
McClellan (D)	40	5	89	94	92	77	74	76	Saltonstall (R)	34	8	81	87	85	87	93	95	Morse (R)	30	16	65	67	66	69	79	75
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>									<b>MICHIGAN</b>									<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
Knowland (R)	31	7	82	85	84	80	93	88	Ferguson (R)	35	11	76	71	73	79	87	87	Duff (R)	20	4	83	90	89	--	--	--
Nixon (R)	32	8	80	90	87	95*	96*	--	Moody (D)	26	18	59	62	61	--	--	--	Martin (R)	39	6	87	89	88	69	85	--
<b>COLORADO</b>									<b>MINNESOTA</b>									<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Johnson (D)	34	9	79	90	86	78	80	78	Humphrey (D)	24	15	62	65	64	72	--	--	Green (D)	23	18	56	68	63	73	73	75
Millikin (R)	30	2	94	85	88	85	91	75	Thye (R)	39	6	87	91	90	90	95	--	Pastore (D)	28	13	68	69	69	--	--	--
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Benton (D)	23	15	61	64	63	73	--	--	Eastland (D)	35	5	88	93	91	81	85	89	Johnston (D)	37	9	80	80	80	71	69	80
McMahon (D)	18	9	67	74	72	76	80	82	Stennis (D)	43	3	93	89	91	85	82	--	Maybank (D)	34	8	81	91	88	86	83	86
<b>DELAWARE</b>									<b>MISSOURI</b>									<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Frear (D)	35	10	78	90	86	72	--	--	Hennings (D)	29	13	69	78	75	--	--	--	Case (R)	34	9	79	82	81	83*	89*	79*
Williams (R)	35	10	78	63	68	54	61	--	Kem (R)	31	7	82	74	77	54	66	--	Mundt (R)	39	5	89	83	85	76	95*	95*
<b>FLORIDA</b>									<b>MONTANA</b>									<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Holland (D)	39	6	87	94	91	85	86	--	Ecton (R)	28	12	70	71	71	51	80	--	Kefauver (D)	18	7	72	72	72	81	76*	81*
Smathers (D)	38	4	90	89	90	89*	92*	--	Murray (D)	22	20	52	64	60	73	63	72	McKellar (D)	35	5	88	88	88	88	73	88
<b>GEORGIA</b>									<b>NEBRASKA</b>									<b>TEXAS</b>								
George (D)	39	4	91	88	89	87	88	87	Butler (R)	30	5	86	80	82	59	74	60	Connally (D)	35	6	85	92	90	83	84	88
Russell (D)	23	2	92	89	90	80	82	81	Seaton (R)	28	10	74	--	74	--	--	--	Johnson (D)	41	2	95	89	91	84	93*	88*
<b>IDAHO</b>									<b>NEVADA</b>									<b>UTAH</b>								
Dworshak (R)	33	13	72	80	77	72	74	**	Malone (R)	21	13	62	69	67	58	68	--	Bennett (R)	40	5	89	75	80	--	--	--
Welker (R)	34	11	76	70	72	--	--	--	McCarran (D)	32	7	82	85	84	77	77	71	Watkins (R)	38	6	86	84	85	77	89	--
<b>ILLINOIS</b>									<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>VERMONT</b>								
Dirksen (R)	25	9	74	66	69	--	94*	92*	Bridges (R)	38	4	90	78	83	75	88	73	Aiken (R)	27	19	59	86	76	78	90	74
Douglas (D)	22	22	50	62	57	65	--	--	Tobey (R)	21	13	62	87	76	81	86	86	Flanders (R)	26	10	72	85	81	78	93	--
<b>INDIANA</b>									<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Capehart (R)	31	5	86	71	76	52	79	75	Hendrickson (R)	36	9	80	77	78	78	--	--	Byrd (D)	25	4	86	85	85	65	65	73
Jenner (R)	22	10	69	59	62	50	81	--	Smith (R)	35	10	78	81	80	85	94	89	Robertson (D)	34	11	76	87	83	77	82	(1)
<b>IOWA</b>									<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Gillette (D)	30	12	71	84	79	86	--	--	Anderson (D)	19	8	70	74	72	88	--	--	Cain (R)	36	4	90	77	81	62	88	--
Hickenlooper (R)	38	4	90	86	88	83	86	84	Chavez (D)	18	14	56	80	72	88	69	83	Magnuson (D)	32	9	78	70	73	79	79	78
<b>KANSAS</b>									<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Carlson (R)	18	1	95	88	89	--	--	--	Ives (R)	32	12	73	67	69	72	89	--	Kilgore (D)	32	13	71	65	67	77	70	76
Schoeppel (R)	35	7	83	71	75	74	--	--	Lehman (D-Lib)	27	17	61	65	64	68	--	--	Neely (D)	26	16	62	69	66	76	--	**
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Underwood (D)	37	4	90	88	89	81*	--	--	Hoey (D)	38	4	90	90	90	87	91	87	McCarthy (R)	37	8	82	83	83	76	75	--
Clements (D)	37	9	80	90	86	--	--	--	Smith (D)	34	8	81	88	85	--	--	--	Wiley (R)	30	8	79	88	84	83	85	95
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									<b>WYOMING</b>								
Ellender (D)	33	11	75	85	81	77	89	80	Langer (R)	13	11	54	58	57	47	52	59	Hunt (D)	34	10	77	80	79	93	--	--
Long (D)	38	7	84	79	81	78	--	--	Young (R)	28	8	78	80	79	75	86	74	O'Mahoney (D)	28	11	72	81	78	88	81	89

\*Refers to House figures. \*\*House figures for 79th Congress unavailable.  
(1) Sworn in 11/6/46.



## House Bipartisan Support -- 1945-1952

1. Over-All Bipartisan Support. The total number of Bipartisan Support roll-call votes in the House during 1952 was 30. Column 1 shows the number of times that the Representative went along with the bipartisan majority on these roll calls. Actual votes, declared stands, paired votes and CQ poll results were counted.
2. Over-All Bipartisan Opposition. Column 2 shows the number of times the Representative went against the bipartisan majority in the course of the 30 Bipartisan votes.
3. 1952 Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 3 shows the percentage of times each Representative stood with the two-party majority on those of the 30 votes on which he took a stand. Votes on which he took no stand thus were not counted in determining his percentage.
4. 1951 Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 4 shows the percentage of times each Representative supported the bipartisan majority during the first session of the 82nd Congress.
5. 82nd Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 5 shows each Representative's percentage in support of the 74 bipartisan roll-call votes during the 82nd Congress, 1951-52. (For convenience this column is set off by heavy lines.)
6. 81st Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 6 shows each Representative's percentage in support of the 136 bipartisan roll calls during the 81st Congress, 1949-1950.
7. 80th Congress Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 7 shows each Representative's percentage in support of the bipartisan roll calls during the 80th Congress, 1947-1948.
8. 79th Congress, Bipartisan Support Percentage. Column 8 shows each Representative's percentage in support of the bipartisan roll calls during the 79th Congress, 1945-1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA									GEORGIA									KENTUCKY								
3 Andrews (D)	26	3	90	70	78	69	92	90	10 Brown (D)	26	4	87	93	91	79	97	87	4 Rees (R)	22	6	79	88	85	83	88	89
9 Battle (D)	21	2	91	93	92	75	90	--	4 Camp (D)	20	5	80	89	86	73	88	88	2 Scrivner (R)	22	4	85	70	76	81	81	76
1 Boykin (D)	15	1	94	91	92	68	98	85	2 Cox (D)	21	1	95	84	88	68	96	90	6 Smith (R)	24	4	86	40	62	51	75	--
6 deGraffenried (D)	22	4	85	94	90	77	--	--	5 Davis (D)	19	5	79	83	81	65	93	--	8 Bates (D)	11	2	85	72	76	75	83	91
7 Elliott (D)	24	5	83	90	87	83	--	--	3 Forrester (D)	20	5	80	86	84	--	--	4 Chelf (D)	26	3	90	92	91	79	93	95	
2 Grant (D)	25	3	89	93	91	75	94	90	7 Lanham (D)	24	3	89	88	88	74	85	--	9 Golden (R)	23	6	79	71	75	93	--	
8 Jones (D)	25	3	89	95	93	76	91	--	1 Preston (D)	28	2	93	94	94	70	95	--	1 Gregory (D)	21	6	78	86	83	58	92	87
5 Rains (D)	20	1	95	98	97	74	87	88	6 Vinson (D)	22	2	92	92	92	70	98	90	3 Morton (R)	7	2	**	88	85	89	93	--
4 Roberts (D)	20	1	95	93	94	--	--	--	8 Wheeler (D)	15	3	83	64	70	66	86	--	7 Perkins (D)	21	4	84	76	80	96	--	--
ARIZONA									IDAHO									MISSISSIPPI								
1 Murdock (D)	20	1	95	95	95	89	88	90	9 Wood (D)	14	1	93	67	77	67	76	73	5 Spence (D)	19	7	73	82	79	95	80	84
2 Patten (D)	27	3	90	88	89	91	--	--	2 Budge (R)	26	4	87	85	86	--	--	--	6 Watts (D)	15	2	88	89	89	--	--	--
ARKANSAS									ILLINOIS									LOUISIANA								
1 Gathings (D)	26	3	90	77	82	68	91	85	1 Wood (R)	19	10	66	50	57	--	--	--	8 Allen (D)	17	2	89	79	84	69	95	88
7 Harris (D)	25	3	89	84	86	76	96	89	16 Allen (R)	22	3	88	61	72	75	81	86	2 Boggs (D)	22	4	85	82	84	78	94	--
5 Hays (D)	24	2	92	92	92	78	97	85	17 Arends (R)	27	2	93	86	89	86	96	84	4 Brooks (D)	17	6	74	90	83	73	93	89
2 Mills (D)	25	3	89	91	90	76	96	85	26 Bishop (R)	24	6	80	61	69	83	66	70	1 Hebert (D)	13	3	81	79	80	69	94	90
6 Norrell (D)	20	6	77	80	79	73	89	79	19 Chipfield (R)	21	2	91	76	82	91	80	88	7 Larcade (D)	13	0	100	81	87	66	85	84
4 Tackett (D)	7	0	**	86	88	72	--	--	23 Jensen (R)	19	10	66	64	65	84	77	--	6 Morrison (D)	6	1	**	90	89	66	94	96
3 Trimble (D)	27	2	93	87	90	73	90	89	21 Mack (D)	18	5	78	77	78	95	--	--	5 Passman (D)	18	5	78	86	89	69	83	--
CALIFORNIA									MAINE									MARYLAND								
7 Allen (R)	22	3	88	100	95	90	99	--	15 Mason (R)	13	7	65	55	58	49	71	60	3 Willis (D)	14	3	82	91	88	70	--	--
8 Anderson (R)	25	1	96	82	88	86	94	97	25 Price (D)	21	6	78	88	84	91	62	76	3 McIntire (R)	15	7	68	--	68	--	--	--
11 Bramblett (R)	24	3	89	79	84	87	96	--	20 Simpson (R)	25	5	83	67	74	85	80	94	1 Hale (R)	25	4	86	95	91	83	92	85
2 Engle (D)	20	4	83	100	93	90	87	95	22 Springer (R)	26	4	87	86	86	--	--	--	2 Nelson (R)	13	5	72	83	79	94	--	--
4 Havenner (D)	23	4	85	95	91	85	60	73	18 Velde (R)	16	3	84	58	67	83	--	--	6 Beall (R)	21	0	100	94	96	96	96	90
9 Hunter (R)	20	3	87	98	94	--	--	--	24 Vursell (R)	19	5	79	66	71	76	69	83	2 Devereux (R)	25	5	83	95	91	--	--	--
3 Johnson (R)	14	3	82	100	94	94	98	93	3 Busbey (R)	24	4	86	55	73	--	82	--	4 Fallon (D)	27	1	96	86	91	94	91	97
23 McKinnon (D)	13	3	81	95	91	90	--	--	13 Church (R)	23	7	77	76	76	--	--	--	3 Garmatz (D)	20	4	83	92	89	96	91	--
6 Miller (D)	20	5	79	90	85	89	69	78	1 Dawson (D)	8	5	62	68	66	85	34	73	1 Miller (D)	23	3	88	82	84	90	91	--
22 Phillips (R)	26	6	77	67	72	84	90	84	8 Gordon (D)	22	6	79	79	79	91	70	77	5 Sasser (D)	16	0	100	95	96	92	93	97
1 Scudder (R)	26	3	90	88	88	92	--	--	10 Hoffman (R)	20	2	91	68	77	90	--	--	6 Bates (R)	30	0	100	93	96	91	--	--
5 Shelley (D)	13	5	72	90	83	85	--	--	12 Jonas (R)	18	2	90	71	78	89	--	--	4 Donohue (D)	22	5	81	92	88	95	81	--
21 Sheppard (D)	19	2	90	94	93	92	88	89	5 Kluczynski (D)	16	4	80	81	80	--	--	--	2 Furcolo (D)	19	5	79	76	78	92	--	--
10 Werdel (R)	15	5	75	54	63	81	--	--	4 McVey (R)	20	6	77	70	73	--	--	--	8 Goodwin (R)	27	3	90	91	90	92	90	84
Los Angeles County									INDIANA									IOWA								
18 Doyle (D)	26	4	87	95	92	92	--	*	6 O'Brien (D)	20	5	80	83	82	91	72	84	10 Herter (R)	12	1	92	94	93	95	96	91
12 Hillings (R)	21	1	95	83	87	--	--	--	7 Sabath (D)	3	4	**	72	66	80	48	78	11 Heselton (R)	24	6	80	86	84	92	89	87
20 Hinshaw (R)	21	3	88	91	90	96	99	97	11 Sheehan (R)	15	2	88	61	71	--	--	--	11 Kennedy (D)	6	4	60	63	62	91	71	--
19 Holifield (D)	16	5	76	87	83	81	54	74	2 Vail (R)	26	2	93	62	75	--	80	--	7 Lane (D)	22	7	76	84	81	96	79	84
16 Jackson (R)	20	3	87	90	89	91	92	--	9 Yates (D)	18	8	69	79	75	84	--	--	14 Martin (R)	24	1	96	95	95	97	--	90
17 King (D)	21	3	88	93	91	88	67	71	5 Adair (R)	21	6	78	88	84	--	--	--	12 McCormack (D)	23	4	85	87	86	90	71	91
15 McDonough (R)	25	3	89	93	91	96	98	95	5 Beamer (R)	24	5	83	91	88	--	--	--	9 Nicholson (R)	27	3	90	73	80	87	85	--
13 Poulson (R)	20	2	91	82	85	90	94	--	7 Bray (R)	23	6	79	87	84	--	--	--	3 Philbin (D)	21	4	84	89	87	91	78	82
14 Yorty (D)	21	7	75	95	87	--	--	--	11 Brownson (R)	19	1	95	87	90	--	--	--	5 Rogers (R)	27	1	96	87	91	96	98	93
COLORADO									MISSOURI									NEBRASKA								
4 Aspinall (D)	23	4	85	95	92	90	--	--	3 Crumacker (R)	26	4	87	95	92	--	--	--	13 Wigglesworth (R)	28	1	97	92	94	95	93	84
3 Chenoweth (R)	24	3	89	90	90	--	85	91	8 Denton (D)	23	6	79	89	85	96	--	--	12 Bennett (R)	23	4	85	83	84	84	89	--
2 Hill (R)	26	3	90	95	93	83	92	92	2 Halleck (R)	23	0	100	90	94	91	95	89	6 Blackney (R)	18	3	86	94	91	89	97	99
1 Rogers (D)	23	7	77	93	86	--	--	--	6 Harden (R)	15	2	88	90	89	95	--	--	8 Crawford (R)	18	5	78	68	72	67	70	74
CONNECTICUT									OHIO									OKLAHOMA								
3 McGuire (D)	22	6	79	83	81	93	--	--	10 Harvey (D)	23	3	88	88	88	94	93	--	5 Ford (R)	27	2	93	93	93	91	--	--
4 Morano (R)	14	4	78	92	88	--	--	--	1 Madden (D)	22	6	79	86	83	93	56	77	5 Hoffman (R)	17	7	71	44	54	49	72	57
5 Patterson (R)	24	2	92	95	94	98	95	--	2 Wilson (R)	20	2	91	66	76	85	78	81	2 Meader (R)	23	4	85	89	87	--	--	--
1 Ribicoff (D)	19	8	70	81	76	91	--	--	5 Cunningham (R)	24	6	80	81	81	90	84	90	11 Potter (R)	7	1	**	91	91	89	98	--
AL Sadiak (R)	19	3	86	97	93	96	95	--	6 Dolliver (R)	19	4	83	85	84	85	85	88	3 Shafer (R)	22	8	73	62	67	74	73	73
2 Seely-Brown (R)	25	4	86	93	90	--	91	--	3 Gross (R)	18	11	62	51	56	81	--	--	9 Thompson (R)	24	5	83	80	81	--	--	--
DELAWARE									KANSAS									LOUISIANA								
AL Boggs (R)	21	4	84	98	92	88	91	--	8 Hoeven (R)	18	7	72	73	72	91	90	92	7 Wolcott (R)	18	3	86	92	90	94	93	90
FLORIDA									MISSOURI									NEBRASKA								
2 Bennett (D)	29	1	97	90	93	74	--	--	1 LeCompte (R)	20	7	74	74	91	93	91	--	10 Woodruff (R)	7	5	58	61	60	72	83	78
5 Herlong (D)	22	3	88	94	92	70	--	--	1 Martin (R)	23	5	82	76	79	86	80	86	15 Dingell (D)	11	4	73	70	71	83	59	88
4 Lantaff (D)	22	5	81	95	90	--	--	--	2 Talle (R)	22	7	76	95	87	94	91	93	17 Dondero (R)	23	3	88	84	86	88	87	91
1 McMullen (D)	23	5	82	98	92	--	--	--	1 Cole (R)	20	2	91	84	86	93	96	99	16 Lesinski (D)	17	4	81	81	84	--	--	--
6 Rogers (D)	24	5	83	92	88	73	93	92	3 George (R)	25	1	96	75	83	100	--	--	1 Machrowicz (D)	24	5	83	85	82	--	--	--
3 Sikes (D)	26	1	94	89	91	69	96	91	5 Hope (R)	19	1	95	98	97	89	95	93	13 O'Brien (D)	18	7	72	85	80	89	--	--
GEORGIA									IDAHO									ILLINOIS								
1 Andrews (D)	26	3	90	70	78	69	92	90	10 Brown (D)	26	4	87	93	91	79	97	87	4 Rees (R)	22	6	79	88	85	83	88	89
9 Battle (D)	21	2	91	93	92	75	90	--	4 Camp (D)	20	5	80	89	86	73	88	88	2 Scrivner (R)	22	4	85	70	76	81	81	76
1 Boykin (D)	15	1	94	91	92	68	98	85	2 Cox (D)	21	1	95	84	88	68	96	90	6 Smith (R)	24	4	86	40	62	51	75	--
6 deGraffenried (D)	22	4	85	94	90	77	--	--	5 Davis (D)	19	5	79	83	81</												



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
MINNESOTA																											
7 Andersen (R)	21	9	70	89	81	83	83	77	7 Heller (D)	14	6	70	76	74	95	--	--	Philadelphia	19	6	76	81	79	92	--	--	
1 Andresen (R)	23	6	79	80	80	80	81	85	21 Javits (R)	19	7	73	82	78	84	74	--	1 Barrett (D)	18	6	75	81	79	85	--	--	
8 Blatnik (D)	17	6	74	81	78	83	54	--	10 Kelly (D)	16	6	73	79	76	94	--	--	4 Chudoff (D)	22	6	79	81	80	92	--	--	
9 Hagen (R)	26	4	87	91	89	90	87	84	9 Keogh (D)	12	6	87	77	73	86	57	79	2 Granahan (D)	23	6	79	83	82	88	--	--	
5 Judd (R)	21	4	84	100	94	91	94	90	19 Klein (D)	12	6	87	76	73	82	51	64	5 Green (D)	23	6	79	83	82	88	--	--	
6 Marshall (D)	18	9	67	71	70	74	--	--	3 Latham (R)	19	1	95	83	88	95	95	94	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	22	1	96	93	94	93	92	--	
4 McCarthy (D)	16	8	67	81	75	88	--	--	26 McGrath (D)	16	7	70	77	74	93	--	--	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	10	2	83	89	87	92	89	--	
2 O'Hara (R)	17	6	74	64	68	71	80	70	14 Multer (D)	18	6	75	79	77	86	70	--	RHODE ISLAND									
3 Wier (D)	20	7	74	79	77	82	--	--	16 Murphy (D)	15	5	75	79	77	95	--	--	2 Fogarty (D)	20	7	74	78	76	94	64	88	
MISSISSIPPI									13 O'Toole (D)	15	4	79	78	79	88	57	73	1 Forand (D)	21	5	81	83	82	93	71	83	
4 Abernethy (D)	14	5	74	74	74	66	83	82	22 Powell (D)	4	6	40	62	55	72	21	60	SOUTH CAROLINA									
6 Colmer (D)	24	4	86	82	83	70	86	84	5 Ross (R)	22	3	88	--	--	--	--	--	4 Bryson (D)	27	3	90	93	92	76	95	90	
1 Rankin (D)	24	5	83	60	69	60	63	74	12 Rooney (D)	19	8	70	80	76	92	59	83	3 Dorn (D)	26	2	93	79	85	--	88	--	
3 Smith (D)	20	7	74	78	76	--	--	--	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	14	5	74	70	72	85	--	--	6 McMillan (D)	17	4	81	86	84	71	95	92	
2 Whitten (D)	25	4	86	78	81	65	79	78	NORTH CAROLINA										5 Richards (D)	15	0	100	92	94	67	95	92
7 Williams (D)	16	5	76	78	77	62	86	--	3 Barden (D)	21	3	88	86	86	67	73	84	2 Riley (D)	23	1	96	93	94	--	96	92	
5 Winstead (D)	24	5	83	77	80	63	83	78	1 Bonner (D)	20	5	80	86	84	73	96	88	1 Rivers (D)	20	0	100	93	96	67	97	87	
MISSOURI									7 Carlyle (D)	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	SOUTH DAKOTA									
6 Armstrong (R)	19	4	83	88	86	--	--	--	5 Chatham (D)	20	2	91	100	96	71	--	--	2 Berry (R)	20	7	74	82	78	--	--	--	
5 Bolling (D)	23	4	85	84	84	94	--	--	4 Cooley (D)	23	3	88	95	92	80	82	85	1 Lovre (R)	19	6	76	86	82	91	--	--	
9 Cannon (D)	20	7	74	83	80	79	79	84	8 Deane (D)	22	3	88	97	93	80	88	--	TENNESSEE									
8 Carnahan (D)	18	3	86	83	84	92	--	--	9 Doughton (D)	21	4	84	76	79	71	86	89	2 Baker (R)	24	4	86	91	88	--	--	--	
12 Curtis (R)	20	6	77	82	80	--	--	--	6 Durham (D)	18	3	86	92	89	73	91	88	9 Cooper (D)	22	2	92	91	91	75	89	90	
4 Irving (D)	18	7	72	75	73	93	--	--	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	22	3	88	92	90	82	97	--	10 Davis (D)	16	0	100	93	96	81	98	88	
10 Jones (D)	14	5	74	88	80	74	--	--	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	25	5	83	84	84	100	--	--	5 Evans (D)	13	2	87	97	94	81	88	--	
13 Karsten (D)	25	5	83	86	85	89	62	--	2 Kerr (D)	16	2	90	92	92	76	94	91	3 Frazier (D)	20	4	83	95	90	76	--	--	
1 Magee (D)	16	5	76	85	82	77	--	--	12 Redden (D)	15	4	79	74	76	78	91	--	4 Gore (D)	13	3	81	93	89	84	88	86	
2 Moulder (D)	9	4	69	86	80	96	--	--	NORTH DAKOTA										8 Murray (D)	25	4	86	81	83	69	93	90
7 Short (R)	19	1	95	71	80	73	70	66	AL Aandahl (R)	10	4	71	97	90	--	--	--	6 Priest (D)	28	1	97	93	94	85	95	96	
11 Bakewell (R)	17	4	81	81	81	--	95	--	AL Burdick (R)	12	4	75	90	86	82	--	--	1 Reece (R)	17	0	100	79	85	--	--	--	
3 Welch (D)	1	1	--	83	81	96	--	--	OHIO										7 Sutton (D)	5	2	--	81	79	81	--	--
MONTANA									14 Ayres (R)	25	4	86	97	92	--	--	--	TEXAS									
2 D'Ewart (R)	24	2	92	91	92	82	87	91	AL Bender (R)	16	2	89	89	89	--	--	--	3 Beckworth (D)	10	1	91	95	95	80	91	91	
1 Mansfield (D)	20	6	77	93	87	90	69	75	8 Betts (R)	24	5	83	86	85	--	--	--	15 Bentsen (D)	20	1	95	86	89	81	--	--	
NEBRASKA									22 Bolton (R)	26	3	90	98	94	93	96	97	17 Burleson (D)	24	5	83	77	79	68	89	--	
2 Buffett (R)	10	8	56	51	53	--	63	63	16 Bow (R)	23	4	85	78	81	--	--	--	2 Combs (D)	7	1	--	97	95	82	89	94	
1 Curtis (R)	16	7	70	72	71	71	82	69	3 Schenck (R)	26	4	87	--	--	--	--	--	21 Fisher (D)	24	0	100	77	87	67	91	91	
4 Miller (R)	21	6	78	70	73	79	78	73	11 Brehm (R)	13	3	81	63	69	90	78	85	13 Ikard (D)	25	3	89	100	92	--	--	--	
3 Harrison (R)	17	10	63	--	63	--	--	--	7 Brown (R)	16	1	94	76	82	88	88	85	20 Kilday (D)	22	2	92	92	92	73	92	87	
NEVADA									5 Clevenger (R)	22	6	81	58	67	70	68	61	12 Lucas (D)	20	8	71	77	74	66	88	--	
AL Baring (D)	21	4	84	84	84	94	--	--	21 Crosser (D)	20	6	77	85	82	91	69	77	14 Lyle (D)	16	1	94	94	94	77	94	83	
NEW HAMPSHIRE									1 Elston (R)	17	5	77	83	81	89	96	90	19 Mahon (D)	26	2	93	95	94	71	85	88	
2 Cotton (R)	26	4	87	88	88	82	90	--	20 Feighan (D)	26	3	90	88	89	88	65	79	1 Patman (D)	19	2	90	90	90	77	88	85	
1 Merrow (R)	23	3	88	97	94	96	94	92	18 Hays (D)	17	7	71	80	77	92	--	--	7 Pickett (D)	15	4	79	73	75	68	80	78	
NEW JERSEY									2 Hess (R)	27	1	96	88	92	--	95	92	11 Poage (D)	22	2	92	91	91	68	85	79	
11 Addonizio (D)	20	6	77	83	81	91	--	--	10 Jenkins (H)	22	6	79	71	74	90	87	81	4 Rayburn (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
3 Auchincloss (R)	25	2	93	95	94	98	98	98	19 Kirwan (D)	21	5	81	83	82	90	58	84	16 Regan (D)	15	3	83	67	73	67	97	--	
8 Canfield (R)	20	7	74	92	85	93	92	85	4 McCulloch (R)	25	1	96	89	92	90	85	--	18 Rogers (D)	22	3	88	83	85	--	--	--	
6 Case (R)	20	6	77	84	81	93	95	95	17 McGregor (R)	24	3	89	83	85	89	80	83	6 Teague (D)	23	5	82	80	81	69	88	--	
5 Eaton (R)	20	1	95	97	96	86	94	90	6 Polk (D)	24	5	83	88	86	89	--	--	8 Thomas (D)	26	3	90	97	94	79	86	62	
2 Hand (R)	20	6	77	97	89	88	84	84	9 Reams (I)	23	4	85	90	88	--	--	--	9 Thompson (D)	16	4	80	97	91	73	90	--	
14 Hart (D)	17	5	77	83	81	91	75	87	15 Secrest (D)	24	4	86	85	85	87	--	--	10 Thornberry (D)	25	4	86	94	90	70	--	--	
4 Howell (D)	21	7	75	86	81	92	--	--	12 Vorys (R)	23	3	88	90	89	89	95	86	5 Wilson (D)	24	5	83	72	77	65	91	--	
12 Kean (R)	19	7	73	85	80	79	78	78	13 Weichel (R)	22	1	96	87	90	91	87	85	UTAH									
10 Rodino (D)	21	6	78	83	81	94	--	--	OKLAHOMA										2 Bosone (D)	23	6	79	91	85	91	--	--
13 Sieminski (D)	23	4	85	80	82	--	--	--	3 Albert (D)	9	3	75	93	89	83	87	--	--	1 Granger (D)	19	4	83	90	87	85	65	70
9 Osmer (R)	19	5	79	--	79	--	--	--	8 Belcher (R)	16	2	89	78	81	--	--	--	VERMONT									
7 Widnall (R)	21	4	84	95	91	97	--	--	5 Jarman (D)	20	4	83	90	88	--	--	--	AL Prouty (R)	21	5	81	94	88	--	--	--	
1 Wolvertson (R)	25	3	89	97	94	94	96	93	6 Morris (D)	7	4	64	90	84	83	77	--	<b>VIRGINIA</b>									
NEW MEXICO									1 Vacancy	4 Steed (D)	21	4	84	93	89	89	--	--	4 Abbott (D)	20	5	80	94	88	68	90	--
AL Dempsey (D)	25	2	93	92	92	--	--	--	2 Stigler (D)	10	0	100	95	96	90	90	94	6 Burton (D)	25	3	89	92	91	69	--	--	
AL Fernandez (D)	24	1	96	90	92	82	80	92	7 Wickersham (D)	13	0	100	95	96	91	--	--	9 Fugate (D)	18	4	82	95	90	72	--	--	
NEW YORK									2 Stockman (R)	17	2	89	93	92	85	87	74	5 Stanley (D)	23	3	88	88	88	67	94	92	
44 Butler (R)	20	1	95	92	93	--	78	90	OREGON										2 Hardy (D)	26	3	90	90	90	75	93	--
32 O'Brien (D)	8	3	73	--	73	--	--	--	3 Angell (R)	22	6	79	93	86	91	93	92	7 Harrison (D)	23	4	85	76	80	65	81	--	
39 Cole (R)	21	0	100	81	89	85	89	83	4 Ellsworth (R)	24	2	92	84	88	80	90	91	1 Robeson (D)	24	5	74	77	76	76	--	--	
28 Gamble (R)	19	2	90	97	95	94	94	93																			

# 82nd CONGRESS "ON THE RECORD"

## Senate's Mark Skids Again In 1952, House Drops Off From High Of 1951

For the fourth straight year, the Senate in 1952 showed a decline in going "On The Record," while the House slipped significantly from its record 1951 mark.

As compiled by Congressional Quarterly, On-The-Record figures show what percentage of the time each Congressman makes his stand known when issues come to roll-call votes. A Congressman puts himself On The Record by voting or announcing his stand on these issues or by answering a special CQ poll.

For the 129 roll-call votes taken in the Senate in 1952, the average On-The-Record percentage for Senators was 86.8. In 1951 the Senate average was 87.5 per cent. The previous year it was 87.9 per cent, and in 1949 the Senate average was 90.2 per cent.

The 1952 House record gave Members an average percentage of 83.7 on 72 roll calls, compared to a non-election year high of 88.8 per cent in 1951.

The same general picture prevailed in the House the preceding two years. In the non-election year of 1949, Members were On The Record an average of 86.4 per cent of the time. But in the election year of 1950 the mark fell to 84.0 per cent.

During 1952 Republicans had the better record in the House, while Democrats topped their opposition in the Senate. House Members had an average percentage of 87.1 for the GOP and 80.8 for Democrats. Senate averages were 85.5 per cent for Republicans and 88.0 per cent for Democratic Members.

The average On-The-Record percentage in the House in the 82nd Congress -- 1951 and 1952 -- was better than it was in the preceding 81st Congress -- 1949 and 1950. The 82nd Congress figure was 86.8 per cent, compared to an average of 84.7 per cent for the 81st.

The Senate fell from an 81st Congress mark of 89.0 per cent to an 82nd Congress record of 87.1 per cent.

### House Percentages

Twenty-six Representatives got on the record 100 per cent of the time in 1952. These "highs" were:

DEMOCRATS (9)		REPUBLICANS (17)	
Bennett (Fla.)	100%	Andersen (Minn.)	100%
Brown (Ga.)	100	Andresen (Minn.)	100
Bryson (S.C.)	100	Bates (Mass.)	100
Doyle (Calif.)	100	Bishop (Ill.)	100
W.W. Jones (N.C.)	100	Byrnes (Wis.)	100
Karsten (Mo.)	100	Crumpacker (Ind.)	100
Lind (Pa.)	100	Devereux (Md.)	100
Preston (Ga.)	100	Graham (Pa.)	100
Zablocki (Wis.)	100	Heselton (Mass.)	100
		Jensen (Iowa)	100
		Keating (N.Y.)	100
		Nicholson (Mass.)	100
		Radwan (N.Y.)	100
		Shafer (Mich.)	100
		Simpson (Ill.)	100
		Van Zandt (Pa.)	100
		Withrow (Wis.)	100

### What Survey Covers

Congressional Quarterly bases its "On-The-Record" study on the only votes Congress records -- those taken when a clerk in the Senate or House calls the names of all Members and records their stands.

If a Congressman is not in the chamber during the roll call, he can still go on the record by a pre-arranged "pair" with another Member or by announcing what his vote would have been had he been present. Paired or announced stands are printed in the Congressional Record. A Congressman also can make his stand known by responding to Congressional Quarterly's poll of lawmakers who otherwise did not get on the record on important votes.

For its On-The-Record study, CQ counts pairs, announced stands and responses to its poll, in addition to actual votes.

For Congressmen who did not take office until the session was under way, percentages are based on the number of votes which occurred after they became Members of Congress.

Sometimes absences from roll calls, resulting in low On-The-Record percentages, are caused by sickness or official business.

On-The-Record percentages for the House in 1952 ranged as low as 24 among Democrats and 46 among Republicans. The "lows" for the two major parties were:

#### DEMOCRATS

Carlyle (N.C.)	24%
Welch (Mo.)	26
Tackett (Ark.)	28
Combs (Tex.)	32
Sabath (Ill.)	36
Sutton (Tenn.)	36
Stigler (Okla.)	40
Powell (N.Y.)	44
Beckworth (Tex.)	43
Morris (Okla.)	43
Wickersham (Okla.)	44
Albert (Okla.)	44
Larcade (La.)	46

#### REPUBLICANS

Potter (Mich.)	46%
Aandahl (N.D.)	48
E.A. Hall (N.Y.)	48
Morton (Ky.)	51
Herter (Mass.)	54
Burdick (N.D.)	60
Reece (Tenn.)	60
Woodruff (Mich.)	60
Fenton (Pa.)	64
Beall (Md.)	66
Eaton (N.J.)	66
Johnson (Calif.)	66
Hugh Scott (Pa.)	68

For the entire 82nd Congress, ten House Members had On-The-Record percentages of 100, and nine others had 99. These "highs" were:

#### DEMOCRATS

Brown (Ga.)	100%
Karsten (Mo.)	100
Bennett (Fla.)	99
Harris (Ark.)	99
W.W. Jones (N.C.)	99
Rogers (Colo.)	99

#### REPUBLICANS

Andersen (Minn.)	100%
Bishop (Ill.)	100
Byrnes (Wis.)	100
Devereux (Md.)	100
Graham (Pa.)	100
Heselton (Mass.)	100
Keating (N.Y.)	100
Nicholson (Mass.)	100
Gross (Iowa)	99

### Republicans (Cont.)

Holmes (Wash.)	99
Jensen (Iowa)	99
Williams (N.Y.)	99
Van Zandt (Pa.)	99

House On-The-Record percentages for the entire 82nd Congress ranged as low as 49 among Democrats and 66 among Republicans. The "lows" in both parties were:

### DEMOCRATS

Powell (N.Y.)	49%
Allen (La.)	55
Kennedy (Mass.)	57
Sabath (Ill.)	57
Dingell (Mich.)	60
Chatham (N.C.)	62
Combs (Tex.)	62
Gore (Tenn.)	62
Larcade (La.)	62
Morrison (La.)	62
O'Brien (N.Y.)	62
Welch (Mo.)	64
Buckley (N.Y.)	65
Rivers (S.C.)	65
Sutton (Tenn.)	65

### REPUBLICANS

E.A. Hall (N.Y.)	66%
O'Konski (Wis.)	66
Herter (Mass.)	67
Aandahl (N.D.)	68
Morton (Ky.)	68
Cole (N.Y.)	69
Woodruff (Mich.)	70
Hardie Scott (Pa.)	72
Potter (Mich.)	72
Hugh Scott (Pa.)	73
Stockman (Ore.)	74
King (Pa.)	75
Johnson (Calif.)	75
Latham (N.Y.)	75

During 1952 and the entire 82nd Congress, more House Members of each party had On-The-Record percentages of 80 or above than had percentages below 80. The distribution was as follows:

% 1952	82nd Congress	
	Dem.	GOP
100	9	17
99-90	74	85
89-80	64	50
79-70	35	33
69-60	21	10
59-50	14	2
49-40	7	3
39-30	3	0
29-20	3	0
	230	200

### Senate Figures

One Senator, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), got On The Record 100 per cent of the time in 1952. Six Senators had percentages of 99, while 13 more had 98. The 1952 Senatorial "high" were:

### DEMOCRATS

Johnston (S.C.)	100%
Frear (Del.)	99
Holland (Fla.)	99
Long (La.)	99
Clements (Ky.)	98
Douglas (Ill.)	98
Hayden (Ariz.)	98
Johnson (Tex.)	98
Lehman (N.Y.)	98
Moody (Mich.)	98
Stennis (Miss.)	98

### REPUBLICANS

Dworshak (Idaho)	99%
Ferguson (Mich.)	99
Williams (Del.)	99
Bennett (Utah)	98
Hendrickson (N.J.)	98
Morse (Ore.)	98
Mundt (S.D.)	98
Smith (Maine)	98
Thye (Minn.)	98

On-The-Record percentages in the Senate in 1952 fell as low as 36 among Republicans and 50 among Democrats. The Senatorial "lows" of both major parties were:

### DEMOCRATS

Russell (Ga.)	50%
Byrd (Va.)	60
McMahon (Conn.)	60
Kefauver (Tenn.)	62
Chavez (N.M.)	64

### REPUBLICANS

Langer (N.D.)	36%
Carlson (Kan.)	38
Duff (Pa.)	60
Ecton (Mont.)	65
Seaton (Neb.)	67
Jenner (Ind.)	69

For the entire 82nd Congress, no Member of the Senate had a perfect On-The-Record mark. However, 13 Senators had percentages of 97 or above. They were:

### DEMOCRATS

Holland (Fla.)	99%
McFarland (Ariz.)	99
Hill (Ala.)	98
Stennis (Miss.)	98
Hayden (Ariz.)	97
Kilgore (W.Va.)	97
Lehman (N.Y.)	97

### REPUBLICANS

Dworshak (Idaho)	98%
Hendrickson (N.J.)	98
Ives (N.Y.)	98
Mundt (S.D.)	98
Smith (Maine)	98
Schoeppel (Kan.)	97

No Senator had an On-The-Record percentage below 60 for the 82nd Congress. The "lows" in the Senate were:

### DEMOCRATS

Anderson (N.M.)	62%
Byrd (Va.)	69
Chavez (N.M.)	71
Russell (Ga.)	72
McMahon (Conn.)	74
Kefauver (Tenn.)	76
McCarran (Nev.)	76

### REPUBLICANS

Tobey (N.H.)	64%
Duff (Pa.)	65
Langer (N.D.)	67
Seaton (Neb.)	67
Carlson (Kan.)	74
Brewster (Maine)	76
Flanders (Vt.)	76
Jenner (Ind.)	76

During 1952 more Senators of each major party had On-The-Record percentages of 90 or above than had below 90. For the entire 82nd Congress, the same number of Democrats (25) had percentages of 90 or above as had below 90. Fewer than half (19 out of 46) of the Republicans in the 82nd Congress had percentages of 90 or above.

The distribution of Senatorial On-The-Record percentages was:

% 1952	82nd Congress	
	Dem.	GOP
100	1	0
99-90	30	24
89-80	10	10
79-70	4	6
69-60	4	4
59-50	1	0
49-40	0	0
39-30	0	2
	50	46

### The Presidential Candidates

All five of the Senators who campaigned for the Democratic or Republican Presidential nomination had poorer On-The-Record percentages in 1952 than they did in 1951.

The Presidential nomination seekers--with their 1951 and 1952 On-The-Record percentages given in that order -- were:

Kefauver (D Tenn.), 84-62; Kerr (D Okla.), 97-70; McMahon (D Conn.), 83-60; Russell (D Ga.), 86-50; and Taft (R Ohio), 92-84. Senator McMahon died July 28 after a long illness.



# HOUSE MEMBERS "ON THE RECORD"

- Number of times each Representative voted "Yea" or "Nay" or answered "Present" on the 72 roll-call votes that occurred during the period Jan. 8 through July 7, 1952.
- Number of times each Representative went On The Record through votes, pairs (other than general pairs, which do not indicate opinion), announcements or CQ Poll responses during the period.
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 2nd session, 1952.
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 1st session, 1951. (Percentages for Representatives who were sworn in after sessions were underway were figured on the basis of the number of roll calls that occurred after they took office.)
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record during the 82nd Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1951 and 1952. (For convenience, this column is set off by heavy black lines).
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record during the 81st Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1949 and 1950.
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record during the 80th Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1947 and 1948.
- Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Representative went On The Record during the 79th Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1945 and 1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
ALABAMA									GEORGIA									KENTUCKY									
3 Andrews (D)	69	69	96	98	97	97	89	93	10 Brown (D)	72	72	100	100	100	99	100	--	4 Rees (R)	66	69	96	97	97	97	93	99	
9 Battle (D)	54	56	78	94	88	95	85	--	4 Camp (D)	53	60	83	92	88	96	90	92	2 Scrivner (R) *	67	66	92	94	93	98	94	95	
1 Boykin (D)	33	38	53	81	70	76	63	79	2 Cox (D) *	55	54	75	89	83	87	75	77	6 Smith (R)	67	68	94	83	87	87	91	--	
6 deGraffenried (D)	62	63	86	88	88	82	--	--	5 Davis (D)	63	64	89	94	92	97	96	--	8 Bates (D)	31	39	54	83	72	81	80	82	
7 Elliott (D)	70	70	97	87	91	92	--	--	3 Forrester (D)	60	61	85	96	92	--	--	--	4 Chelf (D)	67	69	96	89	92	95	94	94	
2 Grant (D)	64	66	92	98	96	95	85	79	7 Lanham (D)	67	67	93	97	96	96	94	--	9 Golden (R)	69	70	97	87	91	92	--		
8 Jones (D)	68	68	94	97	96	98	96	--	1 Preston (D)	71	72	100	88	93	96	95	--	1 Gregory (D)	67	68	94	87	90	71	90	89	
5 Rains (D)	55	56	78	89	85	87	83	74	6 Vinson (D)	45	58	81	69	73	74	65	94	3 Morton (R)	29	37	51	79	68	77	83	--	
4 Roberts (D)	52	54	75	95	87	--	--	--	8 Wheeler (D)	41	42	58	93	79	90	99	--	7 Perkins (D)	62	64	89	84	86	91	--	--	
ARIZONA									IDAHO									LOUISIANA									
1 Murdock (D)	49	53	74	95	87	85	91	91	2 Budge (R)	71	71	99	93	95	--	--	--	6 Watts (D) (1)	51	52	72	87	73	--	--	--	
2 Patten (D)	67	70	97	94	96	89	--	--	1 Wood (R)	66	69	96	91	93	--	--	--	2 Vacancy									
ARKANSAS									ILLINOIS									MAINE									
1 Gathings (D)	70	70	97	92	94	94	85	83	16 Allen (R)	59	65	90	90	90	83	81	97	8 Allen (D)	43	43	60	51	55	80	93	87	
7 Harris (D)	70	70	97	100	99	92	93	81	17 Arends (R)	65	69	96	91	93	92	93	97	2 Boggs (D)	64	66	92	59	72	87	79	--	
5 Hays (D)	64	66	92	90	91	88	78	93	26 Bishop (R)	72	72	100	100	100	99	96	99	4 Brooks (D)	56	62	86	63	72	80	91	90	
2 Mills (D)	69	69	96	99	98	99	100	99	19 Chipfield (R)	52	60	83	97	92	80	81	90	1 Hebert (D)	33	46	64	72	69	69	62	77	
6 Norrell (D)	67	67	93	91	92	93	58	92	23 Jensen (R)	71	71	99	95	97	88	86	--	7 Larcade (D)	27	33	46	72	62	82	88	90	
4 Tackett (D)	20	21	28	97	70	94	--	--	21 Mack (D)	58	59	92	77	79	87	--	--	6 Morrison (D)	27	38	53	69	62	65	58	93	
3 Trimble (D)	69	69	96	92	93	99	87	96	21 Mack (D)	58	59	92	77	79	87	--	--	5 Passman (D)	55	58	81	83	82	94	91	--	
CALIFORNIA									CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY									MASSACHUSETTS									
7 Allen (R)	62	69	96	92	93	95	96	--	15 Mason (R)	53	58	81	89	86	73	73	96	3 Willis (D)	50	50	69	86	80	80	--	--	
8 Anderson (R)	60	64	89	94	92	84	90	96	25 Price (D)	64	65	90	97	94	96	98	95	3 McIntire (R) (2)	59	59	82	--	82	--	--	--	
11 Bramblett (R)	64	68	94	78	85	93	93	--	14 Reed (R)	58	63	87	93	91	86	90	99	1 Hale (R)	65	69	96	95	96	91	98	93	
2 Engle (D)	57	63	87	83	85	88	80	89	20 Simpson (R)	71	72	100	94	97	95	92	99	2 Nelson (R)	46	51	71	92	83	88	--	--	
4 Havenner (D)	64	66	92	98	96	95	92	97	22 Springer (R)	71	71	99	97	98	--	--	--	MARYLAND									
9 Hunter (R)	53	57	79	95	89	--	--	--	18 Velde (R)	45	54	75	94	86	89	--	--	6 Beall (R)	46	48	66	85	78	90	92	95	
3 Johnson (R)	47	48	66	80	75	75	95	87	24 Vursell (R)	64	64	89	90	90	81	95	97	2 Devereux (R)	72	72	100	100	100	--	--	--	
23 McKinnon (D)	36	48	66	95	84	94	--	--	Chicago-Cook County									4 Fallon (D)	61	66	92	87	89	92	88	88	
6 Miller (D)	38	48	66	68	67	83	78	84	3 Busbey (R) *	69	69	96	75	83	--	87	--	3 Garmatz (D)	54	60	83	91	88	92	91	--	
22 Phillips (R)	62	64	89	80	83	88	93	93	13 Church (R)	71	71	99	98	98	--	--	--	1 Miller (R)	60	61	85	88	87	89	96	--	
1 Scudder (R)	68	68	94	92	93	94	--	--	1 Dawson (D) *	41	45	62	69	66	72	38	49	5 Sasscer (D)	33	38	53	94	77	91	96	96	
5 Shelley (D) *	52	55	76	82	80	84	--	--	8 Gordon (D)	64	68	94	88	91	89	94	97	MASSACHUSETTS									
21 Sheppard (D)	45	51	71	87	81	71	70	89	10 Hoffman (R)	50	55	76	85	82	67	--	--	6 Bates (R)	72	72	100	95	97	82	--	--	
10 Werdell (R)	50	57	79	78	78	76	--	--	12 Jonas (R)	49	53	74	88	82	80	--	--	4 Donohue (D)	61	65	90	88	89	85	90	--	
Los Angeles County									5 Kluczynski (D)	48	51	71	88	81	--	--	--	2 Furcolo (R)	57	58	81	87	85	85	--	--	
18 Doyle (D)	36	72	100	95	97	86	--	--	4 McVey (R)	60	66	92	98	96	--	--	--	8 Goodwin (R)	69	70	97	97	97	91	98	97	
12 Hillings (R)	53	56	78	95	88	--	--	--	6 O'Brien (D)	60	65	90	97	94	95	93	97	10 Herter (R)	26	39	54	76	67	92	87	95	
20 Hinshaw (R)	59	61	85	84	85	69	86	86	7 Sabbath (D)	8	26	36	72	57	65	82	80	1 Heselson (R)	58	72	100	100	100	100	98	99	
19 Holfield (D)	47	58	81	78	79	88	83	87	11 Sheehan (R) *	46	50	69	87	80	--	--	--	11 Kennedy (D)	31	38	53	61	57	73	75	--	
16 Jackson (R)	54	60	83	77	80	81	78	--	2 Vail (R)	63	67	93	91	92	--	84	--	7 Lane (D)	66	68	94	93	93	92	67	93	
17 King (D)	57	62	86	93	90	95	82	95	9 Yates (D)	65	66	92	91	91	90	--	--	14 Martin (R)	62	62	86	88	87	86	--	99	
15 McDonough (R)	63	68	94	81	86	92	96	96	INDIANA									12 McCormack (D)	66	67	93	94	94	91	88	97	
13 Poulson (R)	51	58	81	89	86	76	81	--	4 Adair (R)	63	66	92	94	93	--	--	--	9 Nicholson (R)	72	72	100	100	100	95	99	--	
14 Yorty (D)	69	69	96	94	95	--	--	--	5 Beamer (R)	68	70	97	98	98	--	--	--	3 Philbin (D)	60	61	85	83	84	86	79	77	
COLORADO									7 Bray (R)	69	71	99	92	94	--	--	--	5 Rogers (R)	65	67	93	93	93	92	99	98	
4 Aspinall (D)	54	64	88	100	96	98	--	--	11 Brownson (R)	53	56	78	93	87	--	--	--	13 Wigglesworth (R)	66	67	93	91	92	98	97	98	
3 Chenoweth (R)	66	68	94	97	96	--	93	98	3 Crumpacker (R)	72	72	100	97	98	--	--	--	MICHIGAN									
2 Hill (R)	70	70	97	96	97	87	90	97	8 Denton (D)	70	71	99	92	94	90	--	--	12 Bennett (R)	64	64	89	93	91	93	83	--	
1 Rogers (D)	70	71	99	100	99	--	--	--	2 Halleck (R)	58	62	86	96	92	83	91	99	6 Blackney (R)	52	60	83	85	85	79	98	97	
CONNECTICUT									6 Harden (R)	45	52	72	94	86	85	--	--	--	8 Crawford (R)	61	64	89	83	85	87	93	93
3 McGuire (D)	70	70	97	96	97	95	--	--	10 Harvey (R)	65	66	92	94	93	88	96	--	5 Ford (R)	71	71	99	95	97	--	--	--	
4 Morano (R)	46	51	71	90	82	--	--	--	1 Madden (D)	65	70	97	96	97	91	90	95	4 Hoffman (R)	61	64	89	95	93	92	89	96	
5 Patterson (R)	60	64	89	92	91	81	94	--	9 Wilson (R)	57	60	83	82	82	87	84	93	2 Meader (R)	68	68	94	90	92	--	--	--	
1 Ribicoff (D)	63	64	89	81	84	83	--	--	5 Cunningham (R)	67	67	93	99	97	96	91	95	11 Potter (R)	24	33	46	89	72	80	92	--	
AL Sadlak (R)	57	59	82	84	83	83	97	--	6 Dolliver (R)	61	61	85	96	92	85	88	99	3 Shaffer (R)	71	72	100	94	96	83	84	95	
2 Seely-Brown (R)	69	69	96	98	97	--	97	--	3 Gross (R) *	72	71	99	99	99	98	--	--	9 Thompson (R)	71	71	99	95	97	--	--	--	
DELAWARE									8 Hoeven (R)	61	65	90	96	94	88	94	97	7 Wolcott (R)	52	56	78	93	87	85	94	96	
AL Boggs (R)	60	60	83	94	90	88	94	--	7 Jensen (R)	71	72	100	99	99	97	93	99	10 Woodruff (R)	27	43	60	77	70	84	86	98	
FLORIDA									4 LeCompte (R)	69	69	96	88	91	93	99	95	Detroit-Wayne County									
2 Bennett (D)	72	72	100	98	99	94	--	--	1 Martin (R)	62	68	94	94	94	78	96	98	15 Dingell (D)	36	43	60	60	60	50	74	93	
5 Herlong (D)	51	60	83	90	87	87	--	--	2 Talle (R)	68	68	94	96	96	90	96	99	17 Dondero (R)	63	68	94	87	90	89	94	97	
4 Lantaff (D)	66	66	92	95	94	--	--	--	KANSAS									16 Lesinski (D)	55	59	82	94	89	--	--	--	
1 McMullen (D)	65	67	93	96	95	--	--	--	1 Cole (R)	60	60	83	87	86	95	90	84	1 Machrowicz (D)	62	68	94	88	91	--	--	--	
6 Rogers (D)	68	68	94	93	93	97	91	--	3 George (R)	65	65	90	98	95	82	--	--	13 O'Brien (D)	61	63	87	94	91	80	--	--	
3 Sikes (D)	42	49	68	79	75	84	78	81	5 Hope (R)	49	49	86	94	84	94	90	95	14 Rabaut (D)	62	65	90	88	89	92	--	--	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
MINNESOTA									7 Heller (D)	48	56	78	88	84	79	--	--	Philadelphia									
7 Andersen (R)	72	72	100	100	100	96	93	95	21 Javits (R)	62	63	87	79	82	83	80	--	1 Barrett (D)	60	65	90	87	88	76	--	--	
1 Andresen (R)	72	72	100	96	98	88	85	92	10 Kelly (D)	60	63	87	87	87	88	--	--	4 Chudoff (D)	58	63	87	89	88	77	--	--	
8 Blatnik (D)	51	57	79	90	86	87	92	--	9 Keogh (D)	44	52	72	82	78	76	57	93	2 Granahan (D)	65	68	94	92	93	82	--	--	
9 Hagen (R)	70	70	97	90	93	95	90	90	19 Klein (D)	49	54	75	87	82	80	81	46	5 Green (D)	66	71	99	89	93	76	--	--	
5 Judd (R)	52	56	78	92	86	89	88	96	3 Latham (R)	53	56	78	73	75	74	91	88	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	43	52	74	72	72	77	78	--	
6 Marshall (D)	64	66	92	98	96	86	--	--	26 McGrath (D)	53	62	86	81	83	83	--	--	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	45	49	68	76	73	76	75	--	
4 McCarthy (D)	60	61	85	92	89	87	--	--	14 Multer (D)	61	65	90	96	94	87	79	--	RHODE ISLAND									
2 O'Hara (R)	51	56	78	95	88	94	85	98	16 Murphy (D)	44	49	68	73	71	69	--	--	2 Fogarty (D)	60	64	89	82	85	80	91	83	
3 Wier (D)	68	68	94	93	83	87	--	--	13 O'Toole (D) *	56	58	81	90	86	91	71	93	1 Forand (D)	60	65	90	98	95	99	96	97	
MISSISSIPPI									22 Powell (D) *	17	32	44	52	49	61	50	82	SOUTH CAROLINA									
4 Abernethy (D)	40	46	64	98	85	99	98	97	5 Ross (R) (7)	65	65	97	--	97	--	96	--	4 Bryson (D)	72	72	100	97	98	93	99	93	
6 Colmer (D)	68	68	94	94	94	88	85	91	12 Rooney (D)	68	68	94	94	94	96	75	95	3 Dorn (D)	61	67	93	84	88	--	77	--	
1 Rankin (D)	70	70	97	98	98	92	100	100	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	47	56	78	78	78	74	--	--	6 McMillan (D)	54	55	76	80	78	84	90	86	
3 Smith (D)	67	68	94	97	96	--	--	--	NORTH CAROLINA									5 Richards (D)	38	38	53	87	73	73	89	85	
2 Whitten (D)	69	70	97	94	95	89	93	93	3 Barden (D)	58	58	81	82	81	68	65	70	2 Riley (D)	60	62	86	98	93	--	83	97	
7 Williams (D)	57	58	81	95	90	88	93	--	1 Bonner (D)	55	57	79	91	86	87	84	88	1 Rivers (D)	47	50	69	62	65	65	63	75	
5 Winstead (D)	69	70	97	97	97	91	93	86	7 Carlyle (D)	17	17	24	97	68	83	--	--	SOUTH DAKOTA									
MISSOURI									5 Chatham (D)	53	59	82	49	62	54	--	--	2 Berry (R)	69	69	96	92	93	--	--	--	
8 Armstrong (R)	55	61	85	77	80	--	--	--	4 Cooley (D)	59	60	83	94	90	79	88	86	1 Lovre (R)	63	65	90	97	94	84	--	--	
5 Bolling (D)	65	67	93	91	92	95	--	--	8 Deane (D)	52	60	83	83	83	85	93	--	TENNESSEE									
9 Cannon (D)	64	64	89	96	93	93	94	95	9 Doughton (D)	57	57	79	91	86	91	94	96	2 Baker (R)	66	68	94	83	87	--	--	--	
8 Carnahan (D)	48	48	66	86	78	92	--	--	6 Durham (D)	54	56	78	66	71	79	85	83	9 Cooper (D)	62	63	87	98	94	95	94	95	
12 Curtis (R)	63	67	93	94	94	--	--	--	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	59	59	82	93	88	90	80	--	10 Davis (D)	35	38	53	78	68	74	73	83	
4 Irving (D)	59	62	86	61	71	75	--	--	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	72	72	100	98	99	73	--	--	5 Evans (D)	38	41	57	86	75	92	88	--	
10 Jones (D)	54	55	76	93	86	92	--	--	2 Kerr (D)	51	53	74	89	83	84	87	75	3 Frazier (D)	53	55	76	89	84	87	--	--	
13 Karsten (D)	72	72	100	100	100	98	--	--	12 Redden (D)	54	56	78	62	69	69	86	--	4 Gore (D)	41	41	57	65	62	73	86	85	
1 Magee (D)	56	58	81	83	82	87	--	--	NORTH DAKOTA									8 Murray (D)	71	71	99	76	85	89	83	89	
2 Moulder (D)	36	44	61	83	74	88	--	--	AL Aandahl (R)	33	35	48	81	68	--	--	--	6 Priest (D)	70	70	97	96	97	93	91	96	
7 Short (R)	48	55	76	84	81	84	75	98	AL Burdick (R)	38	43	60	94	80	88	--	--	1 Reece (R)	31	43	60	98	83	--	--	--	
11 Bakewell (R) (3)	52	57	79	97	89	--	81	--	OHIO									7 Sutton (D)	25	26	36	83	65	87	--	--	
3 Welch (D)	6	19	26	89	64	89	--	--	14 Ayres (R)	66	71	99	94	96	--	--	--	TEXAS									
MONTANA									AL Bender (R)	47	52	72	91	83	--	81	87	3 Beckworth (D)	31	31	43	97	76	99	99	83	
2 D'Ewart (R)	63	65	90	84	87	92	87	70	8 Betts (R)	69	70	97	99	98	--	--	--	15 Bentsen (D)	55	56	78	90	85	85	--	--	
1 Mansfield (D) (4)	66	67	93	95	94	89	92	87	22 Bolton (R)	66	67	93	96	95	79	83	76	17 Burleson (D)	69	69	96	94	94	97	96	--	
NEBRASKA									16 Bow (R)	65	67	93	95	94	--	--	--	2 Combs (D)	19	23	32	83	62	88	85	80	
2 Buffett (R)	48	55	76	90	85	--	90	97	3 Schenck (R) (2)	69	69	96	--	96	--	--	--	21 Fisher (D)	58	62	86	89	88	94	86	72	
1 Curtis (R)	60	60	83	95	91	90	95	99	11 Brehm (R)	47	52	72	79	76	80	96	99	13 Ikard (D) (9)	70	70	97	83	84	--	--		
4 Miller (R)	67	67	93	97	96	92	89	96	7 Brown (R)	48	53	74	87	82	90	76	99	20 Kilday (D)	57	60	83	86	85	91	93	84	
3 Harrison (R) (2)	62	64	89	--	89	--	--	--	5 Clevenger (R)	63	66	92	98	96	77	95	99	12 Lucas (D)	68	68	94	72	81	89	87	--	
NEVADA									21 Crosser (D) (4)	63	65	90	92	91	83	91	88	14 Lyle (D)	40	44	61	83	75	72	88	90	
AL Baring (D)	59	62	86	80	82	85	--	--	1 Elston (R)	58	62	86	83	84	86	88	97	19 Mahon (D)	66	69	96	98	97	97	99	83	
NEW HAMPSHIRE									20 Feighan (D)	61	66	92	97	95	91	85	94	1 Patman (D)	59	60	83	94	90	86	80	93	
2 Cotton (R)	71	71	99	94	96	96	88	--	18 Hays (D)	54	58	81	82	87	89	--	--	7 Pickett (D) (10)	44	53	85	89	88	89	98	99	
1 Morrow (R)	63	64	89	87	88	85	92	81	2 Hess (R)	65	70	97	78	86	--	86	96	11 Poage (D)	59	59	82	85	84	87	92	94	
NEW JERSEY									10 Jenkins (R)	68	70	97	97	97	88	85	100	4 Rayburn (D)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85
11 Addonizio (D)	51	65	90	97	94	95	--	--	19 Kirwan (D)	58	61	85	94	91	87	83	85	16 Regan (D)	43	47	65	80	74	67	67	--	
3 Auchincloss (R)	64	67	93	99	97	94	92	95	4 McCulloch (R)	65	68	94	92	93	92	93	--	18 Rogers (D)	60	64	89	94	92	--	--	--	
8 Canfield (R)	63	66	92	94	93	93	93	96	17 McGregor (R)	68	68	94	97	96	85	99	96	6 Teague (D)	67	67	93	89	91	89	94	--	
6 Case (R)	57	57	79	80	80	92	90	93	6 Polk (D)	70	70	97	96	97	98	--	--	8 Thomas (D)	69	69	96	90	92	95	92	94	
5 Eaton (R)	41	48	66	82	76	61	72	91	9 Reams (I)	63	67	93	91	92	--	--	--	9 Thompson (D)	39	43	60	88	77	90	89	--	
2 Hand (R)	57	61	85	89	87	81	90	85	15 Secret (D)	59	67	93	92	92	93	--	--	10 Thornberry (D)	71	71	99	83	89	90	--	--	
14 Hart (D)	45	55	76	87	83	92	80	87	12 Vorys (R)	63	67	93	93	83	89	96	95	5 Wilson (D)	70	70	97	89	92	97	96	--	
4 Howell (D)	68	70	97	85	90	94	--	--	13 Weichel (R)	49	58	81	88	85	84	94	97	UTAH									
12 Kean (R)	60	63	87	88	88	94	93	94	OKLAHOMA									2 Bosone (D)	65	68	94	85	89	84	--	--	
10 Rodino (D)	67	68	94	96	96	96	--	--	3 Albert (D)	31	32	44	94	74	99	96	--	1 Granger (D)	52	56	78	86	83	86	85	72	
13 Stelmanski (D)	64	67	93	86	89	--	--	--	8 Belcher (R)	52	55	76	94	87	--	--	--	VERMONT									
9 Osmer (R) (2)	62	64	89	--	89	--	--	--	5 Jarman (D)	59	63	87	97	93	--	--	--	AL Prouty (R)	58	67	93	86	89	--	--	--	
7 Widnall (R)	56	64	89	82	85	83	--	--	6 Morris (D)	29	31	43	91	72	95	99	--	VIRGINIA									
1 Wolverton (R)	66	68																									



# SENATORS "ON THE RECORD"

1. Number of times each Senator voted "Yea" or "Nay" or answered "Present" on the 129 roll-call votes that occurred during the period Jan. 8 through July 7, 1952.
2. Number of times each Senator went On The Record through votes, pairs (other than general pairs, which do not indicate opinion), announcements or CQ Poll responses during the period.
3. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 2nd session, 1952.
4. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record in the 82nd Congress, 1st session, 1951. (Percentages for Senators who were sworn in after sessions were underway were figured on the basis of the number of roll calls that occurred after they took office.)
5. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record during the 82nd Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1951 and 1952. (For convenience, this column is set off with heavy black lines.)
6. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record during the 81st Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1949 and 1950.
7. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record during the 80th Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1947 and 1948.
8. Per cent of roll-call issues on which each Senator went On The Record during 79th Congress, 1st and 2nd sessions, 1945 and 1946.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ALABAMA</b>									<b>MAINE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
Hill (D)	121	124	96	99	98	99	95	89	Brewster (R)	54	93	72	79	76	78	72	56	Bricker (R)	91	115	89	89	89	88	90	--
Sparkman (D)	112	117	91	86	88	95	90	**	Smith (R)	111	127	98	99	98	98	67*	97*	Taft (R)	60	108	84	92	89	90	88	96
<b>ARIZONA</b>									<b>MARYLAND</b>									<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
Hayden (D)	126	126	98	97	97	96	84	93	Butler (R)	94	110	85	95	91	--	--	--	Kerr (D)	63	90	70	97	86	91	--	--
McFarland (D)	120	125	97	100	99	94	92	69	O'Connor (D)	93	109	85	82	83	85	89	--	Monroney (D)*	112	117	91	84	87	82*	90*	91*
<b>ARKANSAS</b>									<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									<b>OREGON</b>								
Fulbright (D)	109	117	91	81	85	90	91	92	Lodge (R)	31	124	96	94	95	86	88	--	Cordon (R)	125	125	97	94	95	95	92	80
McClellan (D)	112	119	92	89	90	96	96	94	Saltonstall (R)	111	121	94	92	93	94	96	68	Morse (R)	113	126	98	87	91	93	88	91
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>									<b>MICHIGAN</b>									<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
Knowland (R)	89	101	78	92	87	95	95	71	Ferguson (R)	128	128	99	94	96	96	96	88	Duff (R)	34	77	60	68	65	--	--	--
Nixon (R)	100	120	93	90	91	79*	88*	--	Moody (D) (3)	122	127	98	92	95	--	--	--	Martin (R)	108	120	93	68	78	87	84	--
<b>COLORADO</b>									<b>MINNESOTA</b>									<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Johnson (D)	108	108	84	91	88	94	94	97	Humphrey (D)	104	117	91	91	91	94	--	--	Green (D)	104	108	84	91	88	94	90	89
Millikin (R)	97	108	84	94	90	93	99	86	Thye (R)	121	126	98	90	93	96	95	--	Pastore (D)	117	120	93	94	93	--	--	--
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Benton (D)	83	98	76	90	84	79	--	--	Eastland (D)	111	114	88	79	83	73	78	77	Johnston (D)	123	129	100	82	89	91	95	93
McMahon (D)	30	77	60	83	74	96	89	98	Stennis (D)	123	127	98	98	98	96	92	--	Maybank (D)	116	120	93	91	92	89	83	78
<b>DELAWARE</b>									<b>MISSOURI</b>									<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Frear (D)	118	128	99	94	96	83	--	--	Hennings (D)	122	124	96	96	96	--	--	--	Case (R)	118	118	91	88	89	78*	92*	88*
Williams (R)	128	128	99	95	96	99	95	--	Kem (R)	114	114	88	82	85	91	94	--	Mundt (R)	125	127	98	99	98	96	83*	95*
<b>FLORIDA</b>									<b>MONTANA</b>									<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Holland (D)	127	128	99	99	99	99	98	--	Ecton (R)	76	84	65	87	79	94	99	--	Kefauver (D)	29	80	62	84	76	84	58*	86*
Smathers (D)	107	118	91	70	79	70	91*	--	Murray (D)	68	113	88	75	80	89	86	77	McKellar (D)	111	112	87	93	90	96	89	48
<b>GEORGIA</b>									<b>NEBRASKA</b>									<b>TEXAS</b>								
George (D)	109	113	88	85	86	91	74	82	Butler (R)	87	96	74	81	79	90	86	65	Connally (D)	117	122	95	90	92	93	90	79
Russell (D)	55	65	50	86	72	92	92	84	Seaton (R) (4)	78	86	67	--	67	--	--	--	Johnson (D)	124	126	98	96	96	91	57*	76*
<b>IDAHOO</b>									<b>NEVADA</b>									<b>UTAH</b>								
Dworshak (R)	126	128	99	98	98	98	97	**	Malone (R)	82	93	72	80	77	93	87	--	Bennett (R)	103	126	98	94	95	--	--	--
Welker (R)	117	124	96	84	89	--	--	--	McCarran (D)	92	101	78	75	76	78	64	80	Watkins (R)	107	125	97	83	89	96	91	--
<b>ILLINOIS</b>									<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>VERMONT</b>								
Dirksen (R)	89	108	84	88	86	--	72*	97*	Bridges (R)	110	116	90	78	83	80	67	92	Aiken (R)	109	124	96	90	92	91	93	82
Douglas (D)	122	126	98	94	95	97	--	--	Tobey (R)	74	96	74	58	64	78	50	67	Flanders (R)	86	104	81	72	76	83	84	--
<b>INDIANA</b>									<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Capehart (R)	86	107	83	88	86	84	76	67	Hendrickson (R)	126	127	98	99	98	98	--	--	Byrd (D)	61	78	60	75	69	81	81	79
Jenner (R)	89	89	69	80	76	81	74	--	Smith (R)	117	125	97	96	96	88	88	93	Robertson (D)	121	125	97	91	93	95	91	(1)
<b>IOWA</b>									<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Gillette (D) #	88	109	85	75	79	86	--	--	Anderson (D)	92	93	72	55	62	94	--	--	Cain (R)	89	112	87	81	83	89	91	--
Hickenlooper (R)	116	119	92	83	86	90	98	71	Chavez (D)	72	83	64	76	71	79	78	63	Magnuson (D)	83	115	89	90	89	97	71	93
<b>KANSAS</b>									<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Carlson (R)	29	49	38	98	74	--	--	--	Ives (R)	116	124	96	99	98	99	96	--	Kilgore (D)	115	122	95	99	97	99	87	76
Schoeppel (R)	111	124	96	98	97	93	--	--	Lehman (D-Lib#)	125	126	98	96	97	99	--	--	Neely (D)	110	117	91	97	94	96	--	**
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Underwood (D) (2)	119	123	95	90	92	85	--	--	Hoey (D)	113	118	91	98	95	96	96	97	McCarthy (R)	99	116	90	83	86	85	81	--
Clements (D)	126	126	98	81	92	--	--	**	Smith (D)	113	116	90	79	83	--	--	--	Wiley (R)	101	110	85	73	78	83	88	90
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									<b>WYOMING</b>								
Ellender (D)	123	124	96	95	95	91	92	69	Langer (R)	46	47	36	87	67	93	88	81	Hunt (D)	115	119	92	80	85	82	--	--
Long (D)	125	128	99	92	95	89	--	--	Young (R)	90	99	77	95	88	85	94	73	O'Mahoney (D)	99	109	85	86	85	94	76	81

(1) Robertson (D Va.) sworn in 11/6/46. (2) Underwood (D Ky.) sworn in 3/19/51; present for only 311 roll calls.

(3) Moody (D Mich.) sworn in 4/25/51; present for only 293 roll calls.

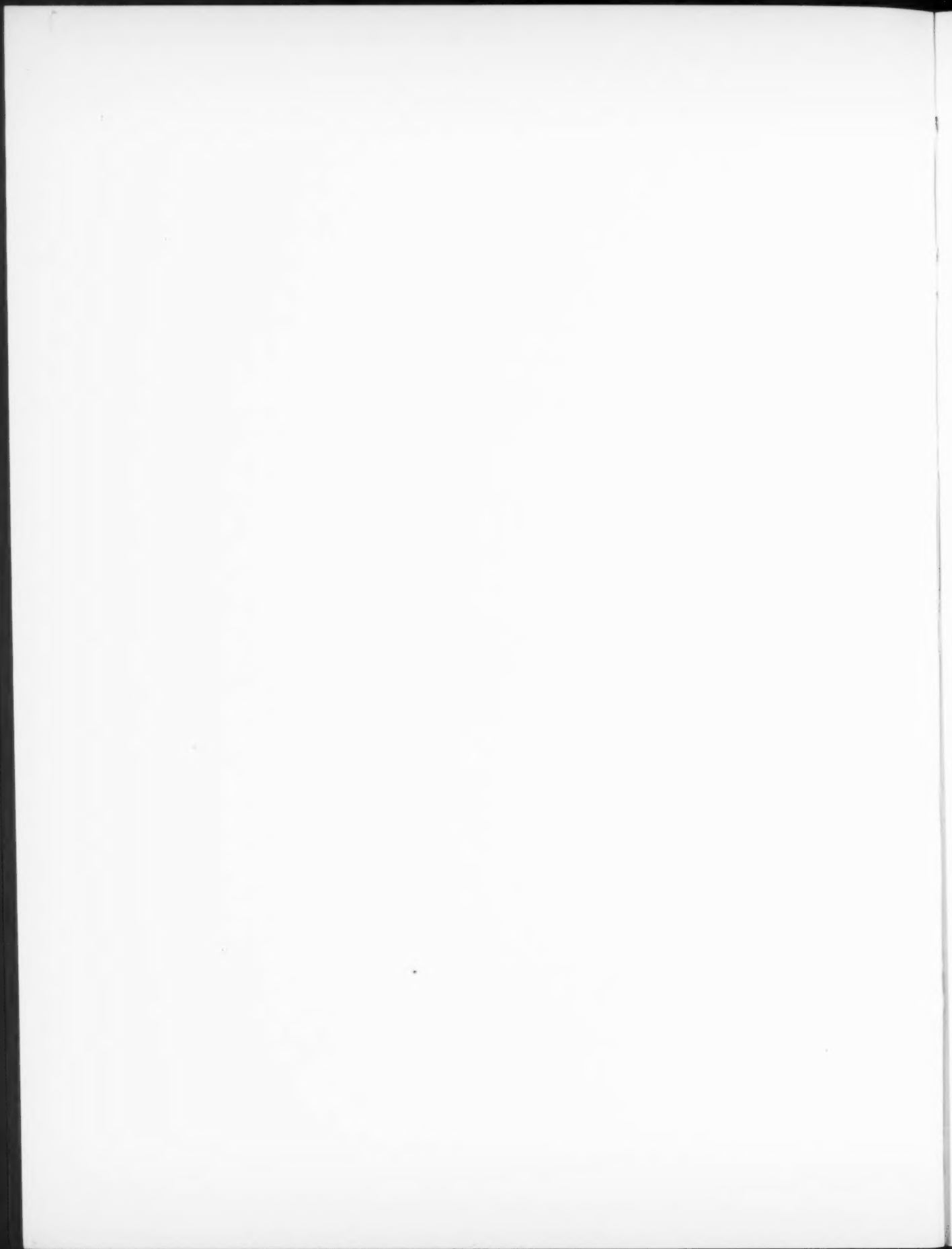
(4) Seaton (R Neb.) sworn in 1/8/52; present for only 129 roll calls.

\* Refers to House percentage. \*\* House figures for 79th Congress unavailable. # Member voted "present" one or more times.

# AGRICULTURE

Major Action

Price Supports Extended



# Farm Price Supports

HR 8122 — P. L. 585

Congress in 1952 passed a bill (HR 8122) extending government support of prices for cotton, wheat, corn, rice, tobacco and peanuts at 90 per cent of parity through 1954, thus suspending the "sliding scale" on the 1953 and 1954 crops of the six basic commodities. (For roll-call voting, see page 88.)

The new law also provided that price supports for these six crops would be determined through 1955 by whichever of two parity formulas gave the higher price.

The bill went to the President after both chambers July 5 agreed on a compromise version. He approved the bill July 17.

Meanwhile, 90 per cent support price for the 1953 crop of basics was already assured by an amendment to the Defense Production Act signed by the President June 30. This amendment required 90 per cent price supports while controls were in effect, until April 30, 1953. See page 305.

The chief controversy was over the sliding scale provision of the Agriculture Act of 1949. The President wanted this feature repealed. The sliding scale system allowed supports to be reduced to discourage production in times of overproduction, and allowed higher supports when crop supplies ran low.

Under the sliding scale, mandatory price supports for the basic crops were 90 per cent of parity in 1950, 80 to 90 per cent of parity in 1951, and 75 to 90 per cent thereafter. (For further detail, see CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 131 ff.)

## Provisions

Make mandatory through 1954 price supports at 90 per cent of parity for the basic crops — wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts, rice and tobacco. (Parity is calculated according to a formula set by law and intended to be fair to farmers in terms of the prices they receive and the costs of what they buy.)

Require continuance through 1955 of the dual parity system under which the parity price for the six crops must be computed under either the original parity formula based on 1909-14 prices or the modernized formula adopted three years ago and based on prices in the preceding 10 years.

Bring long-staple cotton under the mandatory price support system up to

30,000 bales a year or 30 per cent of domestic consumption, whichever is larger.

## HOUSE

Although the Senate Agriculture Committee earlier held hearings on S 2115, the House was first to act on legislation extending dual parity and mandatory 90 per cent price supports on basic crops.

The House Agriculture Committee June 11 and 12 held hearings on its bill (HR 8122), introduced by Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.).

J. T. Sanders, National Grange, and Alan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation, opposed the bill.

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union, backed the legislation, as did Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan.

On June 17 the Committee approved the measure. As reported it would continue through 1955 the dual parity formula and 90 per cent of parity price supports for basic crops.

## Floor Action

Despite protests of some Members, the House June 30 passed the bill, on a 207-121 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 88.)

Leading the opposition, Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), said the legislation would hurt consumers. Javits offered an amendment to knock out a dual parity provision of the bill. This was rejected on a voice vote. A Javits motion to recommit the bill was defeated on a 79-165 standing vote.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) — Exempt peanuts from support prices. Voice vote.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Strike out the section providing dual parity for basic commodities. Voice.

## SENATE

The Senate Agriculture took under consideration three bills designed to increase farm price supports:

S 2996, sponsored by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), to increase price supports to 100 per cent of parity on the six basic crops and make price supports mandatory after Jan. 1, 1953, on wool, hogs, eggs, chickens, beef, cattle, milk and butterfat.

S 2115, sponsored by Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.), to continue the dual parity system for basic crops indefinitely.

S 450, sponsored by Young, to make price supports mandatory at 90 per cent of parity on all products for which the government asked increased production.

## Hearings

When hearings opened April 16, Young and Kerr testified in favor of their bills. James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, and Glenn J. Talbott, president of the North Dakota Farmers Union, spoke in favor of 100 per cent parity price support and urged revision of parity price formulas.

Testifying April 17, Walter B. Garver of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and J. T. Sanders of the National Grange spoke against the Russell-Young bill.

Agriculture Secretary Charles F. Brannan called April 18 for repeal of the flexible price support provision. He also urged enactment of "effective methods" of handling surplus perishables, asked for broader authority to reduce production when surpluses develop because of price support operations, and said the government should be required to support at 90 per cent of parity any non-basic product for which it asks increased production.

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation president, testified that rigid, high-level price supports "would endanger our entire price-support program." He said legislation to set price supports at 100 per cent of parity "would entrap farmers in a web of government controlled prices and production."

Charles W. Holman of the National Milk Producers Federation, called for flexible price supports for dairy products, ranging from 75 to 100 per cent of parity. M. W. Thatcher, Farmers Union Terminal Association, urged supports at 100 per cent parity, and termed present supports "cruel and inhuman."

After concluding hearings on the three bills, the Committee June 4 approved S 2115, with an amendment that the extension be for only two years. In contrast to the House bill, the Senate version included no provision for continuing mandatory price supports at 90 per cent of parity.

## Floor Action

The Senate took up the legislation July 4 and passed by voice vote the House-approved HR 8122, after amending it to embrace the terms of S 2115.



This was done when the Senate accepted by voice vote a substitute by Allen J. Ellender, (D La.).

Before passing the substitute bill, the Senate accepted an amendment by Ernest W. McFarland (D. Ariz.) and Dennis Chavez (D. N.M.) to include long-staple cotton among commodities to receive price support.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D. La.) — Substitute provisions of Senate bill, thus eliminating provision for mandatory 90 per cent of parity price supports. Voice vote.

Ernest W. McFarland (D. Ariz.) and Dennis Chavez (D. N.M.) — Add long-staple cotton to basic commodities receiving price support. Voice.

### CONFERENCE

The compromise worked out by Senate-House conferees provided a two-year extension of mandatory supports on basic crops and a three year extension of the dual parity system.

When the President signed the bill as Public Law 585, he said, "While the new law falls short of outright repeal (of the sliding scale system) it will have the desirable effect of providing reliable price support over the next two years." He termed the measure "a valuable addition to the agricultural legislation which has been so important in maintaining a strong and stable farm economy and which has contributed so markedly to a much-needed increase in the American standard of rural living."

### Soil Conservation

S 2569—P.L. 365

A bill (S 2569) extending the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1938 for two years became Public Law 365 when signed by the President May 26, 1952.

The law continued direct government soil conservation payments to farmers until Jan. 1, 1955. The Senate Agriculture Committee approved the bill March 13 and the Senate passed it by voice vote March 24. The House Agriculture Committee approved its own version of the legislation (HR 7689) May 12. Taking up the Senate bill May 19, the House by voice vote suspended the rules and passed it. The measure then went to the President.

### Burley Tobacco

HR 8170 — P. L. 528

Legislation (HR 8170) intended to equalize among all growers the periodic adjustments in acreage allotments for burley tobacco was enacted by Congress in 1952.

Previously some growers were protected against allotment reductions below one acre and others were not, the House Agriculture Committee reported. HR 8170 changed the minimum from one acre to seven-tenths of an acre and made it apply to all burley growers. The bill also provided that no allotment of one acre or less could be cut more than one-tenth of an acre in any one year.

The allotments applied to all farmers who wanted to be eligible for tobacco price supports.

The House Agriculture Committee approved the bill June 27. In its report it pointed out that burley tobacco production was characterized by a large number of small acreage allotments, averaging 1.56 acres for each of 305,847 farms.

The House approved the bill June 30 by voice vote. Following a favorable report July 2 from its Agriculture Committee, the Senate passed the bill July 4. It was signed into Public Law 528 on July 12.

### Peanut Acreage

S 2697—P.L. 285

The President signed into law March 28, 1952, a bill (S 2697) repealing certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 that permitted peanut growers extra acreage for oil purposes.

Under the new law peanut growers were no longer allowed to exceed production allotments for acreage and sell the excess to processing plants for conversion to peanut oil. (For background, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 100.)

The bill was reported in the Senate March 4, 1952. The Senate passed the measure by voice vote March 11. The House gave voice-vote approval March 18. With the President's signature the measure became Public Law 285.

### Cotton Support Price

HR 5713

A House-passed bill (HR 5713) to change the base for figuring 1952 crop cotton price supports died in the Senate Agriculture Committee.

The House Agriculture Committee March 29, 1952, approved the bill. The measure would have changed the standard for parity and price supports from middling seven-eighths inch to low middling seven-eighths inch if at any time in 1952 the Agriculture Department officially estimated production of the year's crop at 16 million bales or more. In other words, it would have furnished price supports for a lower grade of cotton, since a big crop takes longer to harvest, resulting in poorer quality.

The Committee said the purpose of the bill was "to protect cotton farmers against a disastrous price decline" if they met the 16-million bale production goal requested by the government. In that event, the bill in effect would have hiked the price support about three and one-half cents per pound.

The House June 5 passed the measure by a 156-62 standing vote after the House Rules Committee had cleared the way for action May 27. But in testimony before the Senate Agriculture Committee June 25, spokesmen for the Agriculture Department, the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange opposed the bill. Various state cotton organizations supported it.

Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D La.) of the Senate Committee said June 26 that he had been unsuccessful in attempts to obtain approval and that the bill apparently was "dead."

### Farm Extension

HR 6773 — P.L. 460

Congress in 1952 passed a bill (HR 6773) to prevent funds for agricultural extension work in 15 states from being reduced as a result of population shifts in rural areas shown by the 1950 census.

The House Agriculture Committee April 30 approved legislation to accomplish this by authorizing an additional \$516,000 in annual funds, to the \$555,000 already authorized. The House passed the bill May 5 by voice vote.

But the Senate Agriculture Committee in approving the bill June 6 recommended that the bill be amended so it would not increase the funds for farm extension work, but would require that funds be apportioned in fiscal 1953 on the same basis as in fiscal 1952. The 1952 apportionment only partially reflected 1950 census data.

The Senate June 21 passed the bill by voice vote after accepting the Committee recommendations. The House agreed to the Senate amendments June 28.

The bill became Public Law 460 when signed July 7 by the President.

## Grain Shortage Probe

During 1952 the Senate Agriculture Committee held hearings for three months on shortages in the government's grain storage program. The Committee investigated nearly 100 cases in which private warehousemen and farmers were charged with "converting" government-owned commodities to their own uses.

Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan denied the shortages were extensive compared with the \$10 billion invested but Sen. James P. Kem (R. Mo.) accused him of taking part in a "cover-up job" to hide his Department's shortcomings.

In a Sept. 23 report on the investigation, the Committee estimated that 131 warehousemen had converted \$10 million worth of government grain to their own use and that losses from deterioration might even be greater. The report accused the Agriculture Department of mismanagement but said no federal workers had profited personally from the grain shortages.

Movement toward the probe began when Sen. George D. Aiken (R. Vt.) announced Jan. 12 that he had a report from Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren revealing that \$4 million worth of government-owned grain was missing from Commodity Credit Corporation storage bins. According to Aiken the shortages developed in this way:

The CCC contracted with private elevator and warehouse owners to store grain which had been bought by the CCC in the price support program. Some contractors, he said, sold the government grain expecting to buy an equal amount when the price dropped.

They would pocket the difference between their high sale price and their low purchase price. The government wouldn't be informed of the transaction, called "converting" grain. In some instances the contractors were unable to deliver the grain when the CCC asked for it. The losses to the government were estimated at \$4 million, Aiken said.

### Vote For Investigation

Secretary Brannan Jan. 15 asked Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D. La.) of the Agriculture Committee for a hearing. He said no government employees were involved in the losses.

The Committee voted unanimously Jan. 16 to investigate the matter. Aiken said there was a "serious question of widespread negligence" on the part of CCC employees.

Testifying Jan. 18, Brannan estimated unexplained shortages under investigation totaled \$5 million to \$7 million. "It appears that total losses cannot exceed about one-twentieth of one per cent of the around \$10 billion value of CCC commodities stored during the last three years," he said.

Lindsay Warren testified that a preliminary inquiry by his General Accounting Office, which serves as Congress' "watchdog" on government spending, uncovered grain shortages of \$3.8 million in the Dallas, Tex., region.

### Fund Group Reports

The Agriculture Committee Jan. 18 approved a resolution (S. Res. 256) authorizing a formal investigation of CCC grain storage operations at a cost of \$50,000 for the probe. The Senate voted the money Jan. 24.

On Feb. 3 a House Appropriations Subcommittee headed by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D. Miss.) reported on grain shortages. In its findings, which it turned over to the Senate Committee, the House group said the CCC had failed to check facilities for storing grain and had paid big sums to private groups which had rented storage places from the government at much lower fees.

In another report March 17 the Subcommittee criticized the Agriculture Department's policy which "encouraged the use of marginal commercial storage facilities." It said the Department's lax inspection methods had contributed most toward the disappearance of grain and urged the Department to institute adequate inspection, improve handling of warehouse receipts and closely follow up loading-out orders.

## Hearings

The Senate Committee's hearings began March 19.

First witnesses were two officials dismissed from the Dallas, Tex., office of the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration. They were Latham White, the office chief, and Harry J. Solomon, his assistant.

White said grain shortages in southwestern warehouses were fully reported to the Agricultural Department before October, 1951, and he had appealed for more investigators. He testified that the flow of cases to the PMA's Office of Compliance and Investigation caused a "bottleneck" in the investigative work, because of a staff shortage.

Other grain shortages could be uncovered, White said. He blamed the situation on a bumper grain crop in 1949-50 which strained the price support program and storage space, and on lax Texas laws.

White and Solomon testified March 20 that they had accepted numerous gifts of small value prior to the middle of 1951. Questioned, they said they had done nothing dishonest, that they considered the gifts as Christmas presents from the grain trade which did not influence their official work.

White said the shortages of grain were caused by "a lack of a national program to regularly inspect warehouses."

### Sen. Williams, Brannan Disagree

Sen. John J. Williams (R. Del.) appeared before the Committee March 25 to answer charges by Secretary Brannan that Williams knowingly misled Congress and the public about the facts in a Camp Crowder, Mo., grain shortage case. Brannan denied "fantastic" profits were involved. Williams said when he made his statement that the Midwest Storage and Realty Co. profited by \$94,000 in 11 months without "investing a dime."

Testimony of John C. Cowan, assistant director of the Production and Marketing Administration's Kansas City office and Woodrow R. Walton, former head of the office, brought out that the storage contract with the Midwest company was approved without the usual statement of financial condition, and that another concern from whom PMA rented Camp Crowder storage space, the V. M. Harris Grain Company, received \$79,000 in storage fees at a time it was short \$414,826.70 in grain.

Harry Easley, vice president of Midwest and a friend of President Truman, testified that he received about \$35,000 in salary, bonuses and commissions from the grain storage venture. The company, founded in September, 1949, took "about one third" of his time, he said. Other payments of around \$6,000 each went to Ardeis H. Myers, firm president, John Stark, secretary, and Dan M. Nee, former Missouri Collector of Internal Revenue and Democratic Party leader.

Myers told the Senators the government "got value received, and we performed a patriotic task in storing grain at a time when it (storage) was badly needed."

On March 27 a witness already under grand jury investigation was excused from testimony. He was Alfred O'Neill, a farmer near Ipswich, S. D., and a former chairman of the Edmunds County (S.D.) PMA Committee.

#### Non-Prosecution Policy

Ted Artz, who had served as vice chairman under O'Neill, took the stand to tell of a \$27,000 shortage in grain stored on O'Neill's farm.

Marlin J. Beaver, in charge of PMA loan audits in South Dakota, said "there are a considerable number" of unpaid loans on which "the collateral has vanished." Phil F. Burke, vice chairman of the state PMA committee and Alfred L. Johnson, state chairman, told Senators they insisted on a quick payup of O'Neill's debt.

Three men from Colorado, Virginia and Ohio testified April 21 on shortages that had occurred while government-owned commodities were stored in their elevators.

On April 28 G. D. Bradley, director of the Agriculture Department's Chicago office, told the Committee that 13.3 million bushels of government-owned corn deteriorated in 1951 and had to be sold.

Bradley testified his office had not made independent inspections of stored grain and that until "a couple of months ago" it followed a policy of not prosecuting farmers for misuse of grain stored on their farms by the government if the farmers made proper restitution.

#### Twice-Paid Fee

Senators quizzed Bradley about a loss of more than \$350,000 on storage of government corn at Rockdale, Ill., where investigators said rats and weevils

caused heavy damage. They also questioned him about a \$111,000 government claim against a warehouse at Kingston, Ohio, where committee investigators said storage payments were made and additional grain stored after a 50,000-bushel shortage was known.

Bradley called these "isolated cases" and said that all procedures of the government farm price-support and storage program have been tightened up in recent months to avoid such mistakes.

A Washington lawyer told the Committee May 6 how he arranged a grain storage contract with the government which permitted his client to collect \$37,500 twice for unloading the same corn. The witness, Weston B. Grimes, denied that the deal was "taking advantage of the government."

Chairman Ellender demanded that Cargill, Inc. of Minneapolis, which got the double pay, return the \$37,500 "second charge." (When the company failed to follow his suggestion, Ellender got the Agriculture Department July 19 to hold out \$37,500 from later payments due the company.)

On May 7 Fred D. Entermille, deputy director of the Agriculture Department's grain branch, told the Committee how the government lost \$731,000 in a rice purchase deal in 1949 with the California Rice Growers Association. The witness said he did not know at the time of the purchase that 85 per cent of the rice delivered by the California organization had been obtained from commercial mills and was ineligible for the price-support price in the purchase agreement.

#### Brannan Blames Republicans

W. H. Duggan, head of the Department's office of compliance and investigation, said May 13 the Agriculture Department was currently investigating 119 irregularities in the farm program. George Prichard, head of the fats and oils branch, said 25 or 30 cases of irregularities had developed in that branch during the last few years.

W. Carroll Hunter, Agriculture Department Solicitor, told the group that the Justice Department had terminated an agreement under which the Agriculture Department had been screening criminal cases before sending them to Justice for possible prosecution.

On May 16 Carl C. Farrington, representing the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Association, and R. C. Booth, president of the Grain and Feed Dealers' National Association, asked the group not to judge their businesses by

the "transgressions" of fly-by-night warehousemen in the government's grain storage program. S. C. Masters, president of the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Men, called the Department's Production and Marketing Administration "unwieldy."

Brannan on May 21 defended his Department's activities in handling the widespread grain shortages in government commodities. He blamed the Republican 80th Congress for preventing the Commodity Credit Corporation from taking effective action to expand storage facilities. Sens. Aiken and Kem took issue with this point.

The next day Kem accused Brannan of making "irresponsible and utterly unfounded" political charges against him. He said he referred to Brannan's statement that the Missouri Senator had voted against nearly everything the farmers need.

A former FBI official told the Committee May 23 of an "attempted shake-down" in 1950 by a former Agriculture Department employee, Jack I. Cowart, who was fired in 1951 over another case and later was convicted on bribery charges.

The witness, Daniel L. O'Connor, testified that Cowart tried to "shake down" the Port Compress Co., Corpus Christi, Tex., a cotton warehouse firm whose license had been suspended for violation of warehousing regulations. O'Connor said he sent a strongly-worded memo about the case to the Agriculture Department but that nothing ever came of it.

Brannan denied that high political connections of Cowart had influenced his handling of the case in any way. He said at the time he got the memo he would have had to "read a lot into it" to order a probe of Cowart.

#### Kem-Brannan Feud

The Committee ended its investigation June 18 with testimony that "plugging" of flaxseed shipments with heavy materials cost the government at least \$3 million.

Kirk Johnson, Chief of the St. Paul Office of the General Accounting Office, made the charges and said the Agriculture Department failed to prosecute shippers delivering sand along with the flaxseed bought under the price support program. The sand, cinders and dirt at the bottom of a carload of seed were undetected because inspectors used tubes only five feet long to make tests of the quality of the shipment, Johnson said.

Prichard, of the Fats and Oils Branch, and Howard Pickard of the Agriculture Department's legal section, said although they obtained admissions of

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"plugging" by elevator operators, they lacked enough facts to prosecute.

Agriculture Department witnesses contended the actual loss was \$2,368,000, no higher than any private flaxseed operator might have suffered. Rechecking to prevent plugging would have cost \$4.6 million, according to James A. Cole, of the Department's purchasing office at Minneapolis.

Sen. Kem and Secretary Brannan exchanged charges and denials June 19 before the Agriculture Committee. Kem had accused Brannan of participating in a "cover-up job" to hide wrongdoing in the farm program.

At the hearing Brannan said Kem wanted him fired because the Secre-

tary favored a high fixed parity support for farm products. Kem said it was because of "gross mismanagement" and because there had been "fraud in your department."

Chairman Ellender declared Aug. 27 that he expected the Committee, in its formal report, to recommend "tightening up" the Agriculture Department's warehouse inspection methods. He said that while the investigation was going on the Department took several steps to curb the "conversion" scandals.

On Sept. 23 the Committee issued a report estimating that 131 private warehousemen had embezzled or "converted" to private use \$10 million worth of government grain. The report indicated that losses from shrinking and deterioration

might exceed those from embezzlement.

The Committee charged that the Agriculture Department had contributed to the loss of grain from both conversion and deterioration by mismanagement and a lack of strong enforcement policies, but noted that federal employees had not profited personally by the grain shortages. The Senators also found fault with the Department's failure to investigate Jack Cowart, the former employee who was subject of May 23 hearings (see above).

Among recommendations offered by the Committee were the strengthening of inspection services and referral of criminal cases to the Justice Department.

Defending his Department, Secretary Brannan said Sept. 24 that conversion losses finally would turn out to be half a million dollars, not \$10 million.



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### Bills Acted On

#### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 380 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (SJ Res or HJ Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

#### Action Completed

- HR 3981. Public Law 264. Amend act authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the U.S. which are subject to his administration, custody or control. DORN (D S.C.). House Agriculture reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 3.
- S 2697. Public Law 285. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to repeal authority for growing peanuts (for oil) in excess of marketing quotas. GEORGE (D Ga.) and six other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 4. Passed Senate March 11. Passed House March 18. (Similar House bill, HR 6375, tabled March 18.) Approved March 28.
- HR 6375. Similar to S 2697. WHEELER (D Ga.). House Agriculture reported March 17. House tabled March 18. (Similar Senate bill, S 2697, passed House March 18.)

- S 2085. Public Law 305. Amend section 5136 of Revised Statutes to enable national banks and state member banks of the Federal Reserve System to accept compensation for distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. Reported March 20, 1952. Passed House March 31, 1952. Approved April 9, 1952.
- HR 4199. Public Law 336. Authorize Secretary of Interior to transfer to Secretary of Agriculture for national forests purposes, lands acquired in connection with Blue Ridge Parkway. REDDEN (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 17. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar May 1. House agreed to Senate amendments May 5. Approved May 13, 1952.
- HR 4764. Public Law 340. Grant consent of Congress to participation of certain provinces of Canada in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. OSTERAG (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported April 2. Passed House April 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 13, 1952.
- S 1403. Public Law 362. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain property at Shumaker, Ark. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Agriculture reported June 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23, 1951. House Agriculture reported May 7, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Approved May 26.
- S 2569. Public Law 365. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re agriculture conservation programs. ELLENDE (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Passed House under suspension of rules May 19. Approved May 26, 1952.
- HR 7689. Similar to S 2569. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported May 12. Laid on table May 19, 1952, S 2569 passed in lieu.
- S 1517. Public Law 366. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to sell without advertisement national forest timber in amounts not

exceeding \$2,000 in appraised value. WELKER (R Idaho). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House Agriculture reported May 8, 1952. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate concurred in House amendment May 20. Approved May 27.

- S 1536. Public Law 419. Stabilize economy of New Mexico residents on North Lobato and El Pueblo tracts and effect transfer of such lands to the Forest Service. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Agriculture and Forestry reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Approved June 28.
- HR 6773. Public Law 460. Provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, by increasing annual expense appropriation. ALBERT (D Okla.). House Agriculture reported April 30. Passed House May 5. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 6. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 28. Approved July 7, 1952.
- HR 3554. Public Law 464. Provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity on hand in the U.S. on January 1 of each year, and change marketing year for such tobacco to begin on January 1 instead of October 1. SASSCER (D Md.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 19, 1951. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 29, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House agreed to Senate amendments June 28. Approved July 8, 1952.
- S 1705. Public Law 477. Provide for two U.S. commissioners for Great Smoky Mountains National Park. HOEY (D N.C.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request June 27. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 7952. Public Law 512. Authorize the combination of the Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and the Citrus Insect Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. PHILLIPS (R Calif.). House Agriculture reported June 27.

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Passed House June 30. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 11, 1952.

HR 8170. Public Law 528. Make certain provisions re burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 27. Passed House June 30. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 2. Passed Senate July 4. Approved July 12, 1952.

S 1041. Public Law 529. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Interior to make necessary plans and carry out measures to control and eradicate poisonous weeds on range and pasture lands. MALONE (R Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951. House Agriculture reported July 2, 1952. Passed House July 3. Approved July 14, 1952.

HR 7202. Public Law 570. Provide that a census of agriculture be taken in October 1954 and same month in each tenth year thereafter. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 17. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 16, 1952. See S 2903 below.

HR 8122. Public Law 585. Provide continuation of dual parity formula and 90 per cent of parity price supports until 1956. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported June 17. Passed House, 207-121, June 30. Passed Senate, amended, July 4. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 5. Approved July 17, 1952.

S Res 256. Authorize Agriculture and Forestry Committee to expend \$50,000 in investigation of Commodity Credit Corporation activities re storage and processing, and alleged dealings in oil and gas interests by Farm Credit Administration employees. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture reported Jan. 21. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 338. Authorize a two months' extension of the investigation of storage and processing activities of the CCC by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 25. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26. Senate adopted June 26.

### 'Unfinished Business

S 1835. Grant consent of Congress to participation by Canadian provinces in Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact. AIKEN (R Vt.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 8.

S 2091. Amend Federal Farm Loan Act to repeal provisions for additional subscriptions by the United States Treasury to capital stock of the Federal land banks. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 31. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951.

S 2115. Continue existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities with amendment. YOUNG (R N.D.), RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported June 4.

S 2229. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire, construct, operate and maintain public airports in certain areas. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2.

S 2903. Provide that a census of agriculture be taken in October 1954, and the same month thereafter in each tenth year. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 2. See P.L. 570.

HR 39. Improve marketing of perishable agricultural commodities by authorizing Secretary of Agriculture to insure loans for construction of wholesale market facilities in large consuming areas of the U.S. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported Sept. 14. House recommitted, 179-163, Sept. 26, 1951.

HR 3091. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act with respect to credit for certain conservation work. GRANGER (D Utah). House Agriculture reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar June 4, 1951.

HR 3716. Authorize the Forest Service to exchange lands in Pueblo County, Colorado, for the protection of the San Isabel National Forest. CHENOWETH (R Colo.). House Agriculture reported June 7. Passed House June 12, 1951.

HR 5314. Authorize transfer to the regents of the University of California for agricultural purposes of certain real property in Napa County, Calif. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Agriculture reported May 7. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 19. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 28.

HR 5713. Fix Low Middling seven-eighths inch cotton as standard grade for determining parity and price support for 1952 crop.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House Agriculture reported April 7. Passed House on division vote, 156-62, June 5.

HR 8243. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the states and local agencies and in planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. POAGE (D Tex.). House Agriculture reported June 19.

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## House Votes: Agriculture

1. Agricultural Parity Prices (HR 8122). Make mandatory through 1954 price supports at 90 per cent of parity for basic commodities and continue through 1955 the present alternate method of computing parity on basic commodities. Passage of bill. Passed, 207-121, June 30, 1952. (Story on p. 81).

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

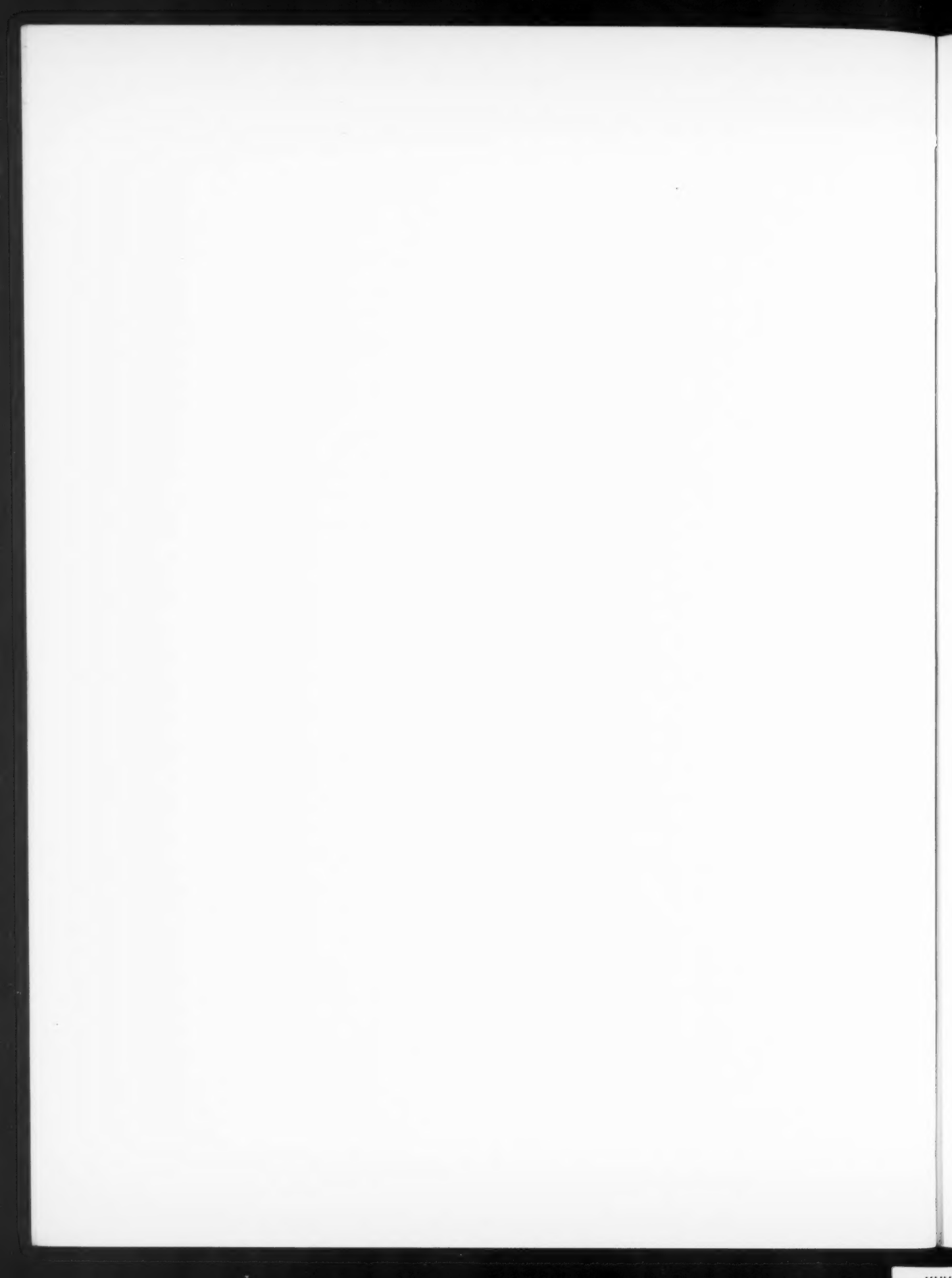
TOTAL VOTE	1	DEMOCRATS	1	REPUBLICANS	1
YEAS	207	YEAS	133	YEAS	74
NAYS	121	NAYS	35	NAYS	85

	1		1		1		1
<b>ALABAMA</b>		5 Patterson (R)	N	9 Yates (D)	N	2 Devereux (R)	N
3 Andrews (D)	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	N	<b>INDIANA</b>		4 Fallon (D)	✓
9 Battle (D)	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	N	4 Adair (R)	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	✓
1 Boykin (D)	Y	2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	5 Beamer (R)	Y	1 Miller (R)	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>		7 Bray (R)	Y	5 Sasser (D)	?
7 Elliott (D)	Y	AL Boggs (R)	N	11 Brownson (R)	?	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	
2 Grant (D)	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>		3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	6 Bates (R)	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	8 Denton (D)	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N
5 Rains (D)	Y	5 Herlong (D)	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	?
4 Roberts (D)	Y	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	6 Harden (R)	✓	8 Goodwin (R)	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>		1 McMullen (D)	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	10 Herter (R)	?
1 Murdock (D)	Y	6 Rogers (D)	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	1 Heselson (R)	X
2 Patten (D)	Y	3 Sikes (D)	✓	9 Wilson (R)	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		<b>GEORGIA</b>		<b>IOWA</b>		7 Lane (D)	N
1 Gathings (D)	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	14 Martin (R)	?
7 Harris (D)	Y	4 Camp (D)	✓	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y
5 Hays (D)	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	3 Philbin (D)	?
6 Norrell (D)	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N
4 Tackett (D)	?	7 Lanham (D)	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	<b>MICHIGAN</b>	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		6 Vinson (D)	✓	2 Talle (R)	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y
7 Allen (R)	N	8 Wheeler (D)	?	<b>KANSAS</b>		6 Blackney (R)	?
8 Anderson (R)	N	9 Wood (D)	?	1 Cole (R)	N	8 Crawford (R)	N
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	<b>IDAHO</b>		3 George (R)	Y	5 Ford (R)	N
2 Engle (D)	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	N
4 Havenner (D)	Y	1 Wood (R)	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	2 Meader (R)	N
9 Hunter (R)	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>		2 Scrivner (R)	Y	11 Potter (R)	?
3 Johnson (R)	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y
23 McKinnon (D)	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>		9 Thompson (R)	N
6 Miller (D)	?	26 Bishop (R)	Y	8 Bates (D)	?	7 Wolcott (R)	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	19 Chiperfield (R)	?	4 Chelf (D)	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	X
1 Scudder (R)	N	23 Jenison (R)	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	<b>Detroit—Wayne County</b>	
5 Shelley (D)	N	21 Mack (D)	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	3 Morton (R)	?	17 Dondero (R)	N
10 Werdel (R)	Y	25 Price (D)	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y
<b>Los Angeles County</b>		14 Reed (R)	N	5 Spence (D)	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	22 Springer (R)	Y	2 Vacancy		14 Rabaut (D)	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	18 Velde (R)	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>		<b>MINNESOTA</b>	
19 Holifield (D)	N	24 Vursell (R)	Y	8 Allen (D)	?	7 Andersen (R)	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>		2 Boggs (D)	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y
17 King (D)	Y	3 Busbey (R)	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	13 Church (R)	N	1 Hebert (D)	✓	9 Hagen (R)	Y
13 Poulson (R)	N	1 Dawson (D)	?	7 Larcade (D)	?	5 Judd (R)	?
14 Yorty (D)	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	6 Morrison (D)	✓	6 Marshall (D)	✓
<b>COLORADO</b>		10 Hoffman (R)	N	5 Passman (D)	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	3 Willis (D)	?	2 O'Hara (R)	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	Y	<b>MAINE</b>		3 Wier (D)	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	4 McVey (R)	?	3 McIntire (R)	N	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	1 Hale (R)	N	4 Abernethy (D)	✓
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		7 Sabath (D)	?	2 Nelson (R)	N	6 Colmer (D)	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	11 Sheehan (R)	N	<b>MARYLAND</b>		1 Rankin (D)	Y
4 Morano (R)	N	2 Vail (R)	N	6 Beall (R)	?	3 Smith (D)	Y

# AGRICULTURE

	1		1		1		1
2 Whitten (D)	Y	30 Wharton (R)	?	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		4 Gore (D)	?
7 Williams (D)	Y	35 Williams (R)	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	8 Murray (D)	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	<b>New York City</b>		8 Belcher (R)	?	6 Priest (D)	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>		8 Anfuso (D)	X	5 Jarman (D)	Y	1 Reece (R)	?
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	25 Buckley (D)	X	6 Morris (D)	?	7 Sutton (D)	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	15 Celler (D)	N	1 Vacancy		<b>TEXAS</b>	
9 Cannon (D)	Y	4 Clemente (D)	N	4 Steed (D)	?	3 Beckworth (D)	?
8 Carnahan (D)	?	17 Coudert (R)	X	2 Stigler (D)	?	15 Bentsen (D)	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	6 Delaney (D)	N	7 Wickersham (D)	?	17 Burleson (D)	Y
4 Irving (D)	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	N	<b>OREGON</b>		2 Combs (D)	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	18 Donovan (D)	N	3 Angell (R)	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	23 Fine (D)	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	?	13 Ikard (D)	Y
1 Magee (D)	Y	11 Heffernan (D)	X	1 Norblad (R)	?	20 Kilday (D)	?
2 Moulder (D)	✓	7 Heller (D)	N	2 Stockman (R)	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y
7 Short (R)	?	21 Javits (R)	N	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		14 Lyle (D)	?
11 Bakewell (R)	?	10 Kelly (D)	N	33 Buchanan (D)	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y
3 Welch (D)	✓	9 Keogh (D)	?	15 Bush (R)	N	1 Patman (D)	Y
<b>MONTANA</b>		19 Klein (D)	N	30 Corbett (R)	N	7 Pickett (D)	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	3 Latham (R)	N	9 Dague (R)	N	11 Poage (D)	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	26 McGrath (D)	N	29 Denny (R)	?	4 Rayburn (D)	-
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		14 Multer (D)	N	32 Eberharter (D)	N	16 Regan (D)	?
2 Buffett (R)	N	16 Murphy (D)	N	12 Fenton (R)	?	18 Rogers (D)	Y
1 Curtis (R)	?	13 O'Toole (D)	N	11 Flood (D)	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	22 Powell (D)	X	31 Fulton (R)	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y
3 Harrison (R)	Y	5 Ross (R)	N	19 Gavin (R)	N	9 Thompson (D)	?
<b>NEVADA</b>		12 Rooney (D)	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y
AL Baring (D)	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	25 Graham (R)	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		7 James (R)	N	<b>UTAH</b>	
2 Cotton (R)	N	3 Barden (D)	Y	28 Kearns (R)	N	2 Bosone (D)	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	1 Bonner (D)	Y	27 Kelley (D)	Y	1 Granger (D)	?
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		7 Carlyle (D)	?	21 Lind (D)	N	<b>VERMONT</b>	
11 Addonizio (D)	N	5 Chatham (D)	Y	16 McConnell (R)	N	AL Prouty (R)	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	4 Cooley (D)	Y	24 Morgan (D)	X	<b>VIRGINIA</b>	
8 Canfield (R)	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	18 Mumma (R)	N	4 Abbitt (D)	Y
6 Case (R)	N	9 Doughton (D)	?	10 O'Neill (D)	Y	6 Burton (D)	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	6 Durham (D)	Y	13 Rhodes (D)	Y	9 Fugate (D)	Y
2 Hand (R)	?	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	?	26 Saylor (R)	N	3 Gary (D)	Y
14 Hart (D)	Y	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	17 Simpson (R)	N	2 Hardy (D)	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	2 Kerr (D)	Y	23 Sittler (R)	N	7 Harrison (D)	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	12 Redden (D)	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	1 Robeson (D)	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		8 King (R)	N	8 Smith (D)	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	?	20 Walter (D)	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y
9 Osmers (R)	N	AL Burdick (R)	?	<b>Philadelphia</b>		<b>WASHINGTON</b>	
7 Widnall (R)	N	<b>OHIO</b>		1 Barrett (D)	X	4 Holmes (R)	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	N	14 Ayres (R)	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	X	5 Horan (R)	Y
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		AL Bender (R)	?	2 Granahan (D)	N	2 Jackson (D)	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	5 Green (D)	X	3 Mack (R)	N
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	1 Mitchell (D)	✓
<b>NEW YORK</b>		16 Bow (R)	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	6 Tollefson (R)	N
44 Butler (R)	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	
32 O'Brien (D)	X	11 Brehm (R)	?	2 Fogarty (D)	N	3 Bailey (D)	Y
39 Cole (R)	?	7 Brown (R)	?	1 Forand (D)	N	4 Burnside (D)	Y
28 Gamble (R)	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		6 Hedrick (D)	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	21 Crosser (D)	Y	4 Bryson (D)	Y	5 Kee (D)	✓
27 Gwinn (R)	X	1 Elston (R)	N	3 Dorn (D)	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	?
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	20 Feighan (D)	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	5 Richards (D)	?	<b>WISCONSIN</b>	
31 Kearney (R)	?	2 Hess (R)	N	2 Riley (D)	?	8 Byrnes (R)	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		9 Hull (R)	Y
42 Miller (R)	N	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	5 Kersten (R)	?
41 Ostertag (R)	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	7 Vacancy	
43 Radwan (R)	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>		10 O'Konski (R)	Y
45 Reed (R)	?	9 Reams (I)	N	2 Baker (R)	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	N	15 Secrest (D)	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	12 Vorys (R)	N	10 Davis (D)	?	3 Withrow (R)	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	13 Weichel (R)	Y	5 Evins (D)	✓	4 Zablocki (D)	Y
33 Taylor (R)	X			3 Frazier (D)	?	<b>WYOMING</b>	
						AL Harrison (R)	Y





## APPROPRIATIONS

## Summary

The second session of the 82nd Congress granted less money and took less time to act on appropriation bills than did the first session. When Congressional doors were closed July 7, a total of \$75,327,206,971 in cash appropriations had been approved.

The \$75 billion was divided to provide about \$61 billion in 10 regular appropriation bills which financed the various government agencies in fiscal 1953; about \$12 billion in supplemental bills to finance unscheduled expenditures; and about \$2 billion for emergency expenses or those "hanging over" from fiscal 1952.

This total, however, did not include an estimated \$7 billion in permanent appropriations which Congress is required by law to provide. The exact total of permanent appropriations cannot be determined until the end of each fiscal year, since some of the amounts are not specified in the laws but are determined by the amount of receipts from a specified source, by financial needs or by other factors. However, most of this appropriation — about \$6 billion of it — goes for interest on the public debt. With the permanent appropriations added to the cash appropriations, the total climbed to slightly over \$82 billion.

The \$75 billion budget approved by Congress was a war-weighted budget with about \$48 billion earmarked for the military. In addition Congress provided a little over \$2 billion for military construction in this country and abroad. It also granted \$6 billion to carry out provisions of the Mutual Security Act.

### Adjournment Pressure

It was an economy-minded Congress that enacted the 10 regular and six supplemental money bills. The President asked Congress for \$83,961,332,783 but the lawmakers chopped \$8,634,125,812 from his requests — about double the cut made during the first session.

All agencies felt the sting of the economy slashes. The Defense Department was handed the largest single cut — but it was also granted the most money.

The funds bills went through the legislative mill at a greater rate in 1952

than they did in 1951. During the first session not a single regular bill had been enacted when the fiscal year began July 1 and final action on all bills was not completed until late October. The second session finished work on the money measures about a week after fiscal 1953 began.

The first of the bills was passed by the House March 3. The Senate passed its first funds bill April 29 and the last remaining bill was sent to the White House July 7.

In spite of the increased speed, Congress found itself under pressure at the end of June to complete action on the bills. Not only was it trying to meet the July 1 deadline — when federal agencies needed new funds to continue operating — but the lawmakers were also anxious to adjourn to take off for the national political conventions.

Many of the methods to cut expenditures — other than outright reductions in funds — that were used during the first session were employed again during the second. These were aimed primarily at reducing government payrolls.

### Jenson-Ferguson Amendments

One such amendment restricting the number of personnel was attached to the Agriculture, Interior, Labor - Federal Security Agency, and the State-Justice-Commerce Departments. It provided that most of the agencies in these Departments could not fill more than 25 per cent of their vacancies from outside sources until a 10 per cent reduction below budget estimates had been achieved. The amendment would become operative again if the number of personnel went above the 10 per cent cut. Similar to the one sponsored in 1951, the formula used was a compromise between a method proposed by Rep. Ben F. Jenson (R Iowa) and another by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) (For 1951 action on Jenson and Ferguson amendments, See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 109.)

Another amendment attached to several bills called for cuts in the number of information specialists employed. Sponsored by Sens. Harry Flood Byrd

(D Va.) and Ferguson, it was applied to the Agriculture, Independent Offices, Interior, Labor-Federal Security Agency, and State-Justice-Commerce Department Appropriation bills.

The percentage cut in funds for information specialists — and thus the reduction in the number of such persons employed — ranged from 10 to 25 per cent.

### Overtime Pay Cut

Still another amendment, sponsored by Sen. Ferguson, was tacked onto other bills. This one called for a 10 per cent reduction in funds used for overtime pay, for travel of civilian employees and for transportation of things other than mail. It was added to the Agriculture, Interior and State-Justice-Commerce Department Bills. Certain agencies within these departments were exempt.

Most of the regular appropriation bills followed a somewhat similar pattern as they traveled through Congress. Beginning on the House side, where appropriations must originate, all the bills were cut by the House Appropriations Committee. Most of them underwent further reductions on the House floor. By the time they reached the Senate Appropriations Committee, budget requests were slightly higher and, in the majority of cases, the Committee restored House cuts and approved larger funds than the lower chamber. On the Senate floor, in most cases, more money was added and the final amount granted was usually a compromise between the lower House figure and the higher Senate figure.

Before the appropriation bills were ready for floor action, the House and Senate Appropriation Committees spent weeks — and in some cases months — working out the laborious details of the money measures.

While the majority of witnesses who filed before the Committees were representatives of the various federal agencies, private citizens and organizations, Representatives and Senators also appeared when the funds in question affected their areas.

(See page 125 for appropriations table.)

# Agriculture

HR 7314—P.L. 451

When President Truman signed the Agriculture Department appropriation bill (HR 7314) July 5, it carried \$728,611,970 to run the farm programs in fiscal 1953.

The totals as approved successively in the House and Senate, appear to represent fair-sized increase and decreases but actually the funds for the regular activities of the Agriculture Department were not changed greatly in either Chamber. The differences in amounts approved were due mainly to listing — or not listing — certain functions as direct cash appropriations.

The House Appropriations Committee, which considered requests of \$931,203,078, March 31 recommended a total of \$724,585,699. However about \$183 million of this difference was not an actual reduction; the item, for the International Wheat Agreement, was eliminated as not relevant to the Domestic Agriculture Fund Bill. The House passed the measure June 15 by voice vote without altering the total approved by its Committee.

The Senate Appropriations Committee made some increases and recommended \$731,608,470. The Senate passed the bill June 6 and its version totaled \$840,794,624. Most of the "increase" was simply a change in bookkeeping methods.

A compromise figure of \$728,611,970 was accepted by both the House and Senate July 2. (For voting, see page 134.)

## Provisions

The appropriation was distributed as follows among the various Agriculture Department activities:

Agriculture Marketing Act	\$ 5,250,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	5,428,500
Agricultural Research Administration	75,421,208
Control of Forest Pests	6,650,000
Forest Service	62,968,000
Flood Prevention	7,750,000
Soil Conservation Service	60,445,500
Production and Marketing Administration	421,586,633
Commodity Exchange Authority	725,000
Federal Crop Insurance	8,500,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,290,000
Farmers Home Administration	29,350,000
Farm Credit Administration	431,000
Extension Service	28,074,129
Office of Secretary	2,230,000
Office of Solicitor	2,356,000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations	615,000
Library	682,000
Research on Strategic and Critical Agricultural Materials	600,000
Office of Information	1,259,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$728,611,970</b>

## HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee rejected the recommendations of two major farm organizations for heavy cuts in funds for the regular activities of the Agriculture Department and voted to give the Department practically all the money it asked for to operate in fiscal 1953.

Both the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange appeared before the Committee to urge a sharp curtailment in the soil conservation and other programs. However the Committee reported the bill March 31 with a recommended \$724,585,699 for the Department. This represented a cut of about three per cent in the Department's regular activities.

Actually the group considered requests which totaled \$931,203,078. Of this total, \$748,415,828 was for regular activities and \$182,787,250 was for special activities. Among the latter was a request for \$182,162,250 for U. S. support of the International Wheat Agreement. The Committee eliminated this item from the measure. It made it clear, however, that it was not claiming a budget cut of this amount but was merely indicating that the wheat agreement funds should be carried in the foreign aid money bill. It said that the Commodity Credit Corporation was only a paying agent for the program and that the program did not represent a domestic agricultural activity but rather was a part of the nation's foreign policy.

In its report the group also warned that increasing U. S. population would require increased output by the nation's farmers and urged Congress to strengthen the research and soil conservation activities of the Department. If it did not, the Committee said, "the country will be faced with a serious problem in 1975 of producing sufficient food to sustain its population."

## Floor Action

After rejecting numerous amendments designed to change the total of the bill, the House May 1 passed the measure by voice vote.

Although several amendments to reduce funds for the soil conservation program were offered, none was accepted. Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) offered the first to cut about \$108 million from the funds. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) then offered a substitute cutting \$50 million to prevent what he called "the gutting of the entire conservation program." Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) then offered to amend Andersen's pro-

posal to reduce the program by \$25 million. Another amendment, offered by Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.), would have cut Javits' proposal almost in half. However, the funds remained the same as recommended by the Appropriations Committee.

Much of the debate was also spent on an amendment by A. L. Miller (R Neb.) to provide \$24.5 million for a research laboratory for the study of the foot-and-mouth disease. Miller, who said that the present research carried on in England, Belgium and France was "very unsatisfactory," later withdrew his amendment. Most of the objectors said no funds should be provided until a site for the laboratory was selected.

The House accepted on a 118-109 standing vote the amendment of Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) to curtail personnel hiring. The amendment was designed to prohibit, with certain exceptions, the filling of more than 25 per cent of the vacancies that occurred in the agencies until a 10 per cent personnel reduction was reached, at which time the amendment would cease to operate. If, however, the number employed exceeded 90 per cent of the total authorized by the bill, the amendment would again become operative.

Two amendments changing the limitations on certain funds were accepted by the House. Neither, however, change the total of the bill. One reduced by \$5 million the limit on the salaries and expense fund of the Production Marketing Administration. The other increased by \$10 million funds for the Farmers Home Administration for loans.

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill carried \$724,585,699.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

August H. Andresen (R Minn.) — Include Mississippi River area in areas to be surveyed under Flood Control Act. Voice vote.

Walter K. Granger (D Utah) — Include Seiver River area in areas to be surveyed under Flood Control Act. Voice.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Include tributaries in Kansas in flood prevention section barring funds for purchase of lands without approval of Board of County Commissioners. Voice.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Increase by \$10 million funds for loan authorization under Title II of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Voice.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$5 million limitation on salaries and expense fund of Production Marketing Administration. Standing, 94 - 102; teller, 115-106.



## APPROPRIATIONS

Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit agencies from filling more than 25 per cent of vacancies from outside sources until a 10 per cent personnel reduction was reached and provide that the amendment would cease to operate when the reduction was achieved but would resume operation when the number employed exceeded 90 per cent of the authorized strength. Exempted from the amendment were seasonal and casual workers; employees engaged in meat inspection; offices required to be filled by appointment of the President; field employees of Soil Conservation Service and Production and Marketing Administration who provide conservation assistance to farmers; field operating and research employees engaged in work in county offices; employees in crop and livestock reporting service; and employees in grades CPC (Custodial, Protective and Crafts) 1, 2 and 3. Standing, 118-109.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Taber — Reduce by \$278,000 funds for Agriculture Marketing Act. Standing vote, 45-45.

E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) — Reduce by \$585,975 Forest Service funds for forest management and protection. Voice.

Watkins M. Abitt (D Va.) — Reduce by \$2,000 amount participant can receive for conservation practices. Standing, 70-103.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Bar soil conservation payments to those with incomes over \$10,000 in the previous year. Standing, 23-127.

Andresen — Provide that 10 per cent of allocation for agriculture conservation program for any county be withheld on recommendation of such county committee and allotted to soil conservation service. Standing, 88-116.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$3 million agricultural production program funds. Standing, 37-88.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Reduce by \$1 million funds for flood prevention. Voice.

Multer — Make provisions of Hatch Act applicable to entire bill. Voice.

A. S. Herlong Jr. (D Fla.) — Bar funds to prohibit practice of making additional payments for soil conservation practices to one producer because another fails to comply with requirements for payment. Standing, 76-94.

Jacob K. Javits (R. N.Y.) — Reduce by \$107,590,000 PMA funds for conservation and use of agricultural land resources. Standing, 35-220.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Substitute for Javits amendment to reduce by \$50 million PMA funds for conservation. Standing, 132-131; teller, 126-131.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) — Amend Andersen substitute to reduce by \$25 million PMA funds for conservation. Standing, 74-139.

Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.) — Amend Javits amendment to reduce by \$52,510,000 PMA funds for conservation. Voice.

O'Toole — Delete section providing for free distribution of Agriculture Year Book. Voice.

Taber — Reduce by \$2.5 million limitation on administrative expenses of CCC. Voice.

## SENATE

After adding a little more than \$7 million to the bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee May 29 recommended \$731,608,470 for the Agriculture Department.

The largest addition — \$3 million — was granted to the Forest Service for forest roads and trails. Smaller amounts were added to other agencies throughout the bill.

In addition to accepting the Jensen amendment restricting personnel hiring, the Committee added several other general provisions. One provided for a 10 per cent reduction in funds for information specialists and another barred funds from being used to acquire, seize or operate any plant unless such operation is authorized by Congress. The latter actually was a method of expressing Congress' disapproval of President Truman's seizure of the steel industry. (See page 134.)

Another provision barred the use of funds above 90 per cent of the budget estimated for payment of: Travel of civilian employees, personal services above basic rates (overtime pay) and transportation of things other than mail.

### Floor Action

The Senate by voice vote passed the bill June 6, after increasing the amount to \$840,794,624.

The biggest Senate "increase" came through an amendment by George D. Aiken (R Vt.) which changed from a bookkeeping directive to a direct cash outlay replacement funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Aiken ob-

jected to language in the measure which directed the Treasury to cancel about \$110 million of CCC notes and proposed that this amount be listed as new appropriation. He said cancellation of notes is "a method of concealing expenditures from the people who pay taxes."

The Senate defeated an attempt by Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), former Secretary of Agriculture, to reduce from \$250 million to \$150 million funds for payments to farmers who practice conservation methods. The amendment was rejected on a 23-35 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 134.)

The Senate got into a snarl over funds for the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations but finally agreed to accept its Committee's recommendations. It first agreed, on a 33-32 roll call, to an amendment by Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to reduce funds for the Office by \$82,500. In a parliamentary maneuver sometimes used to clinch a victory, Bridges moved to reconsider the vote, and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) moved to table the motion to reconsider. But this time the strategy backfired and the Senate on a 27-33 roll call rejected the tabling motion. The Senate then agreed by voice vote to reconsider the vote and on reconsideration Bridges' amendment was defeated, 30-32. The Committee recommendation was then agreed to, 30-29.

Two Committee amendments were turned down by the Senate. One, rejected by standing vote, eliminated an increase of \$400,000 for the salaries fund of the Soil Conservation Service. The other, rejected by voice, deleted the section barring funds for seizure or operation of any plant unless such operation was authorized by Congress. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) said the amendment was no longer necessary in view of the fact that the President in compliance with the Supreme Court decision in the steel case, had returned the property.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — List discharge of indebtedness of Commodity Credit Corporation to Secretary of Treasury as new appropriation. Voice vote.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) — Exempt employees of Soil Conservation Service from restriction of personal services. Voice.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Exempt from the restriction on information specialists persons preparing information on protection of timber resources against fires and disease. Voice.

## APPROPRIATIONS

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Increase by \$10,000 research funds for Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agriculture Engineering. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Increase by \$50,000 research fund for Forest Service. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) — Provide that 2.5 per cent of conservation payments be used for determining most needed conservation practices on individual farms. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Clarify provisions relating to Cooperative Range Improvements to provide that full amount of \$700,000 be available for next fiscal year. Voice.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Provide \$135,000 for Bureau of Animal Industry for poultry research. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by \$754,142 conservation funds for PMA. Voice vote.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) — Increase by \$3 million funds for flood prevention. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Reduce by \$82,500 funds for Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Roll call, 30-32. (This amendment was first agreed to, 33-32, but was rejected upon reconsideration.)

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Exempt employees of the Forest Service from restrictions on personal services. Standing.

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) — As modified, reduce by \$100 million funds for payments to farmers for soil conservation practices; provide that reduction be equitably apportioned among states; and limit individual payments to \$2,500. Roll call, 23-35.

## CONFERENCE

The compromise bill reported July 2 was closer to the House than the Senate figure. This was due mainly to the fact that conferees directed that the replacement funds of the CCC should be considered neither an expenditure or receipt by the Treasury. The Senate measure had considered this sum of about \$110 million as a direct cash outlay.

As agreed on by the conference group, the bill carried \$728,611,970.

The House accepted the conference report by voice vote July 2 and then

settled several amendments which had been reported in disagreement.

One of these was the Senate provision which cut by 10 per cent below budget estimates the funds for travel of civilian employees, overtime pay and transportation of things other than mail. The House agreed to the provision after adding an amendment exempting employees in field activities, employees of the crop and livestock reporting service, those paid from funds for marketing services, and those of the REA, meat inspection, Soil Conservation Service and Forest Service.

The Senate, acting July 2 by voice vote, agreed to the report and to the House amendments.

The bill was then sent to the White House where President Truman signed it July 5. It became Public Law 451.

## Army Civil Functions

HR 7268—P. L. 504

Congress July 7, 1952, completed action on the Army Civil Functions Appropriation bill (HR 7268) for fiscal 1953 and thus cleared the way for adjournment.

With the Republican National Convention scheduled to open in Chicago July 7, Congressional leaders had hoped for adjournment July 5. However two appropriation bills were sent back to conference by the Senate July 5 and agreement on them was not worked out until July 7. (For roll - call voting, see page 135.)

One of these measures was the Army Civil Functions bill. Although the House had passed the measure in March, and the Senate, after restoring many of the House cuts, passed it in June, the bill hit a last minute snag in the upper chamber when Sens. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) and Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) objected to the elimination by the conferees of the Hartwell Dam in South Carolina.

After Senators recommitted the bill to conference July 5, both the House and Senate agreed to a second report July 7. Conferees settled the dispute by directing the Atomic Energy Commission to make a study of the proposed Hartwell Dam.

The \$584,061,600 bill was signed by President Truman without comment July 11. Most of the money was ear-

marked for flood control and rivers and harbors projects throughout the country.

(For Army Civil Functions Appropriations in 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 138.)

### Provisions

The amount finally agreed on by both chambers was divided as follows:

Quartermaster Corps	\$ 4,160,000
Corps of Engineers	
Rivers and Harbors	236,788,800
Flood control, general	255,742,800
Flood control, emergencies	8,000,000
Flood control, Mississippi	
Rivers and tributaries	60,270,000
Flood control, Sacramento	
River	1,000,000
Niagara Power Development	100,000
Canal Zone Government	18,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$584,061,600</b>

## HOUSE

After considering requests of \$692,977,800 for Army Civil Functions, the Appropriations Committee March 27 recommended \$492,434,900. Both the rivers and harbors fund and the flood control fund were cut heavily — about \$97 million from the former and \$87 million from the latter.

In its report, the Committee restated its position that the civil works program "should be subservient to the defense needs of the nation." Its reductions, it said, were made on the grounds that no new projects should be started during the present emergency and that certain project details could be eliminated without interfering with the orderly completion of projects already under construction.

The group estimated that the Army Engineers currently had under construction over 400 river and harbors and flood control projects at a federal cost of \$5,950,000,000. In addition, they pointed out, Congress had authorized additional projects at an estimated cost of \$8 billion. Since some authorizations for projects not yet under construction date back to the beginning of the century, the group said, there was a vital need for a "comprehensive and co-ordinated program for the development of the water resources of the nation."

### Floor Action

After beating down all attempts to increase funds in the bill, the House April

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2 passed the measure as it was recommended by its Committee. The action was by voice vote.

During the two days of debate, the House rejected 17 amendments designed to grant funds for certain rivers, harbors and flood control projects.

Of the 10 amendments rejected April 1, seven would have added a total of about \$9.5 million to the bill and three would have earmarked funds already approved by the Appropriations Committee for special projects.

Members who sought increases or criticized Committee cuts frequently cited amounts spent on foreign aid in comparison to those spent in the U. S. for flood control and rivers and harbors projects. Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.) said, "The trouble with our projects is that they are not over there in Europe; if they were, money would be allotted to them."

Rep. Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.), a Member of the Civil Functions Appropriations Subcommittee, told the House that "there is not one dime in this bill for any Marshall plan money. There is not one dime in this bill for anything like that so quit bringing a foreign red herring here and sticking it into the nice clean American waterways."

On April 2 the House turned back four amendments to increase the total in the measure, three amendments to earmark funds for special projects and one amendment to reduce funds.

### \$5 Million Cut Rejected

The latter was sponsored by John Taber (R N.Y.). His proposal to cut \$5 million from construction funds for the Mississippi River and its tributaries brought protests from Members of that area and was defeated.

Two attempts to provide funds for the start of the Tuttle Creek Reservoir in Kansas were turned down. The project had been recommended by President Truman in his Jan. 21 budget message to Congress. One proposal, offered by Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.), would have earmarked \$5 million of the funds already provided for flood control for the purpose. The other, sponsored by Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.), would have added \$5 million to the flood control funds.

The House upheld its Committee's recommendation that no funds be allowed for other projects which were also recommended by the President in his budget message. Among these were the

Hartwell Reservoir and the Ice Harbor Lock and Dam on the Snake River in Washington.

Only one amendment, offered by W. F. Norrell (D Ark.), was accepted by the House. This did not change the total as recommended by the Appropriations Committee but merely gave names to two Arkansas reservoirs.

The \$492,434,900 bill, as it was passed by the House, provided:

Corps of Engineers —	\$472,295,400
Panama Canal —	16,139,500
Quartermaster Corps —	4,000,000

Included in the funds for the Engineers was \$221,232,400 for flood control projects and \$187,450,000 for rivers and harbors projects.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) — Designate reservoir formed by Blakely Mountain Dam, Ark., as Lake Ouachita and reservoir formed by Narrows Dam, Ark., as Lake Greeson. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) — Increase by \$1 million funds for survey, planning and study programs for rivers and harbors. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D. Mass.) — Increase by \$300,000 survey, planning and study program fund for rivers and harbors and earmark increase for New England-New York survey. Voice.

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Increase by \$2 million construction funds for rivers and harbors and earmark increase for planning and construction of Tombigbee-Tennessee waterway. Voice.

John C. Butler (R N.Y.) — Earmark \$436,000 of construction funds for rivers and harbors for continuing work on Buffalo Harbor. Voice.

Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) — Increase by \$4 million construction funds for rivers and harbors. Voice.

Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.) — Increase by \$1,500,000 construction funds for rivers and harbors and earmark increase for Craney Island disposal area. Voice.

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) — Earmark \$20,000 of examination and survey funds for flood control for survey of Minnesota River by U.S. engineers. Standing, 52-74.

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) — Earmark \$25,000 of examination and survey funds for flood control for survey of Wells-

ville flood project in Allegheny County, N.Y. Voice.

Kennedy — Increase by \$400,000 survey funds for flood control and earmark that sum for New England new job survey. Voice.

J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.) — Increase by \$385,000 survey funds for flood control. Voice.

Moulder — Increase by \$5,250,000 survey and planning funds for flood control. Voice.

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) — Earmark \$5 million of funds provided for flood control construction for start of Tuttle Creek Reservoir, Kan. Standing, 53-52; teller, 50-80.

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Increase by \$500,000 construction fund for flood control and earmark sum for construction of Bull Hook flood control project. Voice.

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) — Increase by \$200,000 construction fund for flood control and earmark \$331,000 of whole for flood control project at New Albany, Ind. Voice.

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) — Earmark \$2,060,174 of flood control construction funds for work on Columbia River below Bonneville, as authorized. Voice.

Moulder — Increase by \$5 million construction funds for flood control and earmark sum for start of Tuttle Creek Dam and Reservoir. Voice.

Sid Simpson (R Ill.) — Earmark \$2,976,000 of flood control construction funds for work at Beardstown, Ill. Voice.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$5 million construction funds for Mississippi River and tributaries. Standing, 23-97.

## SENATE

Linking some of their increases to the nation's defense efforts, the Senate Appropriations Committee added \$174,339,799 to the House figure and on June 16 recommended a bill carrying \$666,774,699.

Most of the big increase went to the Corps of Engineers. The rivers and harbors fund received \$87,614,600 more than the House allowed and the flood control fund was raised \$79,907,800 above the House figure.

The group abandoned the policy of no new starts and authorized the con-

## APPROPRIATIONS

struction of about 35 projects. Included in these was the Tuttle Creek Dam in Missouri.

### Floor Action

The Senate passed the measure by voice vote June 19 after accepting only one increase.

Shortly after debate began, Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) offered a motion to reduce the bill by 10 per cent below the Committee figure. Ferguson told his colleague that "if we are not careful we shall regard the money we are spending abroad . . . as an excuse and a reason for not trying to do our level best to economize here at home." He explained that the motion "is not a motion against flood control or a motion against rivers and harbors. The motion," he said, "would simply provide that we act in accordance with our capacity."

However the Senate turned down the motion on a 27-50 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 135.)

Later, Ferguson offered an amendment to cut flood control funds by \$11,976,700. This was rejected, 30-44. Another Ferguson amendment, to reduce the rivers and harbors fund by \$12,828,100, was turned back, 37-38.

The one increase, accepted by voice vote, was proposed by Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) and provided \$700,000 for Kentucky flood control projects.

### Reject Douglas Proposal

A proposal by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to slash the rivers and harbors money by \$100 million was turned down, 22-56. The Senate also refused to increase by \$8 million the rivers and harbors fund. The amendment, offered by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), was rejected, 24-48.

A committee amendment, proposing \$900,000 for a survey of the Niagara River development, was upheld by the Senate, 45-25.

After two Douglas amendments were ruled out of order the Senate rejected by voice votes his motions to suspend the rules and adopt the amendments. One rejected proposal would have imposed user charges for use by commercial vessels of improved inland waterways in the U.S. The other would have barred flood control projects of direct benefit to lands involved unless

owners of such lands agreed to repay one-half of the cost of the project.

The Senate measure totaled \$667,474,699 and would provide the following:

Corps of Engineers	\$644,332,800
Panama Canal	18,822,549
Quartermaster Corps	4,319,350

Included in funds for the Engineers was \$302,777,200 for flood control work and \$277,135,600 for rivers and harbors work.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas R. Underwood (D Ky.) — Provide \$500,000 for Bear Grass Pumping Plant at Louisville, Ky., and \$200,000 for the Maysville, Ky., flood wall. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by \$100 million funds for rivers and harbors. Roll-call vote, 22-56.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$12,828,100 funds for rivers and harbors. Roll call, 37-38.

Ferguson — Reduce by \$11,976,700 funds for flood control. Roll call, 30-44.

Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) — Increase by \$8 million funds for rivers and harbors. Roll call, 24-48.

## CONFERENCE

After differences between the House and Senate versions were settled, the bill, as reported by conferees, totaled \$584,061,600. Most of the figures represented compromises between the House and Senate figures. The Engineers were granted \$255,742,800 for flood control; the House had granted \$221,232,400 and the Senate allowed \$255,742,800. For rivers and harbors, they received \$277,135,600 as compared with the House figure of \$187,450,000 and the Senate figure of \$277,135,600.

The House approved the conference report by voice vote July 5. Before approving it, however, it rejected by voice a motion by Rep. John Taber (R N. Y.) to recommit the bill.

The report then went to the Senate where it was rejected by voice vote. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) threatened to read an entire issue of the Congressional Record to block action on the conference report. He objected

to the lack of funds for the Hartwell reservoir and was joined by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S. C.) in his protest.

The conferees went back to work on the disputed provision and reported the bill a second time on July 7.

### Direct Hartwell Study

The second report directed the Atomic Energy Commission to make a study of the proposed \$4 million Hartwell Dam. No funds were provided for the actual construction.

The House agreed to this version by voice vote July 7 and the Senate quickly followed suit. The bill was the last to be acted on by Congress and approval by both chambers cleared the way for adjournment.

Before the Senate approved the second report, Sen. Johnston told Members that the dam was vital to the nation's defense efforts. He explained that it was needed to provide enough water to cool atomic piles at the new Atomic Energy Commission plant, then under construction.

The bill, signed by the President July 11, became Public Law 504.

## Defense

### HR 7391 — P. L. 488

Although Congress began work on the Defense Department Appropriation bill (HR 7391) shortly after the second session began in January, the measure did not reach the White House until July 5—two days before the session ended.

The defense money bill for fiscal 1953 was the largest single appropriation to go through the legislative mill and when President Truman signed it July 10, it carried \$46,610,938,912 to finance the military during fiscal 1953. In his budget message to Congress, in January, the President asked for \$52.4 billion for the military.

The House Appropriation Committee April 3 recommended a total of \$46,680,384,270 but the House, when it passed the measure April 9, trimmed this to \$46,207,177,554. It also added a provision limiting expenditures by the military in fiscal 1953 to \$46 billion. (For roll-call voting, see pages 128,136.)

The cuts brought sharp protests from President Truman who threatened to call a special session of Congress to



## APPROPRIATIONS

get the funds restored. In an April 18 speech to the Amvets, Mr. Truman called the reductions "a fake economy wave" and warned of dangers in cutting national defense appropriations.

Nevertheless, the Senate Appropriations Committee called for even less than the House allowed. Reporting the bill June 27, the group recommended \$45,734,750,912 for the military. It deleted the \$46 billion spending limit which had been attacked sharply by military leaders.

Two major changes were made by the Senate before it passed the bill June 30. One provided contract authority instead of an all cash appropriation for the Air Force. In the other change, the Senate granted \$45 a month combat pay for Korean veterans.

Altogether, the Senate bill provided \$38,403,000,912 in cash and \$8 billion in contract authority.

Conferees agreed on an all cash appropriation of \$46,610,938,912 July 4 but the bill hit a snag when the Senate July 5 tossed it back to conference. The dispute arose over letting the Air Force employ ARO, Inc. to operate a research laboratory. The House bill had barred funds for such payment; the Senate version permitted payment. Conferees decided to allow the Air Force to employ ARO, Inc. until March 31, 1953 and both chambers agreed to this compromise July 5.

### Provisions

The \$46.6 billion bill was distributed as follows:

National Security Council	\$	155,000
National Security Resources Board		625,000
National Security Training Commission		37,500
Office of Secretary of Defense		409,800,000
Army		12,239,500,000
Navy		12,842,459,642
Air Force		21,118,361,770
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>\$46,610,938,912</b>

The breakdown for funds for the various agencies was set as follows:

<b>Office of Secretary of Defense</b>		
Salaries and expenses	\$	14,000,000
Claims		5,000,000
Retired Pay		330,000,000
Contingencies		25,000,000
Emergency Fund		35,000,000
Office of Public Information		350,000
Court of Military Appeals		250,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$409,800,000</b>
<b>Army</b>		
Military Personnel	\$	4,410,000,000
Maintenance and Operations		4,332,400,000
Procurement and Production		2,736,000,000
Military Construction		20,000,000
Reserve Personnel Requirements		73,000,000
Army National Guard		153,300,000
Research and Development		440,000,000
Promotion of Rifle Practice		100,000
Construction, Alaska Communication System		4,700,000
Army Stock Fund		70,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$12,239,500,000</b>

<b>Navy</b>	
Military Personnel	\$ 2,565,318,500
Navy Personnel, General Expenses	98,590,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	616,884,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps Reserve	16,279,000
Marine Corps Troops and Facilities	860,000,000
Aircraft and Facilities	963,000,000
Construction of Aircraft and Related Procurement	3,910,042,000
Ships and Facilities	1,200,000,000
Construction of Ships	115,133,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion	511,938,000
Ordnance and Facilities	879,000,000
Ordnance for New Construction	27,000,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion	58,341,000
Increase and Replacement of Naval Vessels	27,400,000
Medical Care	106,457,000
Civil Engineering	212,800,000
Research	70,000,000
Service-Wide Supply and Finance	467,634,142
Service-Wide Operations	115,895,000
Conservation of Naval Petroleum Reserves	13,250,000
Naval Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	7,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,842,459,642</b>

<b>Air Force</b>	
Aircraft and Related Procurement	\$12,655,044,000
Major Procurement Other Than Aircraft	900,000,000
Acquisition and Construction of Real Property	45,334,770
Maintenance and Operation	3,600,000,000
Military Personnel Requirements	3,200,000,000
Research and Development	525,000,000
Reserve Personnel Requirements	26,196,000
Air National Guard	106,000,000
Contingencies	30,787,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,118,361,770</b>

In addition to supplying funds for the services, the bill carried numerous provisions relating to the military. The major ones:

Provided combat pay of \$45 a month, beginning after May 31, 1950, for servicemen attached to a military unit, ship or plane that was under enemy fire as many as six days in any month. Those wounded and the next of kin of those killed would be eligible for the bonus regardless of the number of days in combat.

Authorized the Navy to begin construction of a second super carrier.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to develop an integrated buying system.

Banned funds for payment of flight pay to personnel whose actual assigned duties do not involve operational or training flights.

Provided a formula allowing the services to pay only a limited number of commissioned officers.

Limited to \$5,554,851 the funds used for public information and public relations.

Banned funds for training in any legal profession or for tuition for training in such profession in excess of 20 persons a year, exclusive of ROTC students. However, persons attending such law courses were permitted to complete them.

Placed ceiling of 500,000 on number of full - time graded civilian employees.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to aid American small business by making available, as far in advance as possible, information on proposed purchases.

## HOUSE

After holding extensive hearings, the House Appropriations Committee April 3 recommended a \$4.2 billion slash in the defense funds recommended by the Administration. The Defense Department had submitted requests totaling \$50,921,022,770; the committee bill granted \$46,680,384,270. This was about \$10 billion below the amount that the military was granted in the previous fiscal year.

In making these reductions, the group cut deeply into procurement funds for the Army, ship building funds for the Navy, and plane production funds for the Air Force.

Funds for the Army were reduced by \$1.7 billion. In its lengthy report, the Committee said that while some reductions may appear "drastic, it is believed that the appropriations recommended will enable the Army to maintain the gains in preparedness it already has achieved and continue to improve its combat readiness in 1953, although at a slower, but more realistic, rate."

Navy funds were cut about \$1 billion. However, the group said, the budget is based on "maintaining the Navy and Marine Corps at a level sufficiently high to conduct initial operations and provide a satisfactory base for rapid expansion upon full mobilization if that should become necessary." The Committee recommended postponing construction of a second super carrier, a sister to the Forrestal.

### General, Admiral Pay

The Air Force budget was shaved about \$1.5 billion. The money granted, according to the Committee, would be used to increase Air Force strength toward a force of 126 combat wings and 17 troop - carrier groups, plus supporting units.

Several restrictions on funds were recommended by the group. One would bar funds to pay persons assigned to generals or fleet admirals unless the latter were assigned to specific duties by the President or the Secretary of Defense.

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Other restrictions would limit to 500,000 the number of full - time graded civilian employees and place strict limitations on the number of officers allowed in the upper grades.

The group also voted to bar the use of funds to pay Aro, Inc., an engineering company with contracts for building air testing tunnels and other scientific installations for the Air Force.

### "Areas of Waste"

Remarking on the charges of waste in the Defense Department, the Committee said that while some criticisms had been greatly exaggerated, "considerable areas of waste and mismanagement" did exist. It warned the Department that "Congress and the American people will not tolerate flagrant waste in money and manpower."

In addition to the \$46.6 billion recommended for the services in fiscal 1953, the Committee noted that unexpended funds totaling \$58.4 billion would be carried over in fiscal 1953. It also noted that no funds were provided for the Korean war which it estimated at \$5 billion for fiscal 1952.

### The Committee recommendation:

National Security Council	\$	150,000
National Security Resources Board		1,500,000
National Security Training Commission		75,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense		414,562,500
Army		12,520,000,000
Navy		12,815,918,000
Air Force		20,928,178,770
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$46,680,384,270</b>

### Floor Action

The huge defense bill underwent further surgery on the floor where Members cut almost \$500 million from the total and set a limit on the amount the military could spend in fiscal 1953.

The measure was passed by voice vote April 9 after three days of debate. As it was sent to the Senate, the bill carried \$46,207,177,554 — or \$473,206,716 less than the Committee recommendations.

The budget-cutting hit all branches of the service as amendments were accepted to reduce the operation fund of the Army, the supply fund of the Navy, and the operation and procurement (other than aircraft) funds of the Air Force.

Debate on the bill began April 7 when George H. Mahon (D Tex.), floor manager of the measure, cautioned Members against heavy cuts. Large fund reductions, he said, would sow "the seed of World War III."

In spite of the total approved, the House agreed that the amount available for expenditure by the armed forces in fiscal 1953 should not exceed \$46 billion. The amendment, sponsored by Howard W. Smith (D Va.), was agreed to in the Committee of the Whole on a 168-77 standing vote and later on a 220-131 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, Page 128.)

### Says "Lead-Time" Needed

The services had estimated spending in fiscal 1953 at about \$52.5 billion. Smith said that with the carryover from fiscal 1952 the only way to control military economy was to limit expenditures. Vigorously opposed to the proposal, Mahon said it was not an economy amendment but a "wast-producing" one because "the longer you drag out this production program the more it is going to cost."

Reducing funds in the present bill, he said, does not necessarily mean reducing military spending in fiscal 1953. "It is necessary," he told Members, "to provide funds far in advance for long lead-time items such as aircraft."

The House struck a blow at the Universal Military Training program when it accepted an amendment by Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) denying any funds at all for the National Security Training Commission. Sheppard said since the bill "has been quietly laid to rest" there was no reason to appropriate money. (The House sent the UMT bill back to Committee March 4 for further study. For story, see Page 000.) Carl Vinson (D Ga.) chairman of the Armed Services group, said that "for all practical purposes," the amendment "abolishes the Commission."

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) proposed a new formula for regulating the number of officers by barring funds for pay, compensation or allowances of commissioned officers in excess of certain percentages of the total average military personnel. The amendment, agreed to by the House, replaced the one recommended by the Appropriations Committee. Davis said the Committee formula would cause "widespread demotions of officers" but his amendment would give the armed services time to program the promotion of officer personnel so that "no actual reduction of rank will be necessary." His amendment would become effective April 1, 1953.

All proposals to increase appropriations were rejected. Among these was one by Edith Nourse Rogers (D Mass.)

who sought to restore to the Navy account \$193 million for a second super aircraft carrier.

A motion that the Committee report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken (in effect, kill the bill) was proposed by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) but was rejected by voice.

Funds in the \$46.2 billion House bill were divided as follows:

National Security Council	\$150,000
National Security Resources Board	500,000
National Security Training Commission	.....
Office of the Secretary of Defense	394,562,500
Army	12,244,400,000
Navy	12,815,152,142
Air Force	20,752,412,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$46,207,177,554</b>

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.) — Reduce by \$1 million salaries and expenses fund of National Security Resources Board. Voice vote.

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) — Delete section providing \$75,000 for salaries and expenses of National Security Training Commission. Voice.

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) — Provide that funds appropriated for specific purposes may not be used for any other purpose. Voice.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Reduce by \$20 million emergency fund, Office of Secretary of Defense. Standing, 45-50; teller, 70-58.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) — Bar funds for rent on space used for recruiting purposes and limit funds for pay and allowances of military personnel assigned to recruiting to 25 per cent of amount spent in current year. Standing, 48-45; teller, 72-58.

Leroy Johnson (R Calif.) — Reduce by \$135,600,000 maintenance and operation fund of Army. Voice. Standing, 167-88.

E. Y. Berry (R S.D.) — Require Army to use domestic, rather than foreign, wool if it was available. Voice.

Bonner — Delete section providing \$140,000,000 for Army stock fund. Standing, 106-62.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) — Reduce by \$765,858 supply and finance fund of Navy. Standing, 59-17.

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George Meader (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$130 million Air Force fund for major procurement other than aircraft. Standing, 42-50; teller, 81-72.

Lantaff — Reduce by \$28,026,858 Air Force maintenance and operation fund. Standing, 79-62.

Lantaff — Reduce by \$17,739,000 Air Force military personnel requirements fund. Voice.

Bonner — Bar payment for expenses of transportation, crating, storage, and unpacking of household goods in excess of 7,000 pounds if uncrated or 8,000 pounds if crated when charges are based on cubic measurement. Voice.

Pat Sutton (D Tenn.) — Bar use of funds for payment of legal or business training of military personnel. Voice.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — Limit to \$46 billion the amount to be expended by the military in fiscal 1953. Standing, 168-77. Roll call, 220-131.

Sutton — Limit to \$5,254,851 funds for public relations and public information. Voice.

Meader — Bar funds for expansion of personnel, facilities, or activities of Air Force to establish or maintain separate system for providing such supplies and services as were furnished to Air Force by Army prior to Aug. 1, 1951. Standing, 134-87.

Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.) — Provide new formula for regulating number of officers by barring funds for pay, compensation or allowances of commissioned officers in excess of certain percentages of total average military personnel. Voice.

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Delete language making appropriations for Army and Air Force available for expenses of temporary duty travel of military personnel and for travel expenses of civilians traveling in connection with the activities of the Department concerned. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Sutton — Delete section providing \$312,500 for Office of Public Information, Secretary of Defense. Voice.

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) — As modified, reduce by \$5 million military personnel funds of Army and limit travel expenditures to \$184 million. Voice.

Lantaff — Substitute for Johnson amendment (accepted; see above) a re-

duction of \$765,858 in Army maintenance and operation fund. Standing, 74-60; teller, 79-94.

Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) — Increase by \$193,300,000 shipbuilding and conversion fund of Navy. Standing, 29-57.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Increase by \$1,435,000,000 aircraft and related procurement fund of Air Force. Voice.

Dewey Short (R Mo.) — Delete language barring payment by Air Force to ARO, Inc., for operation of Arnold Engineering Development Center. Voice.

Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) — Provide that not more than 95 per cent of funds in bill could be expended. Standing, 9-115.

## SENATE

As reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee June 27, the defense money bill was cut by roughly another \$500 million but was minus the \$46 billion spending limitation.

During hearings on the measure, military leaders registered violent protests against the ban. In its report, the Committee said the "ceiling limitation would throw the whole preparedness program into chaos." The amendment, the group held, would rescind appropriations and contract authorities already approved by Congress in previous bills and would result in the cancellation of contracts already made under which military materiel was being produced but had not yet been delivered.

The Committee recommended a total of \$45,734,750,912 in new appropriations for the military. This was a cut of \$472,426,642 below the amount granted by the House.

The biggest cut voted by the group was \$298 million in Air Force funds.

Navy funds were slashed by about \$115.5 million. The Committee gave the signal for starting construction of a second super aircraft carrier but provided no additional funds for the project. The Navy was authorized to transfer money from other items deemed less essential to begin building the carrier.

### Told To Streamline Buying

About \$80 million was cut from Army funds. Funds were replaced for the National Security Training Commission and a House - approved cut of \$20 mil-

lion from the Office of the Secretary of Defense was restored.

The military services were directed to integrate buying in order to eliminate duplication and waste in the purchasing system. Another section was added to hold expenditures in the last two months of a fiscal year to 125 per cent of the rate in the first 10 months. This was to prevent "unloading" of funds at the end of a fiscal year.

Eliminated by the Committee was a House - approved amendment which denied funds for training in any legal or business profession or for payment of tuition in such professions. The percentage formula for regulating the number of officers in the various branches of the forces was dropped. Also deleted was a House - sponsored amendment which cut funds and personnel that could be used for recruiting purposes.

Still another House ban was eliminated by the group. This was the one that barred payment to ARO, Inc.

As it reached the Senate floor, the bill provided the following:

National Security Council	\$	160,000
National Security Resources Board		750,000
National Security Training Commission		75,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense		415,000,000
Army		12,165,080,000
Navy		12,699,574,142
Air Force		20,454,111,770
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$45,734,750,912</b>

## Floor Action

Senate passage came June 30 on a 66-0 roll-call vote, following action on several amendments. (For roll-call voting, see page 136.)

A major change made in the Senate concerned the method of laying out the aircraft procurement funds of the Air Force. For this purpose, the House had granted a direct cash appropriation of \$12,125,044,000 and the Senate Appropriations Committee reduced this to \$12,085,044,000. The Senate, however, agreed to provide a cash appropriation of \$4,685,044,000 and contract authority of \$8 billion for procurement. The proposal, sponsored by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), was agreed to on a 79-0 roll-call vote.

O'Mahoney, chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, said his amendment would permit the Air Force to reach its 143-wing goal by the middle of 1955.

With this change and other amendments accepted on the floor, the Sen-

## APPROPRIATIONS

ate bill provided \$38,403,000,912 in cash and \$8 billion in contract authority.

Another major addition came when the Senate agreed to provide payment of \$45 a month in extra combat pay for servicemen on duty under fire in the Korean war. A minimum of six days in a combat area was required for each month's eligibility.

The amendment, agreed to by voice vote, was sponsored by Blair Moody (D Mich.) and 41 other Senators. (It was similar to one previously approved by the Senate as part of HR 5715, the Armed Forces Pay Raise Act. For story, see Page 202.)

### Reject Fund Cuts

Deleted by the Senate was the provision barring pay to persons assigned to generals and admirals except when such officers are performing specific duties.

Two amendments by Wayne Morse (R Ore.), designed to decrease the maintenance and operation fund of the Air Force, were rejected. One, cutting the fund by \$540 million, was turned down on a 25-49 roll call. The other, trimming it by \$200 million, was rejected 33-43.

On a 30-47 vote, the Senate rejected its Committee's recommendation to cut from \$525 million to \$456,750,000 the fund for research and development for the Air Force.

As passed by the Senate, the bill provided:

National Security Council	\$	160,000
National Security Resources Board		750,000
National Security Training Commission		75,000
Office of the Secretary of Defense		415,000,000
Army		12,165,050,000
Navy		12,699,574,142
Air Force (cash and contract authority)		21,122,361,770
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$46,403,000,912</b>

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) — Delete section providing \$12,085,044,000 for aircraft procurement and instead provide \$12,685,044,000, of which \$1,685,044,000 was for obligations incurred, \$3 billion for expenditure during fiscal 1953, and \$8 billion for contract authority. Roll - call vote, 79-0.

O'Mahoney — Delete section barring pay to persons assigned to generals and admirals except when such officers were performing specific, assigned duties. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Provide that no procurement items purchased with defense funds be subject to any federal tax. Voice.

Edward Martin (R Pa.) — Reduce by \$3 million funds of military construction, Army civilian components and increase by \$3 million funds of Army National Guard. Voice.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Provide \$45 a month combat pay for Korean veterans for each month of service beginning after May 31, 1950. Voice.

Martin — Bar funds for construction of research laboratory for Quartermaster Corps., U. S. Army, at Natick, Mass. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Modified, to require Secretary of Defense to submit to Congress revised tables of personnel organization and equipment of Army, Navy and Air Force, with recommendations for decreasing personnel to improve combat effectiveness. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Bar funds for payment of hazardous duty pay in excess of \$100 a month for officers and \$50 a month for enlisted personnel. Standing vote.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Reduce by \$540 million maintenance and operation funds of Air Force. Roll call 25-49.

Morse — Reduce by \$200 million maintenance and operation funds of Air Force. Roll call 33-43.

## CONFERENCE

In addition to settling differences in funds, the Senate - House conferees agreed to omit from the bill the controversial \$46 billion expenditure limitation. They also agreed that the Navy could begin construction of a second super carrier with funds already provided for less essential items.

Funds in the measure, as reported by conferees July 4, totaled \$46,510,938,912. (For breakdown, see Provisions.)

Several amendments were reported in disagreement.

The House took up the compromise version July 4. It first accepted the report then turned to settling the amendments not agreed on by the conference committee.

One of these was the Senate amendment providing \$45 a month combat pay. The House agreed to the amendment by voice. Another concerned aircraft procurement funds for the Air Force. The House agreed to provide \$12,685,044,000 in cash for this purpose. This was a higher figure than previously allowed by the House. The Senate-approved method of providing part cash and part contract authority for the Air Force was eliminated.

Another amendment reported in disagreement called for \$75,000 for the National Security Training Commission. The House originally granted no funds at all but agreed July 4 to provide \$37,500.

Also agreed to was the Senate amendment directing the Secretary of Defense to develop an integrated buying system among the services.

### Research Lab Controversy

The House insisted, however, on its amendments barring payment to ARO, Inc. The amendment had been eliminated on the Senate side. A motion by Rep. Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa) that the House agree with the Senate and permit such payment was defeated on a 37-112 standing vote. A motion that the House insist on its provision was then agreed to by voice vote.

The Senate took up the conference report July 5. It agreed to the report and to all House amendments but one — the amendment concerning ARO, Inc. It rejected, on a 27-34 roll-call vote, a motion by Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) to accept the House language barring payment. Then, by voice vote, it sent the bill back to conference to insist on the elimination of the provision.

### Compromise Wins Agreement

Conferees went to work on the controversial amendment and reported a compromise the same day. Their proposal would permit the Air Force to continue to employ ARO, Inc. until March 31, 1953. After that time, no further payment would be permitted without Congressional authorization.

The House then quickly agreed to the compromise by voice vote July 5 and the Senate also agreed. This cleared the measure for the White House.

President Truman signed the money bill July 10. It became Public Law 488.



# District Of Columbia

HR 7216—P.L. 453

Congress completed action July 2, 1952, on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill (HR 7216) for fiscal 1953 and sent it to the President. Mr. Truman signed it July 5.

To operate the capital city of Washington for the year, Congress provided \$133,696,875 to be paid from District revenues and \$11 million to be paid from the Treasury.

The House made only one change in the bill, reducing the amount of federal payment to the District. (For voting, see page 130.)

The Senate upheld the action of its Appropriations Committee which restored House cuts. There was but brief debate in either chamber.

## Provisions

The amount appropriated from D. C. revenues, was distributed as follows:

General Administration	\$ 836,000
Fiscal Service	1,992,000
Compensation and Retirement Fund	
System	8,604,000
Regulatory Agencies	1,177,900
Public Schools	25,787,200
Public Library	1,490,000
Recreation Department	1,680,000
Debt Service	500,000
Metropolitan Police	10,095,000
Fire Department	5,320,000
Veterans' Services	80,000
Courts	2,902,400
Health Department	11,727,375
Department of Corrections	4,147,500
Public Welfare	17,413,000
Public Works	28,163,500
Washington Aqueduct	8,928,000
National Guard	115,000
National Capital Parks	2,025,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	98,000
National Zoological Park	615,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$133,696,875</b>

## HOUSE

After holding hearings, the Appropriations Committee March 25 recommended a total of \$131,055,000 with a federal payment of \$12 million. Funds requested by the District totaled \$136,442,100 with the federal payment of \$12 million.

The House passed the bill by voice vote March 28 after agreeing to its Committee's recommendation for funds from D. C. revenues, but reducing the amount of federal contribution.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) proposed an amendment to reduce the federal contribution to the general fund from \$11 million to \$8.6 million. However the House, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, rejected this first on a 41-48 standing vote and then on a 58-62 teller vote.

Taber said other government agencies

had been handed 20 per cent cuts and asked, "Is it fair that we treat one party one way and another in a different way?" He then offered a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to lop off \$2.4 million from federal payment to the general fund. The House agreed to this on a 162-143 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 130.)

The bill then was reported back with an amendment by Joe B. Bates (D Ky.), Chairman of the D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee, to cut \$2.4 million from the general fund. It was agreed to by voice. The action left the District with a federal payment of \$8.6 million to the general fund and \$1 million to the water fund.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.) offered an amendment to delete a section authorizing the purchase of squad cars for the Metropolitan Police. It was rejected by voice vote. Bailey said the Police Department, which "is not in very good repute," should put its men "back on the beat where they belong" instead of in squad cars. He was referring to irregularities in the Police Department uncovered by the Senate D.C. Crime Subcommittee. (For story, see page 252.)

As passed by the House, the bill carried \$131,055,000 with a federal contribution of \$9.6 million.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joe B. Bates (D Ky.) — Reduce by \$2.4 million federal contribution to D.C. general fund. Voice vote.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Taber (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$2.4 million federal contribution to D.C. general fund. Standing vote, 41-48; teller, 58-62.

Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) — Delete section providing for purchase of passenger motor vehicles. Voice.

## SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee restored most of the cuts made on the House side and June 16 recommended a total of \$135,117,089 for the District with the full \$12 million federal contribution. This was about \$1 million under what the D.C. government requested and \$4 million above the House amount.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote June 19 after hearing a brief explanation of the measure. No amendments were offered on the floor and the funds restored by the Committee were upheld by the Senate.

## CONFERENCE

As reported by the conference committee, the bill carried \$133,696,875 for the District to be paid out of D.C. funds. The federal contribution was set at \$11 million.

Both the House and Senate agreed to the conference report July 2. Action in both chambers was by voice votes.

The measure, signed by the President July 5, became Public Law 453.

## Independent Offices

HR 7072 — P. L. 455

Congress sent the Independent Offices Appropriation bill (HR 7072) for fiscal 1953 to the White House July 2 after a long delay due to disagreement on the number of public housing units to be built in fiscal 1953.

As it was signed by the President, the measure carried \$6,272,836,303 to finance the Executive Office of the President, the Maritime activities of the Commerce Department and 25 independent federal agencies. The Veterans Administration was granted \$3.8 billion, and the Atomic Energy Commission received \$1.1 billion.

The House Appropriations Committee March 14 recommended a total of \$6,271,138,348, a limit of 25,000 housing units, and a ban against permitting federal employees to accumulate annual leave. The House passed the measure March 21 after reducing the total to \$6,254,215,628 and the housing units to 5,000. (For roll-call voting, see Page 128.)

Some funds additions were recommended by the Senate Appropriation Committee May 28 and the housing starts were upped to 45,000 units. The Senate, when it passed the bill June 3, allowed slightly more than its Committee recommended and sent to conference a \$6,279,088,678 bill. After efforts to increase the housing starts to 75,000 annually failed, the Senate agreed to the 45,000 figure.

Senate - House conferees reported a \$6,230,029,403 compromise June 25 and agreed on 35,000 housing starts. But the House sent the bill back to them after expressing dissatisfaction with the high number of housing units, the absence of an amendment to reduce personnel and the lack of funds for veterans' hospitals and maritime training.

Although conferees refused to change the number of housing starts, they did

## APPROPRIATIONS

comply with the other House requests and the House agreed to the second compromise July 2. This measure carried \$6,272,836,303. The Senate agreed the same day.

President Truman signed the bill July 7 but was highly critical of the amendment banning accumulation of annual leave.

### Provisions

Distribution of the appropriation was:

Executive Office of the President	\$ 6,085,043
American Battle Monuments Commission	900,000
Atomic Energy Commission	1,137,727,500
Civil Service Commission	342,860,350
Federal Communications Commission	6,408,460
Federal Power Commission	4,085,700
Federal Trade Commission	4,053,800
General Accounting Office	32,060,000
General Service Administration	376,692,630
Housing and Home Finance Agency	42,486,000
Indian Claims Commission	91,400
Interstate Commerce Commission	11,003,500
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	66,286,100
National Capital Housing Authority	45,000
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	66,000
National Science Foundation	4,750,000
Renegotiation Board	5,407,500
Securities and Exchange Commission	5,245,080
Selective Service System	36,772,000
Smithsonian Institute	3,660,050
Subversive Activities Control Board	291,305
Tariff Commission	1,291,375
Tennessee Valley Authority	186,027,000
Tax Court of the U. S.	900,000
Veterans' Administration	3,817,769,960
Department of Commerce—Maritime Activities	179,665,050
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,272,836,303</b>

The measure limited to 35,000 the number of public housing units that could be started in fiscal 1953. No more than this could be constructed in future years unless Congress authorized a greater number.

The bill also provided that such projects could be rejected by local governing bodies or by public vote. Persons belonging to organizations described as subversive by the Attorney General could not occupy any of the housing units. This provision was to be enforced by local housing authorities.

Another amendment in the bill prevented federal employees from accumulating their annual leave by requiring federal workers to use their leave within six months after the end of the calendar year or forfeit it.

## HOUSE

When the House Appropriations Committee reported the bill March 14, it recommended chopping about \$700 million from budget requests and reducing the number of housing units to be started in fiscal 1953. It also wrote in a prohibition against accumulation of annual leave.

Administration requests totaled \$6,-

978,687,043. The Committee recommended \$6,271,138,348 for all the agencies. Largest cuts were handed to funds for the Veterans' Administration, reduced \$243 million; the Atomic Energy Commission, cut about \$174 million; the Civil Service Commission, trimmed \$140 million; and the National Science Foundation, for which the Committee recommended \$3.5 million of the \$15 million it requested.

The Committee recommended that no more than 25,000 housing units be started in fiscal 1953 or any subsequent year unless Congress approved an increase. The Housing Act of 1949 authorized the start of 135,000 low-cost housing units each year for six years but President Truman, in his January budget message to Congress, proposed 75,000 new units for fiscal 1953.

Attached to the bill was an amendment preventing federal employees from accumulating their annual leave. It required federal workers to use their annual leave within six months after the end of a calendar year or forfeit it.

Also inserted in the bill was a provision barring the Civil Service Commission from imposing a maximum age restriction except for positions where it found age restrictions were essential.

In recommending fund cuts for the Tennessee Valley Authority, the group called for postponement of two of the four proposed steam units to be built at the Shawnee Steam Plant. It said that the development of the Atomic Energy program in that area, for which power from the steam plants was to be provided, had not progressed to a point where such power would be required in the near future.

The Committee wanted travel expenses limited to one-third of the amount requested.

### Floor Action

When the legislation was brought before the House, Members cut about \$17 million beyond reductions recommended by the Committee and further reduced housing starts allowed in the bill. The House passed the measure March 21 by voice vote.

Advocates of low-cost housing lost their battle to increase the number of starts in fiscal 1953. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) offered an amendment to increase the starts to 50,000. He called the 25,000 units authorized by the Committee "an empty gesture compared to the needs of the entire nation."

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) then proposed a substitute to reduce the number of

units to be started to 5,000. Attacking the housing program, Fisher called it "a veritable breeding ground for corruption" and said "this public housing program is probably the highest-priced housing that has ever been undertaken in this or any other country."

The House agreed, first on a 138-118 standing vote, and then on a 143-127 teller vote, to Fisher's substitute amendment. It then agreed to Yates' proposal as amended by the substitute on a 138-111 standing vote, then on a 145-121 teller vote. Before final passage of the bill, a confirming vote on the amendment was demanded and the House upheld its decision to limit the starts to 5,000 on a 192-168 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 128.)

Under terms of the Fisher amendment, housing starts would be held to 5,000 units in fiscal 1953 and subsequent years unless Congress approved an increase.

Another amendment concerning the housing program was agreed to by the House. This provided that no federal funds could be spent on any public housing that shelters a tenant who belongs to any organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General. Sponsored by Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), it was accepted by voice.

### "Platinum - Coated Cow"

An amendment to cut TVA funds by \$14 million was agreed to on a 122-98 teller vote. Later, a separate vote was demanded and the House sustained its earlier action on a 199-159 roll-call vote. The TVA funds had already been cut about \$14.7 million by the Committee.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.), who sponsored the cut, called the TVA project the "platinum-coated, sacred cow of the government herd of sacred cows." He told Members that "if public housing is bad socialism, certainly TVA is no less so."

Another Coudert amendment, however, was rejected by the House. This one would have set a ceiling of \$6.9 billion on the total 1953 expenditures by the agencies. Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) warned that the result of such a proposal would be to surrender Congress' legislative functions to the Executive branch. The amendment was turned back on a 115-148 standing vote.

Only one increase was agreed to on the floor. Sponsored by Christopher C. McGrath (D N.Y.), it added \$5,795,830 to the administrative funds of the Veterans' Administration. McGrath said it would avoid a reduction in the number of contact offices throughout the coun-

## APPROPRIATIONS

try which help veterans dealing with the VA.

McGrath's amendment actually restored part of the Committee cut in these funds. All other Committee reductions were sustained by the House.

The personnel - cutting prescription of Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) was agreed to on a standing vote, 157-108.

It prohibited most of the agencies in the bill from filling more than 25 per cent of their vacancies from outside sources until a 10 per cent reduction below budget estimates had been achieved.

Debate began March 19 when the House agreed, on a 228-133 roll call, to consider the bill under a rule banning points of order against the legislation as reported from the Committee. The rule also provided for four hours of general debate.

Before final passage March 21, a motion to recommit the bill to Committee was turned down on a 112-209 standing vote. Coudert, who offered the motion, wanted to send it back with instructions to attach his \$6.9 billion limit on spending.

Altogether floor cuts totaled \$16,922,720 and the bill, as sent to the Senate, carried \$6,254,215,628 for the various agencies.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Reduce emergency fund for President by \$4 million. Standing vote, 115-47.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Reduce by \$100,000 funds for the Council of Economic Advisors. Voice.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) — Limit new housing starts to 5,000 in fiscal 1953 and thereafter unless Congress approved a larger number. Standing, 138-118; teller, 143-127; Roll call, 192-168. (This was substituted for an amendment by Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to increase the ceiling to 50,000. After reduction to 5,000, the revised Yates amendment was agreed to; standing, 138-111; teller 145-121.)

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) — Provide for review and audit of all AEC contracts. Voice.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Reduce by \$618,550 GSA executive and staff funds. Standing, 79-52.

Laurie C. Battle (D Ala.) — Reduce by \$1 million GSA funds for renovation and improvement, federal buildings outside D. C. Standing, 78-46.

Battle — Reduce by \$1 million GSA funds for repair, preservation, (outside D. C.). Voice.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$1 million salaries, expenses of Office of Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency. Standing, 99-78.

Albert Thomas (D Tex.) — Reduce by \$1 million administrative expense fund, Public Housing Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency. Voice.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R N. Y.) — Bar funds for payment of annual contribution on any housing unit of a project which is occupied by a person who is a member of an organization designated as subversive by the Attorney General. Voice.

Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), as amended by Rep. Gore — Ban use of certain funds to buy coal for use of TVA except from coal operators furnishing performance bonds or other satisfactory warranties. Voice vote.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$14 million funds for TVA. Standing, 96-87; teller 122-98; roll-call 199-159.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Reduce by 4 million limit on funds for personal services of TVA. Voice.

Christopher C. McGrath (D N.Y.) — Increase by \$5,795,830 administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services fund of VA. Standing, 109-93; teller, 134-108.

Albert Thomas (D Tex.) — Reduce by \$1 million limitation on administrative funds for Public Housing Administration. Voice.

William G. Bray (R Ind.) — Limit number of passenger cars of agencies in bill to 50 per cent of amount in use on June 30, 1951. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit agencies under bill from filling more than 25 per cent of vacancies from outside sources until a personnel reduction of 10 per cent below totals contemplated under measure is achieved, but exempt from this provision employees of General Accounting Office, of Tax Court of U.S., American Battle Monuments Commission, veterans' medical facilities (exclusive of medical departmental personnel in D.C.), employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3, and those jobs required by law to be filled by Presidential appointment with consent of Senate. Standing, 157-108.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Reduce funds for White House office by \$324,028. Standing, 30-44.

Gross — Substitute for Phillips amendment to delete section providing a \$5 million emergency fund for the President. Voice.

Gross — Reduce by \$51,600 funds for Executive mansion and grounds. Standing, 34-68.

Melvin Price (D Ill.) — Increase by \$92,513,500 operating expense fund of AEC. Voice.

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) — Increase by \$63,759,000 plant and operation funds of AEC. Voice.

Alvin E. O'Konski (R Wis.) — Increase by \$1,891,540 funds for FCC. Voice.

William L. Dawson (D Ill.) — Increase by \$11,315,970 public building service fund of GSA. Voice.

Holifield — Delete section providing salary increase for an executive of GSA. Voice.

Holifield — Increase by \$994,900 federal supply service fund of GSA. Voice.

M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.) — Increase by \$825,800 GSA archives, record service fund. Voice.

Holifield — Increase by \$4,002,000 GSA expenses, general supply fund. Voice.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) — Increase by \$7 million funds for National Science Foundation. Voice vote.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Reduce by \$3,597,000 funds for Selective Service System. Standing, 49-53; teller, 83-114.

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Increase by \$100,000 funds for Smithsonian Institute for studies of solar radiation. Standing, 13-70.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Modify amendment of McGrath to increase by only \$2,897,915 administration, medical, hospital and domiciliary services of VA. Standing, 47-117.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — Exempt from prohibition against accumulation of annual leave all employees who are entitled to less than 15 days annual leave each year. Voice.

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) — Exempt chauffeurs of American Battle Monuments Commission from section barring funds for compensation of civilian employees of government whose primary duty is that of chauffeur. Voice.

Coudert — Provide ceiling of \$6.9 billion on total expenditures of agencies. Standing, 115-148.



## SENATE

A \$6,278,808,228 bill was recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee May 28. In addition to calling for \$24,592,000 more than the House, the group also raised the number of housing starts in fiscal 1953 to 45,000 units.

Of the funds restored by the group, \$14.7 million was tagged for TVA — most of it to provide for the four steam units at the Shawnee Steam Plant. The administrative funds of the VA were increased by \$68 million "to render the type of service to eligible veterans intended by Congress." However, \$87 million was cut from the VA's fund for hospital and domiciliary facilities. As much construction as possible, the Committee said, should be deferred.

The ban against accumulating annual leave was deleted. Also eliminated was the prohibition against using funds for public housing which is occupied by anyone belonging to an organization listed as subversive by the Attorney General.

The limitation on travel expenses was eased under the Committee recommendation and the Jensen amendment was replaced with a milder personnel-reducing formula. The substitute provided for a flat 10 per cent reduction in budget estimates. Exempt from this provision were offices required to be filled by Presidential appointment; employees of White House Office and those engaged in maintenance and care of executive grounds and mansion; employees in medical facilities, exclusive of administrative medical personnel in D.C. GAO, Smithsonian and Tax Court employees; those in foreign countries of the American Battle Monuments Commission; and Atomic Energy Commission and Selective Service System employees.

The Committee approved a 25 per cent cut in funds for information specialists and a ban on using any of the money to operate or seize any plant or other property unless such action was authorized by Congress. The amendment was aimed at prohibiting President Truman from carrying out his executive order which directed the government to operate the steel plants. (See page 320.)

## Floor Action

The Senate passed the measure by voice vote June 3, granting \$6,279,088,678, slightly more than its Committee recommended.

The two big floor battles centered about the housing units and funds for TVA. On a 37-31 roll-call vote, the Senate approved its Committee's recom-

mendation after housing supporters, led by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), gave up efforts to push the figure up to 75,000 units. The Committee set a limit of 45,000 to be started in fiscal 1953.

Before he withdrew his amendment to increase the number of starts to 75,000, Lehman called the House figure of 5,000 "meaningless." He added that the House ceiling of 5,000 for future years was "a not-so-subtle way of killing the entire public housing program."

Lehman was supported in his efforts by Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), who lashed out at "the real estate lobby." Tobey said, "the simple fact is that the members of the real estate lobby are opposed to public housing anywhere, at any time, under any conditions."

The Senate rejected, on a 31-36 roll-call vote, an amendment by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), cutting TVA funds by \$45,757,000. Ferguson said the funds reduction would eliminate four steam plants. He told Members it is time for TVA, which he likened to a calf, to be "weaned" and "let these various power-distributing agencies...begin to make their own arrangements for future power supply..." Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.), who opposed the cut, said TVA was "one of the most successful calves of its kind that has ever been raised in his country."

The Senate then accepted, on a 39-30 roll-call vote, its Committee's figure of \$186,027,000 for TVA.

Rejected by the Senate was a provision recommended by the Committee that no funds in the bill be used to operate the steel industry. Members agreed it was no longer necessary because of the June 2 Supreme Court decision holding the President's operation of the industry unconstitutional.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — Increase limitation on administrative travel expenses for Selective Service System by \$183,950. Voice vote.

Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) — Provide that \$219,550 of salaries and expense fund for American Battle Monuments Commission be furnished from Mutual Security counterpart funds. Voice.

Maybank — Reduce by \$500,000 construction funds for American Battle Monuments Commission and provide \$4.5 million be furnished from Mutual Security counterpart funds. Voice.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) — Delete language concerning price, or hire to

be paid on requisition or purchase by government of vessels. Voice.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Exempt employees of Tariff Commission from percentage curtailment of payments for personal services. Voice.

Maybank — Exempt employees of Inland Waterway Corporation from percentage curtailment of payments for personal services. Voice.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Modified to increase by \$1 million funds for National Science Foundation. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce by 10 per cent below budget estimates funds for personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates and transportation of things (other than mail) but exempt Atomic Energy Commission, American Battle Monuments Commission (construction) and Veterans Administration. Voice.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) — Increase by \$300,000 funds for Federal Trade Commission. Voice vote.

Ferguson — Reduce by \$45,757,000 funds for TVA. Roll-call, 31-36.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by \$15 million ship construction funds and reduce by \$10 million operating differential subsidies fund for Commerce Department. Voice.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) — Increase by \$515,000 funds for Federal Housing Administration. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

The amount agreed on by Senate-House conferees for all the agencies was \$6,272,836,303. The number of housing starts during fiscal 1953 and subsequent years was set at 35,000 units. The House amendment concerning occupancy of such housing units by subversives was not settled in conference.

Both the Jensen and Ferguson personnel-reducing amendments were deleted. The prohibition against accumulating annual leave remained in the bill but the group added a provision stating that the section shall not be applicable to leave accumulated prior to January 1, 1952.

The committee allowed the higher Senate amount for TVA but granted the lower House amount for construction of veterans hospitals.



## Report Sent Back

The House considered the report June 26 and promptly sent it back to the conferees. The recommittal motion, offered by John Phillips (R Calif.), was agreed to on a roll-call vote of 195-181. The motion carried instructions for House conferees to insist on:

A limit of 5,000 new housing units in fiscal 1953; the personnel-reduction formula sponsored by Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa); funds necessary for hospital construction by the VA (the House had granted \$153,600,000; the Senate cut this to \$66,316,000); the Senate figure for maritime training (the House had allowed \$2,795,000; the Senate granted \$3,990,000).

## Second Effort

The conference committee went back to work on the bill and made a second report July 2. It made no change in the provision concerning public housing units. Language was inserted directing the agencies to make personnel reductions using the principles of the Jensen amendment. An additional \$42,475,000 was granted to the VA for construction of two hospitals and \$331,900 more was added for maritime training, bringing funds for this purpose up to the Senate allowance. The bill then totaled \$6,272,836,303.

The House took up the second report July 2 and O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) offered a recommittal motion to insist on the 5,000 housing unit limit. The motion was rejected first on a 51-102 standing vote and then on a 160-194 roll call.

The conference report was then agreed to by voice and the controversial amendments were settled. The main one concerned persons belonging to subversive organizations occupying public housing. The House agreed that the provisions banning occupancy by such persons should be enforced by local housing authorities.

## Senate Agrees

The Senate agreed to the report by voice vote the same day.

President Truman approved the bill July 5. But he signed it "reluctantly," he said, because of the rider concerning annual leave of federal employees. Mr. Truman accused Congress of using the federal civil services "as a political whipping boy" and hoped the lawmakers "will soon take corrective action to strike this unwise and unjust provision from the law."

The measure became Public Law 455.

## Interior

## HR 7176—P.L. 470

Congress completed action July 3, 1952, on the Interior Department Appropriations bill (HR 7176) for fiscal 1953. The measure allowed \$541,729,845 for the year ending June 30, 1953.

President Truman signed the bill July 9 making it Public Law 470. The sum, although \$30 million more than had been appropriated for the department in the previous year, was over \$84 million less than the Administration request of \$626,001,800.

The House Committee approved the bill after recommending cutting the budget estimate by 21 per cent. The House slashed an additional \$6 million and sent the bill to the Senate March 27. The Senate Committee recommended restoring over half of the House cuts. The Senate amended the bill further, sustained all its Committee's recommendations and added almost \$7 million more before passing the bill June 25. (For voting, see pages 130-136.)

A Conference Committee succeeded in resolving the differences between the two chambers. Both the Senate and the House agreed to the conference report July 3 and sent the bill to the President.

An outstanding feature of the legislation was the provision of nearly \$15 million for the initial cost of 10 new projects in the reclamation program.

## Provisions

## Distribution of the Appropriation:

Enforcement of Connally Hot Oil Act	\$ 187,000
Production Control for Conservation	
Southeastern Power Administration	1,719,500
Southwestern Power Administration	5,600,000
Commission of Fine Arts	21,200
Bonneville Power Administration	73,123,400
Bureau of Land Management	13,750,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	87,080,407
Bureau of Reclamation	206,147,991
Geological Survey	25,362,685
Bureau of Mines	27,615,000
National Park Service	32,907,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	12,965,175
Office of Territories	49,319,487
Administration, Dept. of Interior	2,525,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	1,756,000
Emergency flood and storm repairs	1,350,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$541,729,845</b>

## HOUSE

## Committee Report

After hearings, the House Appropriations Committee reported the bill March 21. The Committee recommended an appropriation of \$492,434,763 — \$133,567,037 less than the government requested. Percentage-wise this was a 21 per cent

cut below the fiscal 1953 request and seven per cent below the appropriation for fiscal 1952.

According to the report, the cut reflected "the Committee's determination to hold to a minimum program during the present critical period in which the conservation of dollars is so important."

The Committee cut the amount permitted for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by \$48,148,574, the Bureau of Reclamation \$43,364,600, and the Office of Territories \$30,470,963.

The 1953 program for the Bureau of Indian Affairs presented to the Committee called for expanded activity for which it sought \$122,350,000 — more than \$50 million above the 1952 appropriation. The program was represented as having for its ultimate objective the complete integration of the Indian population so that a separate program of aid and support would no longer be necessary.

## Oppose New Starts

While declaring itself in agreement with this goal, the Committee was not convinced that the program would be completed in the foreseeable future, and further believed that certain of the aspects would retard rather than help to accomplish this objective. The Committee therefore recommended the amount of \$74,201,426 for the year. This included, however, an appropriation of \$150,000 to enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to develop a comprehensive plan for the integration of the Indian population.

The budget estimate of the Bureau of Reclamation was \$224,620,000, but the Committee allowed only \$181,255,400. The policy of starting no new projects was adhered to and no funds were allowed for this purpose in the recommendations made to the House. The Committee stated that the funds provided would permit the orderly continuation of construction programs the essential features of which had been previously approved by Congress. Some expansion of existing power development was provided for by the extension of transmission facilities. The continuation of work on some extensions to irrigation features already under way was also approved.

The budget called for \$72,965,000 for the Office of Territories. The Committee recommended cutting this down to \$42,494,037 and noted that this sum was an increase of \$2 million over the 1952 appropriation. The Committee's recommendation slashed \$13 million from the sum budgeted for construction of 25 public works in Alaska and \$12 million from the amount for rehabilitation and fur-

## APPROPRIATIONS

ther construction of the Alaska railroad. The Committee recommended an appropriation of \$4,876,500 for the operation of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, compared with budget estimates of \$10,173,904. The report mentioned the absence of organic legislation for administration of the islands and stated that the Committee was entirely without guideposts in evaluating the programs for which the funds were being requested. In view of the responsibilities of the U. S. in the management and defense of these islands, the Committee recommended an appropriation of approximately the same amount available for the previous year.

In addition to these revisions the Committee also cut almost \$5.5 million from the Southeastern Power Administration, leaving only \$959,000 and recommended \$3,763,000 less than the amount requested for the Bonneville Power Administration.

### Floor Action

The House began two days of debate on the bill (HR 7176) March 26. It sustained all the cuts recommended by its committee and with the acceptance of eight floor amendments lopped off \$6,186,510 more, leaving a total of \$486,248,253. The bill was passed March 27 by voice vote.

The House March 26 debated at length a proposed cut for the Bonneville Power Administration.

It agreed to a reduction proposed by James C. Davis (D Ga.) trimming Bureau of Land Management land and resources management funds from \$10,750,000, to \$9,722,605.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) proposed a \$10 million cut in Bonneville Power Administration construction funds but the House rejected it. Cotton told the House he had "gone as far as I can along the road of furnishing cheap power to attract industries to other sections of the country and away from my section ...". Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) reminded Members that money invested in two dams in the northwest section, scheduled to operate shortly, would be wasted if funds for transmission lines were not available to take the power from the dams.

In debate March 27 a separate vote was requested on one amendment which the House had accepted tentatively in the Committee of the Whole. The earlier action was upheld on a roll-call vote of 192-164. (For voting, see page 130.) The amendment, offered by Walter Rogers (D Tex.) reduced from \$18,816,000 to \$18 million the funds for conservation and development of mineral resources of the Bureau of Mines.

The personnel-restricting amendment of Rep. Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) was tagged onto the bill. This would prohibit the agencies, with certain exceptions, from filling more than 25 per cent of their vacancies until a 10 per cent reduction is reached.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce by \$1,027,395 management fund of Bureau of Land Management. Standing vote, 92-83; teller 101-92.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) — Delete \$150,000 for planning, Bureau of Indian Affairs. Voice.

John P. Saylor (R Pa.) — Prohibit funds for field study or survey for southwest Contra-Costa Water Division System from funds of Bureau of Reclamation. Standing, 84-29.

W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) — Reduce by \$500,000 general administrative funds, Bureau of Reclamation. Voice.

William M. Colmer (D Miss.) — Reduce by \$3,692,315 survey, investigation and research fund of Geological Survey. Voice.

Walter Rogers (D Tex.) — Reduce by \$816,800 conservation fund, Bureau of Mines. Teller, 97-85; roll call, 192-164.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Bar funds for unauthorized publicity purposes. Standing, 97-76.

Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit agencies from filling more than 25 per cent of vacancies until a 10 per cent reduction from personnel totals contemplated under measure was reached but exempt employees in positions required to be filled by law; those engaged in health, safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, activities in field, exclusive of administrative personnel; seasonal workers; employees of Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey; and those in grade CPC 1, 2 and 3. Standing, 118-83.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) — Reduce by \$10 million construction funds for Bonneville Power Administration. Standing, 96-91; teller, 103-105.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) — Delete language authorizing construction and acquisition of transmission lines, substations, etc., by Southeastern Power Administration and reduce by \$869,500 funds to be used for administrative expenses in carrying out sections of flood control acts. Standing, 81-99; teller, 92-108.

Toby Morris (D Okla.) — Increase by \$7,940,400 funds for health, education, and welfare service of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Reduce health, education and welfare service fund of BIA by \$9,266,019. Teller, 108-114.

Tom Steed (D Okla.) — Increase by \$879,500 resources management fund of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Voice.

E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) — Reduce by \$1,056,000 management and protection funds of National Park Service. Standing, 62-76.

William K. Van Pelt (R Wis.) — Reduce by \$404,000 maintenance and rehabilitation of facilities fund of National Park Service. Standing, 67-91.

Gathings — Reduce by \$2,770,000 construction funds of National Park Service. Teller, 91-95.

Saylor — Amend Jensen amendment on personnel to exempt maintenance employees of National Park Service. Voice.

## SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 23 recommended restoring over half of the cuts made by the House. The Committee called for \$560,582,364 — \$74,334,111 more than provided in the House Bill.

The Committee restored \$2 million to the Bureau of Reclamation for general investigations because of the increased pressure for new lands for food production. The report declared that "proper and complete investigations of projects are essential in order to bring to the Congress the most accurate and factual data with respect to the development of future works."

The major action with regard to the Bureau of Reclamation was the suggested increase over the House bill of \$30,051,131 for construction and rehabilitation including \$19,299,000 for the Middle Rio Grande project, the Jamestown Dam, completion of the Coachella division of the All-American Canal, and initiation of construction on 10 other projects. The ten projects included Central Valley and Solano in California, the Minidoka project in Idaho, the Savage Rapids Dam in Oregon, the Weber Basin in Utah, the Yakima project, Kennewick division, in Washington, and four divisions of the Missouri River Basin project.

## APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate Committee added \$650,000 to the House appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs health, education and welfare fund, and allowed \$24,812,000 for construction by the Bureau. This was \$19,502,000 more than the House allowance, but over \$11 million under the budget estimate.

The Senate Committee recommended that the Office of Territories be given a sum of \$49,319,487 — about \$6.8 million more than the House had allowed. The Committee recommended allowing funds for projects for which elections had been held approving local participation and for which plans had been completed or were in the final stages of development. The Senate Committee, while agreeing with the House that there was an immediate need for organic legislation for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, suggested a \$617,250 increase in the appropriation for this purpose over the House fund. This amount, the report said, would allow the Department to continue its program at the same level as was authorized for 1952.

The Committee approved an additional request for a \$1,350,000 fund to finance costs involved in the repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or reconstruction of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Department of Interior, damaged by floods or storms during the spring months of 1952.

### Floor Action

After agreeing to amendments adding almost \$7 million to its Appropriations Committee's recommendations, the Senate June 25, by voice vote passed the Interior Department Appropriations bill, calling for an appropriation of \$567,328,164.

All attempts to reduce the funds were defeated.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) sponsored two amendments adding funds to the measure. One, agreed to on a 49-29 roll-call vote, increased construction funds for the Bureau of Indian Affairs by \$6.5 million. (For voting, see page 000.) The Majority Leader said the money would be used for schools on the Navajo Reservation, increased irrigation facilities on the Papago Reservation and for roads on both reservations.

His other amendment added \$200,000 to the resources management fund of the Indian Bureau. This, he explained, would be used for range water development of the Papago Reservation in southern Arizona. The Senate agreed to the increase by voice.

The third increase in funds, agreed to by voice and sponsored by Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), added \$45,800 to construction funds of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Mundt said the money would be used to repair a dike at Lake Andes, S.D.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) offered three amendments to cut the total amount but the Senate turned them down. One, rejected on a 17-60 roll call, would have slashed \$31 million from the construction funds for the Bureau of Reclamation. Another, rejected by voice, would have trimmed these funds by \$15 million. Douglas voiced objection to funds in the bill tagged for 10 new projects and to the acceleration of projects already under construction.

Douglas also offered an amendment to bar funds for reclamation projects unless the revenue from such projects was returned to the Treasury. He said that the taxpayers never got their money back because of the practice of using such revenues for other projects. The amendment was ruled out of order and the Senate then rejected by voice vote Douglas' motion to suspend the rules and consider the proposal.

Included in the measure was \$73,123,400 for the Bonneville Power Administration, \$101,653,666 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and \$213,306,531 for the Bureau of Reclamation.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) — Increase by \$200,000 resources management fund of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Standing vote.

McFarland — Increase by \$6.5 million construction funds for Bureau of Indian Affairs. Roll call, 49-29.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) — Increase by \$45,800 construction funds for Fish and Wildlife Service. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by \$8 million funds for health, welfare services and education of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Standing vote.

Douglas — Reduce by \$31 million construction funds for Bureau of Reclamation. Roll call, 17-60.

Douglas — Reduce by \$15 million construction funds for Bureau of Reclamation. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$6,920,000 construction funds for National Park Service. Roll call, 26-47.

## CONFERENCE

Senate - House conferees July 3 agreed on a compromise sum of \$541,729,845. This was 13.5 per cent below the Administration's request.

The conference report recommended \$959,000 for the Southeastern Power Administration, the amount in the House bill. Of this \$844,500 was for the Clark Hill - Greenwood 115 kilovolt transmission line. No part of the fund was to be available for the construction of transmission lines and related facilities in the Southeastern power area until a contract had been made or power companies had refused to execute a contract and the Secretary of the Interior had so informed Congress.

The Bonneville Power Administration received \$66,523,400 for construction.

For management of lands and resources, the Bureau of Land Management was authorized \$11 million.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was given \$51,801,000 for health, education and welfare services for Indians. This was to be administered either directly or in cooperation with the States and other organizations.

The Bureau of Reclamation was allowed \$4 million for general investigations and \$177,797,991 for construction and rehabilitation. This included \$14,950,000 for the ten new starts. The report pointed out that 89 per cent of the total cost of these projects was repayable. Funds for the Solano County project in California were permitted with the understanding that they were not to be used to initiate construction until there was a determination as to whether or not the project was to be constructed as a unit of the Central Valley project.

### Bigger Park Program

The conferees upheld the Senate's belief in the need for an expanded program for the National Park Service and allowed \$32,907,000 or \$2 million more than had been requested. This group was the only one in the Department of the Interior to receive more than the budget called for.

The Office of Territories was given \$49,319,487 as proposed by the Senate.

The Conference report dropped the Senate proposal to limit the amount available for personnel services to 90 per cent of the amount requested in the budget estimates. Instead, it reinserted the Jensen amendment as proposed by the House, with two recommended changes: That two additional

## APPROPRIATIONS

categories of personnel be exempted from the provisions of the amendment; and that the maximum for reductions required be 10 per cent of the total number of employees provided for in the budget estimates rather than 10 per cent of the employees provided for in the act. This provision was not to be applied to personnel engaged in health and safety, law enforcement, soil and moisture, field activities, and seasonal and casual work or to employees of the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, those in grades CPC, 1, 2 and 3, employees paid wholly from trust funds, or to salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary.

The Senate-approved \$1,350,000 for emergency flood and storm repairs was included in the conference report.

The House adopted the conference report by voice vote July 3, but only after rejecting a recommittal motion. H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) made the motion to instruct the House conferees to reinsert Senate provisions providing for construction of the western Minnesota transmission line for \$2,913,600. It was defeated 49-299 on a roll-call vote.

The House agreed, on a 345-2 roll call, to a motion to concur in the Senate amendment concerning funds for the Administration of the Territories.

The Senate agreed to the conference report by voice vote July 3.

President Truman signed the Interior Appropriation July 9. It became Public Law 470.

## Labor—FSA

### HR 7151—P.L. 452

Funds in the appropriation bill (HR 7151) to provide money for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency during fiscal 1953 were cut rather heavily in the House but later restored by the Senate. As it became law, the measure carried more than either the House or Senate had granted.

While most agencies in the bill suffered from the cuts, funds for grants to states received the largest slashes. These included grants for school construction, hospital construction and public assistance. The reductions, made in the House, were not changed in the Senate.

When President Truman signed the bill July 5, 1952, it was \$150,939,811 below his original request. The House March 25 granted \$1,783,242,968; the Senate April 29 approved \$1,786,579,800. Both agreed July 2 to \$1,787,471,050.

## Provisions

The bill provided \$1,787,471,050 for the agencies and divided it as follows:

Labor Department	\$ 211,008,539
Federal Security Agency	1,562,885,011
National Labor Relations Board	9,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,130,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,447,500

Various agencies were covered within the Labor Department and Federal Security Agency. Distribution of funds for the Labor Department was:

Office of the Secretary	4,650,300
Bureau of Apprenticeship	2,700,000
Bureau of Employment Security	189,543,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation	2,221,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics	5,495,000
Women's Bureau	360,000
Wage and Hour Division	7,639,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,008,539</b>

Funds for the Federal Security Agency were apportioned as follows:

American Printing House for the Blind	115,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	503,000
Food and Drug Administration	5,600,000
Freedmen's Hospital	2,960,750
Howard University	4,047,000
Office of Education	199,053,261
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	22,950,000
Public Health Service	283,452,000
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	8,781,500
Social Security Administration	1,032,135,000
Office of Administrator	3,387,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,562,885,011</b>

## HOUSE

After considering requests totaling \$1,983,410,861, the House Appropriations Committee cut them by about 10 per cent and recommended funds totaling \$1,786,086,161.

For the Labor Department, which asked \$228,096,100, the Committee recommended \$211,664,400. Most of the \$12,120,000 reduction was made in funds for grants to states for unemployment compensation and employment administration.

Of the \$1,740,758,261 requested by the FSA, the Committee approved \$1,560,244,261. Most of these cuts also were made in funds for grants to states. Among them were grants for school and hospital construction and public assistance.

### Further Cuts in House

Before passing the measure by voice vote March 25, the House upheld the cuts urged by its Committee and agreed to amendments which further reduced the total.

Largest floor cut came when the House agreed to an amendment by O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) to reduce the salaries and expense fund of the National Labor Relations Board by \$1,282,332. Fisher said the Wage Stabilization Board had taken over part of the

NLRB work and that the NLRB workload would be reduced by a recent act of Congress which eliminated elections on union shop agreements. (CQ Almanac, 1951, Vol. VII, p. 268.)

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) won approval for his personnel-cutting amendment. This was to prohibit most of the agencies from filling more than 25 per cent of their vacancies until a 15 per cent personnel reduction below budget estimates was reached. It also provided that the restriction would cease to operate when the 15 per cent cut was reached but would become effective again when the number employed exceeded 85 per cent of the total authorized.

As it was sent to the Senate, the House bill carried \$1,783,242,968 and was divided as follows:

Labor Department	210,903,539
FSA	1,559,444,261
National Labor Relations Board	8,317,668
National Mediation Board	1,130,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,447,500

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Reduce by \$760,861 funds for Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department. Standing vote, 76-37.

Tom Pickett (D Tex.) — Delete \$800,000 for grants for water - pollution control under Public Health Service, FSA. Voice.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) — Reduce by \$1,282,332 the salaries and expense fund of the National Labor Relations Board. Standing, 88-29.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Prohibit agencies in bill from filling more than 25 per cent of vacancies from outside sources until a personnel reduction of 15 per cent below estimates was reached; provide that when reduction was effected amendment would become inoperative until total number of employees exceeded 85 per cent of total authorized; and exempt from amendment positions filled by Presidential appointment with Senate consent, employees engaged in law enforcement of Food and Drug Administration, employees in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Freedmen's Hospital, educational institutions, D. C. Vocational Rehabilitation Service, Public Health Service, and employees in grades CPC 1, 2, and 3. Standing, 91-57.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Alfred D. Sieminski (D N. J.) — Increase by \$179,000 salaries and expenses fund of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Voice vote.



# SENATE

After adding slight increases to the House amounts, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill April 24 and recommended \$1,786,044,800. Of this amount, the Labor Department was to receive \$211,113,539 and the FSA \$1,561,353,761.

The group urged a modification of the Jensen personnel amendment by recommending that it cease to apply when a 10 — instead of 15 per cent — personnel reduction had been reached. It also added to the exemptions employees in the Children's Bureau and those paid wholly from trust funds or receipts.

After brief debate, the Senate April 29 passed the bill by voice vote. But first it added \$535,000 to the total of the measure.

One amendment, sponsored by John C. Stennis (D Miss.), increased by \$445,000 funds for the promotion and development of vocational education. Stennis explained that the additional funds would permit extension of the vocational education program for which the federal government grants financial assistance to the states. The states also contribute.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), opposing the increase, said he was against federal aid to education and believed it should be handled by the states. "I do not want to see a time come," he said, "When teachers in the schools will have to come to Washington to lobby for funds."

An amendment by Ferguson to reduce by 10 per cent below estimates funds for personal services was accepted by the Senate. Another Ferguson amendment was accepted which would have reduced by 10 per cent funds for travel, overtime pay and transportation of anything other than mail. Funds for publicity and information specialists were cut 25 per cent below requests when the Senate accepted an amendment by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.).

The Senate version provided \$1,786,579,800 distributed as follows:

Labor Department	\$211,113,539
Federal Security Agency	1,561,888,761
National Labor Relations Board	\$9,000,000
National Mediation Board	1,130,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	3,447,500

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Limit to 90 per cent of budget estimates funds for payment of personal services, but exempt from this limitation employees in hos-

pitals, clinics, dispensaries or quarantine stations; Food and Drug Administration; educational institutions; National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, mental health activities, National Heart and dental health activities; National Mediation Board and those employees paid wholly from trust funds. Voice vote.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) — increase by \$445,000 funds for promotion and development of vocational education, Office of Education, FSA. Voice.

Ferguson, Bridges, Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Limit to 90 per cent of budget estimates payment for travel of personnel, for personal services of personnel above basic rates (overtime), or for transportation of things other than mail, but exempt from this amendment those employees exempted in amendment on limitation of personal services (above). Voice.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) — Authorize Secretary of Labor to place position of Office of Budget and Management Director in grade G-17 as long as position is held by present incumbent and authorize Administrator of FSA to place position of Budget and Finance Director in grade G-17 as long as position is held by present incumbent. Voice.

J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.) — Provide \$90,000 for construction of buildings by the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, providing D. C. Commissioners enter into contract with CID for education for all resident deaf children of D. C. Voice.

Byrd — Bar payment of funds over 75 per cent of budget estimates for publicity or information specialists. Voice.

## AMENDMENT REJECTED

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Increase by \$786,861 funds for Wage and Hour Division, Labor Department. Voice vote.

# CONFERENCE

When conferees settled differences between House and Senate figures, the final amount was slightly higher than either chamber had granted. As reported from conference, the bill totaled \$1,787,471,050 for all the agencies.

The conference group also agreed to the Senate modification of the Jensen amendment which called for a 10 per cent rather than 15 per cent cut in personnel. The Byrd proposal limiting funds for information specialists was retained in the bill. The two Ferguson amendments — cutting by 10 per cent funds for personal services, overtime pay,

travel, and transportation of things other than mail — did not appear in the final version.

The House agreed to the compromise version July 2 and the Senate agreed the same day. Action in both chambers was by voice vote.

The bill, signed by the President July 5, became Public Law 452.

# Legislative

## HR 7313—P.L. 471

Congress sent the Legislative Branch Appropriation bill (HR 7313) for fiscal 1953 to the White House July 5, 1952. It totaled \$76,874,251 with about half of this amount tagged to operate Congress. (For roll-call voting, see page 137.)

While the funds in the bill did not produce much of a stir in either chamber, a House-sponsored provision designed to afford tax relief for Members of Congress caused some controversy in the Senate.

The House provision granting a blanket tax deduction to Congressmen for their living expenses incurred while attending sessions of Congress was deleted by the Senate. Opponents of the measure, led by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.), held that it would be better to raise the salaries of Congressmen to cover expenses rather than provide special tax relief.

Conferees restored the provision in the final bill but set a ceiling of \$3,000 on the amount that could be deducted. The House and Senate agreed to this compromise.

Last year, before Congress passed the Revenue Act of 1951, it agreed to an amendment which eliminated the tax-free provision on the expense allowances of the President, Vice President, Speaker of the House and Members of Congress. The measure, aimed at tightening up Congressmen's taxes, took effect Jan. 3, 1953. (CQ Almanac, 1951, Vol. VII, p. 412.)

## Provisions

The appropriation distributed as follows:

Senate	\$ 13,406,396
House	24,066,513
Government Printing Office	21,817,120
Library of Congress	9,440,987
Architect of the Capitol	7,598,175
Legislative Counsel	233,000
Botanic Garden	218,500
Capitol Police	36,340
Education of Pages	33,220
Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures	20,000
Statement of Appropriations (Reference Data)	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76,874,251</b>

## APPROPRIATIONS

### HOUSE

The Appropriations Committee reported the bill March 31 and recommended \$62,390,280. The group trimmed about \$9.6 million from requests and most of the cut — about \$6.3 million — was made in funds requested by the Government Printing Office.

The House group did not include funds for the Senate. As a courtesy, the House always permits the Senate to set its own allowance.

The House passed the bill by voice vote May 15. Little change was made in the total but two amendments affecting all Members of Congress were added.

One amendment provided that living expenses of Members incurred while attending sessions of Congress could be deducted for income tax purposes. Sponsored by John W. McCormack (D Mass.), the amendment was agreed to by voice vote. After the House accepted the proposal, McCormack explained that it was designed to remove a "discrimination against Members of Congress by the Internal Revenue Bureau." He said his amendment would grant Senators and Representatives the same treatment accorded businessmen who are permitted to deduct such business expenses.

The other amendment, sponsored by Olin E. Teague (D Tex.), provided that if Members of Congress were unable to obtain free office space in post offices or other federal buildings in their home districts, they could receive up to \$900 a year for such purposes. The amendment was agreed to first by voice vote in Committee of the Whole and later by a 133-78 standing vote.

The only funds change made on the floor was an addition of \$1,500 for the Office of Sergeant at Arms. It was agreed to by voice.

The House bill totaled \$62,391,780 when it was sent to the Senate.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John W. McCormack (D Mass.) — Provide that certain business expenses of Members incurred in D. C. may be deductible for income tax purposes. Voice vote.

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) — Provide that if free office space in home district was not available each Member could receive up to \$900 a year for such purposes. Voice; standing vote, 133-78.

Walt Horan (R Wash.) — Increase by \$1,500 funds for Office of Sergeant at Arms. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

George Meader (R Mich.) — Increase salaries and expenses for special and select committees by \$700,000. Standing vote, 13-30.

Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) — Reduce by \$300 stationery allowance for each Member. Voice.

Bennett — Reduce by \$62,000 maintenance fund for House Office buildings. Voice.

Bennett — Reduce by \$500,000 funds for improvements of Capitol Power Plant. Voice.

Bennett — Limit to two sets the number of bound Congressional Records for each Member. Standing, 20-33.

Bennett — Limit to 50 copies number of Daily Congressional Records for each Member. Voice.

### SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee added \$14,494,868 to the bill bringing the total to \$76,886,648. Most of the increase was appropriated to run the Senate. For this purpose the group allowed \$13,406,396.

The Committee placed a limit of \$2,400 on the amount Congressmen could deduct for living expenses in any one year. It approved a provision, similar to that of the House, providing that if Senators were unable to obtain free office space in post offices or federal buildings, they would receive \$900 a year to pay for space in their states.

The biggest change in the bill occurred on the floor when the Senate agreed on a 67-2 roll-call vote to an amendment by John J. Williams (R Del.) to eliminate the whole section providing a tax exemption to Congressmen for their living expenses in Washington. The amendment also provided that loans made to political parties or committees could not be deducted for income tax purposes as bad debts. (For voting, see page 137.)

Williams told the Senate that salaries should be set at a level to cover necessary expenses of Congressmen. "Special tax privileges for any government official," he said, "are not a part of our American principles."

By a roll call of 47-25 the Senate agreed that the Williams amendment was germane after Allen J. Ellender (D La.) raised a point of order against it.

Before accepting the Williams amendment, the Senate rejected two others designed to amend it.

One, offered by Russell B. Long (D La.), would have created a Commission

on Congressional Salaries to determine the salaries of Congressmen. This was rejected, 32-38. The other amendment, proposed by A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), would have provided for a tax deduction of \$2,400 a year for duplicated living quarters required by Congressional service. The Senate turned this down on a standing vote.

The Senate determined on a 43-26 roll call that the Long amendment was in order after Williams raised a point of order against it.

Senators agreed by voice to make one addition in the total of the measure. This provided for the position of laboratory technician in the Joint Recording Facility at a basic salary of \$3,300. As passed by the Senate, the bill carried \$76,892,461.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Delete section providing tax exemption for Congressmen and bar income tax deductions of contributions to political parties or committees written off as bad debts. Roll-call vote, 67-2.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — provide \$3,300 for position of laboratory technician in Joint Recording Facility. Voice.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) — Increase by \$800 funds for clerical assistance in Vice President's office. Standing vote.

Russell B. Long (D Ga.) — Modified amendments, to amend Williams amendment to create a Commission on Congressional salaries to determine salaries of Members of Congress. Roll call, 32-38.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) — Amend Williams amendment to provide for tax deduction of \$2,400 per year for duplicated living quarters required by Congressional service. Standing.

### CONFERENCE

Conferees settled the controversial tax exemption provisions by allowing Members of Congress to deduct for income tax purposes the first \$3,000 of their living expenses incurred while attending Congress. A two-year limit was set on the provision.

Both Representatives and Senators were allowed \$900 a year for office space if they could not obtain free office in post offices or federal buildings in their home districts.

The measure also contained a provision that loans made for political pur-

## APPROPRIATIONS

poses could not, for income tax purposes, be charged off and deducted as bad debts.

As reported by the conference committee, the bill amounted to \$76,874,251.

The House agreed to the report by voice vote July 5. After agreeing to the tax exemption and bad debts provisions by standing vote, the Senate July 5 adopted the report by voice.

President Truman signed the bill July 9 and it became Public Law 471.

## State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary

HR 7289 — P. L. 495

Congress sent the appropriation bill (HR 7289) financing the State, Justice and Commerce Departments and the Judiciary for fiscal 1953 to the White House just two days before the 1952 session adjourned. The bill granted funds totaling \$1,015,981,710.

The bill reached the President only after a House-Senate Conference Committee agreed to drop a controversial amendment which would have prevented the President from sending an ambassador to the Vatican, or elsewhere, without Senate approval.

The ban was included in the \$1,069,992,859 bill recommended by the House Appropriations Committee March 28. It was also accepted by the House when it passed the funds bill April 4. Before passing the bill, however, the House cut about \$53 million from its Committee's recommendations, proposing to grant the agencies \$1,016,923,731. (For roll-call voting, see pages 132,137.)

The Vatican ban was deleted by the Senate Appropriations Committee but several other restrictions on State Department funds were added. The Senate group recommended for the Departments about \$2 million less than the House approved. After making further decreases, the Senate passed the bill June 26, with a total of \$1,012,547,852.

Conferees July 3 agreed on a compromise of \$1,015,981,710. The House, however, sent it back to conference to insist on a Senate amendment which had been deleted by the conferees. The amendment barred funds for U. S. participation in the International Materials Conference. Conferees agreed to include such a ban but permitted the State Department to send observers to the Conference.

The House agreed to the second compromise July 4 and Senate agreement followed July 5.

### Provisions

The \$1,015,981,710 bill was divided among the Department as follows:

State Department —	\$ 217,701,424
Justice Department —	184,293,000
Commerce Department —	586,588,586
Judiciary —	27,398,700
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$1,015,981,710</b>

Below are the breakdowns for each of the Departments:

<b>State Department</b>	
Salaries and expenses	\$ 76,000,000
International Claims Commission	161,419
Representation Allowances	650,000
Acquisition of Buildings Abroad	6,500,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,100,000
Contributions to International Organizations	30,484,749
Missions to International Organizations	1,321,112
International Contingencies	1,500,000
International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Mexico	12,100,000
American Sections, International Commissions	505,314
International Information and Educational Activities	87,325,000
Payment of Claims, U. S. and Panama	53,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$217,701,424</b>

<b>Justice Department</b>	
Legal Activities and General Administration	\$ 31,270,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation	84,400,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	40,399,000
Federal Prison System	28,224,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$184,293,000</b>

<b>Commerce Department</b>	
Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,141,500
Census Bureau	10,021,935
Civil Aeronautics Administration	141,231,219
Civil Aeronautics Board	3,800,000
Coast and Geodetic Survey	12,535,000
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce	10,507,932
Patent Office	12,000,000
Bureau of Public Roads	359,000,000
National Bureau of Standards	8,101,000
Weather Bureau	27,250,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$586,588,586</b>

<b>Judiciary</b>	
Supreme Court	\$ 1,329,650
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	202,700
Customs Court	467,000
Court of Claims	617,500
Other Courts and Services	24,781,850
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,398,700</b>

Also included in the measure were provisions which:

Barred the State Department from contributing money to any organization promoting one world government or citizenship.

Prohibited the use of funds for actual participation in the International Materials Conference but permitted funds to be used to send observers to the Conference.

Banned the use of Justice Department funds to prosecute the government's case concerning Santa Margarita waters in California.

Prohibited the State Department from assigning foreign service personnel to staffs of U.S. governors.

Limited U.S. contributions to international organizations made after fiscal 1953 to one-third of the organizations total budget.

## HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee pared about \$173 million from budget requests of \$1,242,822,309 and on March 28 recommended a bill totaling \$1,069,992,859 to finance the Departments.

Of this total, the State Department was granted \$266,056,510. Biggest cut was handed to the International Information and Educational Activities agency but its funds for fiscal 1953 were still higher than those it was granted for the previous fiscal year. The agency was sponsor of the Voice of America and other features.

Although the group trimmed the request for acquisition and construction of radio facilities, it said that adequate money was provided to permit further steps toward the completion of a ring of radio broadcasting facilities to assure the Voice of America coverage of critical target areas throughout the world.

The Committee voted to deny the use of funds to maintain a foreign mission prior to Senate confirmation of an appointee to that mission. The amendment was aimed at prohibiting the establishment of a diplomatic mission at Vatican City. On Oct. 20, 1951, President Truman nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark as ambassador to the Vatican and the nomination met with considerable hostility in Congress. On Jan. 13, 1952, Clark withdrew his nomination and no other nomination was sent to the Hill. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 689.)

Under the Committee Recommendation, the Justice Department received \$187,060,000 — almost all of its request. The Commerce Department was granted \$589,569,499. Of the \$117 million cut from Commerce funds, \$93 million of this was chopped from the Bureau of Public Roads.

The group recommended \$27,306,850 for the Judiciary.

### Floor Action

About \$53 million more was slashed from the total before the House passed the bill April 4. Passage was on a 200-55 roll-call vote after a motion to recommit, offered by Clarence Brown (R Ohio), was rejected on a standing vote of 48-117. (For voting, see page 132.)

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The legislation was considered under a rule waiving points of order against the bill.

Hardest hit by the House floor cuts—and most frequently criticized — was the State Department. Of the \$53,069,128 cut applied by the House to the whole bill, \$50,068,128 was trimmed from State Department funds.

Funds for the Department's foreign information and education agency were cut by \$24,491,000. This left the International Information and Educational Activities Agency with \$86,575,000 — about half of the agency's request.

Contributions by the State Department to international organizations were also reduced and a limitation that U. S. contributions not exceed one-third of any organization's total cost was accepted by the House.

### Vatican Mission Funds

The House accepted an amendment by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) deleting a whole section from the bill which provided \$20,500,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities by the State Department.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) sponsored an amendment to strike out the section barring funds for maintaining a foreign mission prior to Senate confirmation of an appointee to that mission. His proposal was defeated first on an 84-174 standing vote and then on an 82-159 teller vote. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) offered an amendment to exempt the Vatican from the provision but this was also defeated, by a 2-171 standing vote.

Rooney said the U. S. and the Soviet Union were the only major powers that do not have diplomatic relations with the Vatican and asked "how much longer are we going to be bed - fellows with those atheists in the Kremlin?" Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.) and Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) both urged that the restriction be deleted.

All but one House cut was applied to the State Department. This was an amendment to trim by \$3,001,000 immigration and naturalization funds for the Justice Department. It was first rejected in the Committee of the Whole on a standing vote of 84-104, then accepted on a teller vote of 106-95. A separate vote was later demanded on the amendment and it was accepted on a 162-102 standing vote and then on a 193-136 roll-call vote of the House.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.), who sponsored the money cut, said it would force no personnel reduction but deny funds for hiring about 400 additional persons to patrol the southern border of the U. S. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) opposed the cut saying, "I am convinced that you can never stabilize the labor situation in that area and never develop a decent legal program for the importation of agricultural labor unless we can patrol the border successfully and can stop this great influx (of Mexican workers)..."

### Bar Pay For "No Work"

The personnel reduction amendment of Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) was attached to the bill. It was accepted in the Committee of the Whole by a 152-89 standing vote and later by a 208-114 roll-call vote. It would prohibit the agencies covered in the measure, with certain exceptions, from filling more than 25 per cent of their vacancies from outside sources until a 10 per cent reduction in personnel has been reached.

On a 124-84 standing vote, the House accepted an amendment sponsored by Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), barring Justice Department funds for compensation of any employee who does not work or any supervising officer who directs that an employee shall do no work. Curtis said it is "a practice, with the approval of the Attorney General, that if a certain prosecutor attempts to prosecute certain offenders of the law, he is taken away from that work and no work is assigned to him."

An amendment, by Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.) prohibiting the Justice Department from using its funds to sue any state or more than 2,500 defendants at one time was accepted on a 117-66 standing vote.

Yorty said the Justice Department should obtain a state's permission or approval from Congress if it wants to sue a state.

As it was sent to the Senate the measure carried \$1,016,923,731 for the agencies for fiscal 1953:

State Department	\$215,968,382
Justice Department	\$184,059,000
Commerce Department	\$589,569,499
Judiciary	\$27,306,850

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) — Reduce by \$2,488,581 salaries and expense fund of State Department. Standing vote, 86-28; teller, 114-48.

Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio) — Reduce by \$25,000 representation allowances for State Department. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.)—Reduce by \$2,563,547 U. S. contributions to international organizations by State Department and provide that U.S. contributions not exceed one - third of total cost of organization, but exempt from limitation funds for inter - American organizations. Standing, 103-56 and teller, 120-66 in Committee of the Whole; then standing, 154 - 99 in the House proper.

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.)—Reduce by \$24,491,000 international information and educational activities fund for State Department. Teller, 160-109; standing, 167-98.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Delete section providing \$20,500,000 for acquisition and construction of radio facilities for State Department. Standing, 106-96; standing, 141-119.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.)—Reduce by \$3,001,000 immigration and naturalization funds for Justice Department. Standing, 84-104; teller, 106-95; standing, 162-102; roll call, 193-136.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.)—Bar use of Justice Department funds for compensation of any supervisory employee who prevents employees from performing work or any employee who is prevented from working. Standing, 124-84.

Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.)—Bar use of Justice Department funds for preparation or prosecution of any suit by U.S. against a state or more than 2,500 defendants. Standing, 117-66.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa)—Prohibit agencies from filling more than 25 per cent of vacancies from outside sources until a 10 per cent personnel reduction is reached but exempt from this limitation offices required to be filled by law, employees of Department of Justice except general administration personnel, operational employees of Coast and Geodetic Survey and employees in FBI, National Bureau of Standards, Judiciary Branch, in grades CPC 1, 2 and 3, and those of Civil Aeronautics Administration and Civil Aeronautics Board. Standing, 152 - 89; roll call 208-114.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Delete section providing funds for acquisition of buildings abroad for State Department. Standing, 38-69.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) — Delete section barring use of State Department funds for maintaining foreign missions prior to Senate confirmation of appointee to mission. Standing, 84-174; teller, 82-159.



## APPROPRIATIONS

Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) — Exempt the Vatican from provision barring use of State Department funds for maintaining foreign missions. Standing, 2-171.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$100,000 section limiting funds for Justice Department for general administration, legal activities, U.S. attorneys and marshals without regard to Classification Act of 1949. Voice.

Toby Morris (D Okla.) — Provide \$1,500,000 to Weather Bureau in Commerce Department for study of atmospheric disturbances. Voice.

Gross — Delete section providing \$2 million for international contingencies for State Department. First accepted in Committee of the Whole, standing, 79-66; teller, 92-72. Then rejected, by House, standing, 122-131.

## SENATE

After eliminating the prohibition against the appointment of a diplomatic representative to the Vatican or elsewhere without Senate confirmation, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill June 24.

The group recommended \$1,015,016,735 — about \$2 million less than the House.

The State Department was granted \$214,338,730. Although the group restored some of the funds cut from contributions to international organizations, this was more than offset by the deep cut in funds requested for acquisition of buildings abroad. No change was made in the amount allowed for the International Information and Educational Activities Agency.

The House-approved restriction on contributions to the United Nations and its organizations was modified by the Committee. Instead of limiting any such contribution to one-third of an organization's total budget, the revised provision applied the restriction to future commitments only. Another Committee amendment would bar the use of funds to any international organization that directly or indirectly promoted "one world government or world citizenship." The provision was aimed at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), Chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee which handled the bill, said UNESCO was circulating pamphlets "slanted at or promoting one world government or world citizenship."

A ban on use of State Department funds for participation in the International Materials Conference also was

called for by the group. The IMC allocated scarce defense materials among free countries of the world.

Another amendment written in the bill prohibited payment of salaries or expenses of anyone assigned to or serving in any office of any of the states. This was aimed at prohibiting the Department from sending Foreign Service officers to staffs of state governors.

For the Justice Department, the group recommended \$184,523,000; \$588,606,305 was for the Commerce Department, and \$27,548,700 was for the Judiciary.

The Jensen amendment reducing personnel was deleted and replaced with one cutting by 10 per cent below budget estimates funds for personal services, overtime pay and transportation of things other than mail. Money for information specialists was cut 25 per cent.

## Floor Action

Slight decreases were approved by the Senate before it passed the measure by voice vote June 26. The Senate bill totaled \$1,012,547,852 and all of the floor cuts were applied to the State Department.

Contending the foreign service office of the State Department is "cluttered up" with too many employees, Francis Case (R S.D.) proposed to delete a section which exempted the office from the 10 per cent personnel reduction and reduce by \$4,455,399 the salaries fund of the State Department. It was agreed to on a 46-36 roll-call vote.

The Senate Committee's recommendation to delete the ban on foreign missions also was accepted.

The Senate agreed to an amendment by H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) to increase by almost \$2 million the funds for the International Informational and Education Activities Agency. His proposal also earmarked about \$8 million for the exchange of students program.

Rejected were two attempts to increase funds for the Justice Department for immigration control along the Mexican border. One, sponsored by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), would have added \$2 million but was turned back on a 17-62 roll-call vote. The other, proposed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), provided a \$500,000 increase. This was rejected on an 11-65 roll call. (For voting, see page 137.)

Urging the Senate to allow sufficient funds to continue operation of the airlift, Humphrey called the airlift system "the most effective weapon against illegal entrants."

As passed by the Senate, the bill provided:

State Department	\$211,869,847
Justice Department	\$184,523,000
Commerce Department	\$588,606,305
Judiciary	\$27,548,700

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Delete section exempting personnel of foreign service in State Department from 10 per cent personnel reduction and reduce by \$4,455,399 salaries and expenses fund of State Department. Roll-call vote, 46-36.

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) — Increase by \$1,981,516 funds for educational activities and earmark \$7,967,958 for exchange students program. Voice.

Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) — Increase by \$5,000 funds for American sections, International Commissions, and earmark \$45,000 for International Joint Commission. Voice.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — Bar funds for prosecution of federal government's suit for adjudication of water rights in Santa Margarita River in California. Voice.

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Limit to \$175,000 cafeteria facilities fund for National Bureau of Standards. Voice.

McCarran — Transfer to GSA from Architect of Capitol supervision over certain D.C. court buildings. Voice.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) — Include television among facilities covered in funds for international information agency of State Department. Voice.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Increase by \$2 million funds for Immigration Service of Justice Department. Roll-call vote, 17-62.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Provide \$500,000 for Immigration Service of Justice Department to return Mexican nationals who illegally entered the U.S. Roll call, 11-65.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce by \$150,000 representation allowance fund of State Department. Standing.

Douglas — Bar disbursement of funds to any state submitting program for federal aid to highways in excess of 91 per cent of amount appropriated to that state by Bureau of Public Roads for the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1953. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

Senate-House conferees agreed on an overall total of \$1,015,981,710 and reported the compromise version July 3. (For breakdown, see Provisions.)

They agreed to eliminate the amendment which would have prevented the President from sending an ambassador anywhere prior to Senate confirmation and to exempt the Foreign Service from the personnel reductions. Most of the other Senate bans relating to the State Department were included in the measure. However the one barring funds for U.S. participation in the IMC was deleted.

The House took up the report July 3 and, on a 184-157 roll call, sent it back to the conference committee. The recommittal motion, sponsored by John Taber (R N.Y.), instructed the House conferees to insist on including the Senate amendment barring IMC participation.

Taber said the conference committee, in deleting the Senate amendment on IMC, wiped out the provision "which would protect the people of the United States, the stockpile fund, and all of the (U.S.) business interests... from being broken down." (For Defense Production Act provisions dealing with the IMC, see story starting page 304.)

The Senate-House conferees met a second time, and July 4 reported a compromise bill retaining the ban on use of funds for actual participation in the IMC, but granted the State Department permission to send observers to the Conference.

The House agreed to the conference report by voice vote the same day. Before agreeing, however, it rejected on a 119-181 roll-call vote a motion by John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) to delete an amendment barring funds for prosecution of any suit by the U.S. against a state or more than 2,500 defendants. The amendment, sponsored by Yorty, was originally put in the bill when the House passed it. Yorty explained to House Members July 4 that since the Senate merely reworded his amendment, there was actually no dispute between the two chambers.

Urging defeat of Rooney's motion to delete it, Yorty said it was necessary to prevent the Justice Department from suing about 14,000 farmers along the Santa Margarita River in southern California "where the government is contending it has paramount rights to all of the water in this non-navigable stream by virtue of the fact that it bought some land on that stream."

After the House turned down Rooney's motion, it agreed by voice to concur in the Senate amendment.

The Senate agreed to the compromise version by voice on July 5.

President Truman signed the bill July 10 and it became Public Law 495.

## Treasury-Post Office

HR 6854—P.L. 425

Congress June 26, 1952, completed action on a \$3,437,895,000 appropriation bill (HR 6854) financing the Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal 1953.

The measure was \$77,250,000 short of the amount the President requested. The cuts, made in both the House and Senate, were aimed primarily at the Treasury Department. Unsuccessful attempts were made in both chambers to limit the expenditure of funds in the bill. (For roll-call voting, see pages 130 and 138.)

In the House an amendment by Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R. N.Y.) limiting the spending of funds was ruled out on a point of order. While the Senate agreed to an amendment by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) to limit spending by the Treasury to a certain amount, the restriction was deleted by the conference committee. Supporters of the spending limitations said it was the logical method to use to reduce the deficit and regain Congressional control of the budget.

### Provisions

Funds for the Treasury Department were distributed as follows:

Office of the Secretary	2,585,000
Bureau of Accounts	14,200,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	51,000,000
Office of the Treasurer	21,050,000
Bureau of Customs	41,000,000
Bureau of Internal Revenue	270,007,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,790,000
Secret Service Division	3,888,000
Bureau of the Mint	4,525,000
Coast Guard	232,750,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$644,095,000</b>

Funds for the Post Office were divided:

General administration	22,000,000
Postal Operations	2,150,000,000
Transportation of mails	616,000,000
Claims	5,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,793,800,000</b>

In addition to appropriating funds for these two federal agencies, the bill also carried \$6,255,770,850 in permanent appropriations. These are set by law and are not subject to Congressional review. Most of the money — \$6,150,000,000 — was tagged for interest on the public debt.

Trust funds in the bill, which are charged against revenue, amounted to \$5,999,219,656. Most of this — \$4,437,000,000 — was for the federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.

The bill also provided for a \$1,125,000 increase in the limitation on the administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington. This increase, like permanent appropriations and trust funds, is not a direct appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury.

## HOUSE

The Committee considered requests totaling \$3,515,145,000 and Feb. 29 reported a bill carrying \$3,442,455,000 — a reduction of \$72,690,000.

Biggest Committee cut was handed to the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. Slashing \$35 million from its request, the House group explained the work load for handling the gambling tax is much less than was anticipated and that it would be unwise to appropriate more than the minimum in view of pending reorganization plans.

The next largest reduction—\$2.8 million—was made in funds for administering the public debt. Most other agencies in the Treasury Department also received less than they requested.

In the Post Office Department, the group cut by \$27 million funds for postal operations.

### Cuts Aimed At Treasury

After making slight reductions on the floor, the House passed the bill by voice vote March 3.

All House reductions were aimed at the Treasury: \$40,000 from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$250,000 from the Division of Disbursement, \$1,500,000 from the Bureau of the Public Debt, \$500,000 from the office of the Treasurer and \$1,600,000 from Coast Guard funds.

The amendment to cut \$1.6 million from the operating expenses of the Coast Guard was sponsored by Rep. John Bell Williams (D. Miss.). It was accepted on a standing note of 117-84, then on a teller vote of 118-87. J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), floor manager of the bill, later demanded a separate roll-call vote and the amendment was accepted, 191-129. (For voting, see page 130.)

The biggest cut proposed from the floor—\$5 million from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, already trimmed by the Committee—was rejected on a 88-

## APPROPRIATIONS

126 standing vote. Referring to the House probe of BIR, Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), sponsor of the amendment, said it was "not good judgment" to increase funds for an agency which was in "disrepute in the public mind." Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), a member of the subcommittee investigating the BIR, termed the cut "false economy."

A proposal to limit spending of the money provided in the Treasury-Post Office bill to \$7.06 billion was sponsored by Frederic R. Coudert Jr. (R N.Y.) but was ruled out on point of order. (Coudert had introduced a resolution (H J Res 371) which would limit federal expenditures to estimated federal revenue. He said an amendment to limit spending should be attached to all appropriations bills.)

As it was sent to the Senate, the measure provided \$3,438,565,000 for the two Departments. Of this amount, \$2,793,800,000 was for the Post Office and \$644,765,000 for the Treasury.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John Taber (R N.Y.)—Reduce by \$40,000 funds for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Standing vote, 98-26.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.)—Reduce by \$250,000 funds for salaries and expenses of Division of Disbursement of Treasury Department. Voice.

Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R Mich.)—Reduce by \$1.5 million funds for administering the public debt in the Treasury Department. Standing, 131-51.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.)—Reduce by \$500,000 funds for salaries and expenses of Office of the Treasurer. Standing, 130-51.

J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.)—Insert word in bill for clarification purposes. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.)—Reduce by \$1.6 million funds for operating expenses of Coast Guard. Standing, 117-84; teller, 118-87; and roll call, 191-129.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.)—Reduce by \$5 million funds for salaries and expenses for Bureau of Internal Revenue. Standing vote, 88-126.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)—Reduce by \$1 million funds for acquisition, construction and improvement in the Coast Guard. Voice.

Frederic R. Coudert (R N.Y.)—Apply limitation providing that funds in bill may be used only up to point where total funds, including the addition of carry-over funds, equal \$7.06 billion. Ruled out on point of order.

## SENATE

After concluding hearings on the Bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported it April 22. It recommended increases bringing the total to \$3,442,280,000. The group made no changes in the amounts granted for the Post Office but increased Treasury funds by \$3,715,000 over the House amount. The two largest increases were granted for the operating expenses of the Coast Guard and for funds to administer the public debt.

Despite its Committee's recommendations, however, the Senate in passing the bill April 29 agreed to amendments lopping the appropriation below the amount approved by the House. Senate passage, by voice vote, came after two days of debate. As it went to a Senate-House conference, the bill granted the Post Office \$2,748,800,000 and the Treasury \$645,247,000 — a total of \$3,394,047,000.

Although the final Senate version allowed \$645,247,000 for the Treasury Department, an amendment was agreed to on the floor limiting expenditures by the Treasury in fiscal 1953 to \$644,384,591 of the funds appropriated in the bill. Sponsored by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.), it was accepted on a 46-16 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 138.)

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) called the limitation a "very dangerous" one. Dirksen said in this case the amendment "does nothing more than peg for expenditure the amount actually being appropriated in the bill." He added that a similar amendment on future money bills would result in "substantial saving."

### Refuses Committee Amendments

The Senate trimmed \$1,850,000 from the total April 28 when it refused to accept two Committee recommendations which would have increased certain funds. On a 21-36 roll call it rejected a Committee amendment to increase from \$12,200,000 to \$12,450,000 salaries and expenses fund of the Division of Disbursement in the Treasury. Another Committee amendment increasing from \$194,000,000 to \$195,600,000 funds for operating the Coast Guard also was rejected.

An amendment by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) providing for a 10 per cent reduction in personnel pay was accepted by voice vote April 28. On April 29 another Ferguson amendment calling for other reductions was accepted. This one provided for a reduction of 10 per cent below budget estimates for travel of civilian personnel, for personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates and for transportation of things other than mail. Certain agencies were exempted.

Only one reduction was made in Post Office funds. By voice vote, the Senate accepted a Ferguson amendment to reduce the postal operations fund by \$45 million.

Accepted by the Senate was a Committee amendment providing that no funds in the bill could be used for seizing or operating any plant or other property unless such action was authorized by Congress. A similar amendment was attached by the Senate to the Third Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 6947) after the steel plants seizure. (See page 118.)

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Decrease by \$1,383,000 funds for administering the public debt. Roll-call vote, 53-8.

Ferguson, Bridges — Bar funds for use of personal services above 90 per cent of amounts requested for such purposes but exempt from this amendment the Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service Division, and Coast Guard. Voice.

Ferguson, Bridges — Reduce by \$45 million postal operations fund of Post Office Department. Voice.

Ferguson, Bridges, Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Bar use of funds above 90 per cent of budget estimates for payment of travel of civilian personnel, of personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates and of transportation of things other than mail, but exempt from this amendment the Bureau of Customs, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service Division and Coast Guard. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Limit to \$644,384,591 aggregate expenditures in fiscal 1953 by Treasury Department of funds appropriated in bill. Roll-call, 46-16.

## CONFERENCE REPORT

In addition to settling differences between the House and Senate figures, the conference committee eliminated the Dirksen amendment restricting Treasury expenditures to a certain amount. Also deleted by the conferees were two Ferguson amendments — one providing for a reduction in funds for personnel services, the other providing for a reduction in payment for travel of civilian personnel, of personal services of civilian personnel above basic rates (overtime), and of transportation of things other than mail.

The House agreed to the conference report June 25 and the Senate agreed June 26. Action in both chambers was by voice vote.

The bill, signed by the President June 30, became Public Law 425.

### Third 1952 Supplemental HR 6947—P.L. 375

The Third Supplemental Appropriation bill, cleared by Congress June 5, provided funds for 10 regular federal agencies for fiscal 1952. Running short of funds, the agencies asked Congress for a combined total of \$1,069,542,625 to keep them in operation until July 1, 1952 when they would receive funds for fiscal 1953. Congress, however, pared the requests before sending the funds bill to the White House. (For roll-call voting, see page 138.)

(Action on the First and Second Supplemental Appropriation bills dealing with funds for fiscal 1952 occurred during 1951. See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 159, 162.)

The most controversial issue arising from the legislation was a Senate amendment to withhold funds for carrying out the President's order seizing steel mills.

#### Provisions

As it became law, the measure provided a total of \$971,342,641 for various federal agencies. Part of the funds were granted to cover the costs of the pay raise which Congress voted for federal employees in 1951. (CQ Almanac, 1951, Vol. VII, p. 326.)

Legislative Branch	252,495
Justice Department	17,350,000
Commerce Department	70,201,170
Treasury Department	20,700,000
Post Office Department	171,828,000
Labor Department	3,188,000
Federal Security Agency	4,040,000
Agriculture Department	7,450,000
Interior Department	828,000
Independent Offices	327,309,000
Small Defense Plants Administration	825,000
Claims and Judgments	6,490,662
Increased Pay Costs	340,880,314
<b>Total</b>	<b>971,342,641</b>

A large part of the money — \$285,000,000 — granted for the Independent Offices went to the Veterans Administration for payment of benefits.

Included in the bill were modifications of the Whitten amendment which governs personnel hiring and promotions in federal agencies. Among the changes, which generally eased promotion restrictions, was a provision permitting agencies to grant permanent status to temporary employees if such promotion would not increase above Sept. 1, 1950, levels the number of permanent employees in the agency.

The Whitten amendment, sponsored by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), was first offered in 1950. (CQ Almanac, 1950, Vol. VI, pp. 130, 134, 137.) It was modified last year too. (CQ Almanac, 1951, Vol. VII, p. 160.)

#### HOUSE

The Committee considered budget requests totaling \$1,069,542,625 and reported the bill March 7 after reducing the total to \$970,192,943. Most agencies suffered from the Committee cuts but defense housing funds and defense community facilities and service funds were hardest hit. The group allowed no money at all for the Small Defense Plants Administration. It recommended that the SDPA be liquidated, since, it held, the proposed program of the agency "practically duplicates existing small business activities of other agencies of the government."

Debate on the bill began March 12; passage, by voice vote, came March 13.

Most of the debate on the first day was devoted to the SDPA and the House agreed to restore the Committee cut and thereby grant the full request of \$825,000 for salaries and expenses of the agency. The amendment, offered by John E. Fogarty (D R. I.), was accepted tentatively by voice and later confirmed on a 158-70 standing vote.

#### Chance for "Little Fellow"

A modification of Fogarty's amendment was offered by Norris Cotton (R N.H.) who proposed to reduce the amount to \$300,000. The House rejected this first on a 91-123 standing vote then on a 113-130 teller vote.

Backing Fogarty's proposal, Wright Patman (D Tex.) said the agency "is not giving the little fellow an advantage, it is giving him an equal opportunity." John Taber (R N.Y.) argued that there was no evidence that SDPA accomplished anything and, with George A. Dondero (R Mich.), questioned the

background of Telford Taylor, SDPA Administrator. Objections to what he called "efforts to slander, besmirch and smear" Taylor were voiced by Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.).

Accepting an amendment by O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) the House refused to grant the Immigration and Naturalization Service any of the funds it requested to step up operations controlling the flow of Mexican "wetbacks" into the U. S.

Establishment of a \$10 million revolving fund for the SDPA was denied as the House, on a 127-150 standing vote, refused to accept an amendment by Fogarty.

#### Publicity Curb

Unauthorized publicity or propaganda work by agencies was banned when the House accepted on voice vote an amendment by Rep. George Meader (R Mich.).

Federal agencies were directed to absorb some of the pay raises out of available funds. An amendment by Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.), accepted on a standing vote of 141-58, would require the Post Office Department to absorb one per cent of the cost and all other agencies 10 per cent of the cost. Davis said it meant the agencies must absorb an additional \$12,623,000. Previous Committee cuts in funds for pay raises imposed absorption of some of the cost. Since Davis' amendment was a limitation on the pay funds, it did not alter the total appropriated.

Separate votes were called for on three amendments which had been accepted tentatively in the Committee of the Whole. All were upheld by the whole House.

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill totaled \$968,127,943.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) — Grant Civil Service Commission legislative authority to relieve certain situations arising from interpretations of original Whitten amendment. Voice vote.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) — Reduce by \$1,390,000 funds for salaries and expenses of Immigration and Naturalization Service (Justice Department). Standing, 105-48.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Delete funds of \$1,400,000 for Burke, Va., Airport, for Civil Aeronautics Board (Commerce). Standing, 128-41. Voice.



## APPROPRIATIONS

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$100,000 salaries and expenses fund of Office of the Treasurer. Standing, 100-65; teller, 115-82.

John E. Fogarty (D R. I.) — Grant \$825,000 for salaries and expenses of SDPA. Voice; standing, 158-70.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Ban unauthorized publicity work by agencies. Voice.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Direct Post Office to absorb one per cent and all other agencies to absorb 10 per cent of cost of pay increases. Voice; standing, 141-58.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Provide that of \$9,375,000 fund for Defense Community Facilities and Services, \$543,975 be earmarked for library facilities and services. Standing, 46-68.

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) — Modify Fogarty amendment to reduce SDPA funds to \$300,000. Standing, 91-123; teller, 113-130.

Fogarty — Establish \$10 million revolving fund for SDPA. Standing, 101-106; teller, 115-127.

## SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the bill to the floor April 10 but first recommended trimming \$7,486,105 from the House - approved amount. This left \$960,641,838 for the various agencies covered in the measure.

After five days of debate, the Senate passed the bill April 22 by voice vote. Much of the debate concerned President Truman's order of April 8 which directed the Secretary of Commerce to operate the steel mills. The Senate tacked onto the measure an amendment barring use of funds in the bill for such a purpose which, in effect, expressed the Senate's disapproval of the President's action. However critics of the seizure failed in efforts to clear the way for an amendment barring the use of any other funds for operating the mills. (For story on steel seizure, see page 320.)

The amendment barring use of funds in the supplemental for operation of the steel mills was offered by Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and agreed to by the Senate on a 44-31 roll-call vote. On the vote, 33 Republicans and 11 Democrats voted for the amendment; two Republicans and 29 Democrats against it. (For voting, see chart, page 138.)

### Seizure Called "Usurpation"

Ferguson urged adoption of his amendment to demonstrate "that we are not willing to abdicate our powers and responsibilities." William F. Knowland (R Calif.) called Mr. Truman's action a "usurpation of power." John W. Bricker (R Ohio) termed it "an undermining of the principles of the Republic."

In answer to those who questioned the President's power, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) asked that the question be settled in court. Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) said acceptance of the amendment would "do nothing but contribute to the confusion and add to the dangers of the national health and safety which already have been created by the mishandling and the bungling in this steel controversy."

Afer Knowland finished a speech outlining Adolph Hitler's rise to power in Germany, Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.) called "the comparison of President Truman and Adolph Hitler . . . slanderous . . . unjustifiable." Ferguson asked that Lehman be required to take his seat "because he has reflected on the honesty and integrity" of Knowland. Humphrey offered a motion that the New York Senator be permitted to proceed in order and the Senate agreed on a 71-0 roll call.

In an April 21 letter to Vice President Alben W. Barkley, President Truman denounced the Ferguson amendment and warned that the success or failure of a Communist offensive in Korea "may well depend on whether or not we have kept our steel mills in operation."

### Broader Plan Rebuffed

While Ferguson was successful in gaining acceptance of his amendment which applied to funds carried in the supplemental, he was rebuffed by the Senate when he tried to broaden the scope of the amendment. With Knowland, Styles Bridges (R N. H.) and Homer Capehart (R Ind.), Ferguson offered a second amendment barring the use of funds in any money bill for operation of the steel mills.

When a point of order, raised by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), was sustained, Ferguson moved to suspend the rules to permit consideration of his proposal. But the Senate refused, on a 47-29 roll call. Suspension of rules requires a two-thirds majority of those present. Voting for the motion were 36 Republicans and 11 Democrats; voting against it were 29 Democrats.

During debate on other parts of the bill, the Senate accepted amendments

increasing by \$9 million funds for payment of claims of persons of Japanese ancestry interned in this country during World War II and increased by \$142,000 funds for stepping up the program of transferring back to Mexico farm workers who cross the border illegally.

The Senate rejected an amendment by John O. Pastore (D R. I.) to repeal the Whitten amendment which governs personnel hiring and promotions in federal agencies but accepted one exempting the field service of the Post Office from regulations of the Whitten amendment.

A \$6.5 million revolving fund to finance certain Civil Service Commission investigations was created when an amendment by Olin D. Johnston (D S. C.) was accepted. Under Public Law 298, authority for certain personnel investigations was transferred from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Commission. (For story, see page 240.)

When the Senate sent the measure to conference, it totaled \$976,368,838.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) — Provide \$9 million for Department of Justice for salaries, expenses, and claims of persons of Japanese ancestry. Voice vote.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) — Repeal some limitations on certain expenses of national and state administration and planning of Selective Service System to permit transfer of funds for other purposes. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Modified amendment, to provide \$200,000 for salaries and expenses of Renegotiation Board. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Exempt field service of Post Office Department from the Whitten amendment. Voice.

Hayden — Increase by \$142,000 salaries and expenses fund for Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor. Voice.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) — Provide that various administrative positions under certain Cabinet officers be included in federal pay increase of 1952. Voice.

Hayden — Provide \$10,000 for Folding Documents. Voice.

Hayden — Create position of cameraman in Joint Recording Facilities. Voice.

## APPROPRIATIONS

Hayden — Increase by \$175,000 funds for support of U. S. prisoners, Justice Department. Voice.

Hayden—Increase by \$414,000 salary limit for Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department. Standing.

Ferguson, Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and William F. Knowland (R Calif.)—Bar funds in bill for purpose of enforcing executive order 10340 which directed Secretary of Commerce to operate steel companies. Roll call, 44-31.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)—Establish \$6.5 million revolving fund for financing certain Civil Service Commission investigations authorized under P.L. 298. Voice.

Hayden—Eliminate language limiting expenditure of funds for postal pay raise to 99 per cent of funds in bill and to 90 per cent for other federal agencies. Voice.

Ferguson—Reduce by 10 per cent pay costs in all portions of bill except a section which provides for reductions in certain pay-cost increases. Voice.

Styles Bridges (R N.H.)—Reduce by \$300,000 funds for Office of Territories, Interior Department. Standing.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Ferguson — Reduce by \$15,000 funds for Commission on Renovation of Executive Mansion. Voice vote.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.)—Reduce by \$5,000 the funds for the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion. Standing.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.)—Repeal the Whitten amendment of 1950, as amended in 1951. Voice.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)—Modified amendment, to reduce by \$50 million the funds for the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce, by providing for a 10 per cent reduction in the amounts apportioned to certain states for fiscal 1952. Standing.

## CONFERENCE REPORT

Conferees agreed on \$971,342,641 for the various agencies. They also agreed to include the Senate amendment barring funds in the bill for operation of the steel plants.

The House agreed to the compromise version by voice vote June 5. But first it rejected on a 35-149 standing vote an attempt by O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) to delete funds for the enforcement of the Mexican farm labor immigration laws. Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) named Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas as a U.S. farm operator who, he said, has exploited cheap Mexican labor.

The Senate agreed to the conference report by voice June 5 and sent it to the White House where the President signed it the same day. It became Public Law. 375.

## Urgent Deficiency

HR 7860—P.L. 431

Legislation known as the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill (HR 7860) for fiscal 1952 went through Congress with comparatively little debate and only slight change in the total of funds. Most of the money in the measure was earmarked for the Department of Defense to pay the costs of the Korean war. The bill was signed by the President June 30, 1952.

### Provisions

As it became Public Law, the bill was divided as follows:

Defense Department	\$1,401,000,000
Legislative Branch	350
Judiciary Branch	320,000
Labor Department	2,500,000
Agriculture Department	10,000,000
Total	\$1,413,820,350

Of the \$1.4 billion supplied to the Defense Department, the Army received \$1,128,000,000; the Navy received \$38 million; and the Air Force received \$235 million.

## HOUSE

The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill May 15 recommending funds totaling \$1,413,820,000—a reduction of \$61,600,000 from requests.

The group cut \$40 million from the Army's maintenance and operation fund and \$10 million from the Air Force's maintenance and operation fund.

Also reduced from \$15 million to \$10 million, was a request from the Agriculture Department for money to build a laboratory for research on hoof and mouth disease.

As the House May 20 passed the bill by voice vote, there was but brief debate on the floor and only one change was made. A point of order, raised by John Taber (R N. Y.), against certain language in the bill was sustained.

The section deleted would have authorized acceptance and use of property, services or monies of foreign countries by the Defense Department, in accordance with the mutual defense agreements for the support of U. S. forces overseas, without being charged against appropriated funds.

All Committee cuts were upheld by the House.

## SENATE

The Senate Appropriations Committee made only one major change in the funds bill. This was to eliminate the \$10 million for the hoof and mouth research facilities. The group also added \$350 for miscellaneous expenses of the Senate and restored the language concerning the Defense Department which the House had eliminated. This permitted the Department to accept property, services, or monies from foreign countries for the use of the U. S. in accordance with mutual defense agreements. The Department would be allowed to use such property, services or money for the support of U. S. forces in such areas without specific appropriations.

As it was reported to the floor June 17, the bill totaled \$1,403,820,350.

The Senate rejected its Committee's recommendation that funds for the hoof and mouth laboratory be eliminated. Before restoring the House-approved amount of \$10 million for this purpose, the Senate agreed to an amendment stating the procedure to be followed in the selection of a site for the laboratory. The amendment, by Francis Case (R S.D.), provided that the Secretary of Agriculture would select the location after holding public hearings and that the site must be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and by the governor of the state in which the laboratory was to be built.

This addition brought the Senate total to \$1,413,820,350.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Provide that location of the laboratory for hoof and mouth disease be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearings and with approval of the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture and governor of state in which site was selected. Voice vote.

## CONFERENCE

The Conference Committee granted the \$10 million to the Agriculture De-

partment for the research laboratory and provided that the site would be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture after public hearings at which persons residing within a 25 mile radius might testify.

The group also permitted language concerning Defense Department acceptance and use of foreign services, property and money to remain in the bill.

The House June 27 and the Senate June 28 agreed to the conference report by voice votes.

President Truman signed the measure June 30. It became Public Law 431.

## Flood Repairs

HJ Res 454—P.L. 371

President Truman June 4 signed an Emergency Appropriation bill (H J Res 454) providing funds to repair flood control projects damaged in the Mississippi and Missouri spring floods.

The measure totaled \$55 million. Of this amount, \$20 million was tagged for the Department of Agriculture — \$14.5 million to restore the productive capacity of farms and \$5.5 million for repair and clearance of streams and waterways. The remaining \$35 million was earmarked for the Civil Functions of the Department of Army for general repair of flood control structures.

## House

Although President Truman requested \$45 million for the flood repair work, the House Appropriations Committee reported the resolution May 20 carrying \$55 million. The \$10 million increase, the Committee said, would permit the Army Engineers to continue repairing flood control structures in the Kansas City area.

The House sustained its Committee's recommendations and passed the resolution May 20 by voice vote. Only one amendment was offered and the House turned it down. John J. Rooney (D N. Y.) proposed the amendment restricting personnel hiring — one usually offered by Ben. F. Jensen (R Iowa). Rooney said he offered it to "show how ridiculous it is and has been."

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Rooney (D N. Y.) — Permit agencies to fill only 25 per cent of vacancies until a 10 per cent personnel reduction has been reached. Voice vote.

## Senate

The measure was reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee May 28 and passed by the Senate without amendment May 29. Passage was by voice vote.

The resolution, signed by the President June 4, became Public Law 371.

## Flood Relief

HJ Res 427—P.L. 326

Following the floods that swept the Midwest area in the spring of 1952, Congress was quick to approve a special \$25 million appropriation measure (H J Res 427) for relief in the stricken area.

Action on the resolution was completed in one day, April 22. The House Appropriations Committee reported the resolution April 22 and the House passed it by voice vote after brief discussion. It was immediately approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee and brought to the Senate floor. After a short explanation by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), the Senate approved it, without amendment, by voice vote.

President Truman signed the resolution April 24; it became Public Law 326.

## Supplemental For 1953

HR 8370 — P. L. 547

The Supplemental Appropriations Bill (HR 8370) for fiscal 1953 totaled \$11,793,776,339. This was more than \$2 billion less than the budget estimate of \$13,867,928,689, which included President Truman's request March 6 of \$7.9 billion for the Mutual Security Program, and funds for the Atomic Energy Commission, military construction and Federal Agencies.

(Before Congress could provide actual funds for the Mutual Security and military construction programs, it was necessary to pass measures authorizing the expenditure of such money. For foreign aid, the legislators authorized \$6,447,730,750, plus a re-authorization of \$45 million for Korean reconstruction; for military construction, they authorized \$2,398,282,800. For stories on authorization bills, see pages 161,210.)

After studying Administration requests, the House Appropriations Committee June 26 recommended a supplemental appropriation of \$10,283,133,780.

The House amended the Committee bill, cutting its total figure by \$153.7 million, with a \$243,993,000 reduction in funds for the Mutual Security Program accounting for most of the difference between the two versions. The House added funds for school aid, and concurred in deep Committee cuts for the Atomic Energy Commission. After considerable debate, the House also accepted a Committee provision barring the AEC from starting any plant construction for which funds for completion were not available. It passed the measure on a voice vote June 28. (For roll-call voting during House action, See Page 130.)

The major changes recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee were an increase in AEC funds and the deletion of the House provision limiting AEC construction to projects which could be completed with funds on hand.

On July 3 the Senate debated and passed HR 8370, restoring most of the funds for school aid disallowed in Committee, and approving the House recommendation of \$6,001,947,750 for the Mutual Security Program. It passed, by voice vote, a bill totaling \$8,310,724,886. This did not include funds for military construction since the Senate Armed Services Committee had not yet acted on the authorizing bill HR 8120.

A Joint Conference Committee reported out three versions of HR 8370 before the bill was accepted by both House and Senate. The main point of disagreement was the amendment limiting AEC construction.

The controversial clause finally remained in the bill, but Conferees agreed to increase funds for the Commission's expansion program. Both House and Senate July 7 gave final approval to the \$11,793,776,339 appropriation.

On July 15, President Truman signed HR 8370, but criticized the Congressional cuts in Foreign Aid funds.

## Provisions

Here is a breakdown of the supplemental appropriation.

District of Columbia (paid out of the general D. C. fund, not counted in total)	\$ (2,115,366)
Legislative Branch	889,050
Department of Commerce	1,952,423
Treasury Department	10,925,000
Department of Labor	82,375,250
Department of Agriculture	190,000
Department of Interior	627,500
Independent Offices	3,210,636,500
Department of Defense	2,290,194,840
Army-Civil Functions	5,000
Mutual Security	6,031,947,750
Emergency Agencies	157,280,000
Claims and Judgements	6,743,026
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$11,793,776,339</b>

## APPROPRIATIONS

### Details on Independent Offices

Of the Independent Offices appropriation, the Atomic Energy Commission received \$88,094,000 for operating expenses, and \$2,898,800,000 for plants and equipment. A ceiling of \$57,000,000 was placed on AEC payment of cancellation costs out of the appropriation.

A clause also limited Commission construction to those projects for which funds for completion were available.

\$50 million was provided for defense housing, with a stricture against use of the appropriation for any public-housing project after the project had been rejected by the local governing body.

The Tennessee Valley Authority was granted \$150 million for its power plant construction program.

### Foreign Aid, Military Construction

Division of funds under the mutual security program:

Europe	
Military aid	\$3,128,224,750
Economic, technical aid	1,282,433,000
Near East and Africa	
Military aid	499,116,500
Technical aid	50,822,750
Palestine refugees	60,063,250
Israel refugees	70,228,000
Asia and Pacific	
Military aid	540,807,500
Economic aid	202,778,250
Technical aid	67,793,000
American Republics	
Military aid	51,685,750
Technical aid	20,329,000
Movement of Migrants	9,240,500
Ocean freight relief packages	2,587,500
Multilateral technical cooperation	9,171,333
Contributions to UN Children's	
Emergency Fund	6,666,667
Defense Department for relief in	
Occupied areas	11,000,000
State Department for governing	
occupied Germany, Austria	19,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,031,947,750</b>

Of the Defense Department appropriation, \$140 million was for military construction in foreign countries, with \$585,510,000 for the Army, \$363,284,840 for the Navy, and \$1.2 billion for the Air Force.

An additional \$1.4 million was appropriated for extended construction by the Army for its Alaska Communication system.

### Emergency Agencies

Supplemental funds for the operational expenses of the Emergency Agencies were distributed this way:

Office of Defense Mobilization	\$1,250,000
Defense Production Administration	2,875,000
Defense Transport Administration	2,200,000
Small Defense Plants Administration	3,750,000
Revolving Fund	1,500,000
Federal Security Agency	400,000
Department of Agriculture	2,000,000
Department of Commerce	28,750,000
Department of Interior	3,100,000
Department of Justice	90,000
Department of Labor	1,875,000
Economic Stabilization Agency	60,000,000
General Services Administration	6,500,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	8,000,000
Federal Contribution to States	15,000,000
Emergency Supplies & Equipment	20,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,290,000</b>

The Supplemental appropriation also limited administrative expenses for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to \$15 million, derived from RFC funds.

## HOUSE

After more than a month of hearings, the House Appropriations Committee reported HR 8370 on June 26, recommending a supplemental appropriation of \$10,283,133,780. The group had considered an Administration request of \$13,750,796,030, and their recommended figure represented a cut of \$3,467,662,250, about 25 per cent.

Most agencies were affected by the Committee cuts. Hardest hit was the Atomic Energy Commission which requested \$3,191,000,000, but received only \$1,485,000,000. The House unit reported that the AEC could return to Congress with an additional request for funds based on firmer figures and more detailed plans.

The Committee also added a restriction limiting construction of new plants to those for which the AEC had funds for completion.

The House group recommended cutting \$246,800,000 from the \$6.4 billion Mutual Security authorization, with \$201,790,000 of the cut taken from the military aid funds.

The Civil Defense Administration, which had asked for \$600 million, got only \$37,500,000 under the committee bill, and the Economic Stabilization Agency which turned in an estimate of more than \$103 million, got nothing. The Committee maintained that the ESA appropriation could wait until the fate of wage, price and rent controls had been decided. Only the requests of the Commerce, Interior and Legislative departments were granted in full.

Out of the recommended supplemental appropriation of \$2,187,899,840 for Military public works, the largest cut was sustained by the Air Force, whose request of \$1,768,000,000 was reduced to \$1.2 billion. The Committee report criticized the Air Force for "financial ledgerdism" in using "phantom figures" to justify a request for funds larger than the Bureau of the Budget recommendation.

Under the Committee bill the Army received all but \$54 million of the \$654,090,000 it sought for construction. The amount for Naval construction was \$386,409,840. The appropriation for foreign military construction was cut out com-

pletely. The cut of \$802,987,900 in the total appropriation for the Defense Department was made to facilitate "economies . . . in military construction."

For the Tennessee Valley Authority, which detailed plans for constructing steam-electric power plants to support the Atomic Energy Program, the Committee recommended \$150 million, the same amount TVA requested. TVA estimated the total cost of its 10-plant program at \$305 million.

### Floor Action

The House passed the huge supplemental appropriations bill June 28 by voice vote after two days of debate.

Amendments were agreed to on the floor cutting the Committee recommendations by \$153.7 million to \$10,127,840,780.

Heaviest House cuts were aimed at funds for foreign aid. The House trimmed its Committee's figure to \$6,001,947,750. After the House tentatively agreed to several cuts in the funds while in the Committee of the Whole, separate votes were demanded on three of the reductions. One, sponsored by Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.), to slash \$145,600,000 from the military aid funds to Europe, was upheld on a 173-167 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 130.)

Another amendment cutting \$31.2 million from military aid for the Near East and Africa was agreed to on a 160-135 standing vote. The third reduction subject to a separate vote reduced technical aid for Asia and the Pacific by \$50,841,250. This was upheld on a 171-121 standing vote.

Other reductions agreed to by the House cut \$6,537,417 from funds for contributions for multilateral technical cooperation and \$9,814,333 from contribution funds to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund.

### Cut TVA Fund

The House agreed on a 100-73 teller vote to cut \$65 million from TVA funds, leaving it \$85 million for construction of steam generating plants, transmission lines and other facilities necessary to provide power for the expansion program of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr., (R. N. Y.), who sponsored the amendment said that the power for which the money was being appropriated could readily be supplied by private companies.



## APPROPRIATIONS

The House agreed to the Committee recommendation of \$1,485,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission, and rejected on a 29 to 92 standing vote, an amendment by Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) to delete the Committee proviso limiting the use of the funds for construction to those projects which could be completed with funds on hand.

The rider caused considerable controversy. Rep. Albert Thomas (D Tex.), argued that it would prevent the AEC from "operating in a most extravagant way," and save \$100 million. He described the clause as a move to force the AEC to present more detailed plans of its expansion program.

The Army, Navy and Air Force were allowed \$2,186,499,840 for their military public works programs.

### Reject Air Force Cut

Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.) offered an amendment to further reduce funds for Air Force construction by \$80 million to \$1,120,000,000, claiming this cut was an amount the Air Force "did not need" and "could not use." But Rep. John J. Riley (D S.C.) argued that to cut the funds "would stand in the way of training Air Force men." The amendment was rejected on a 65-83 standing vote.

Some additions in funds were made by the House. Agreeing on a 147-40 standing vote to an amendment by Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) the House added \$11,570,000 for aid to schools in crowded areas by increased federal activities. It also agreed on a 109-62 teller vote to another Denton amendment which provided \$80 million for school construction.

The House also restored \$57,130,000, disallowed in committee, for operating the Economic Stabilization Agency.

During June 28 debate on the money bill, the House rejected, on a 6-112 standing vote, a motion by H. R. Gross (R Iowa) to strike the enacting clause. This, in effect, would have killed the bill. Just before final passage of the measure, the House turned down a motion by Cliff Cleveland (R Ohio) to recommit the bill.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) — Reduce by \$1 million limitation on administrative expenses of RFC. Standing vote, 72-32; teller, 97-49.

Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) — Provide \$11,570,000 for maintenance of schools in federally impacted areas. Standing, 147-40.

Denton — Provide \$80 million for school construction. Standing, 115-74; teller, 109-62.

Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) — Limit contract - cancellation costs of Atomic Energy Commission to \$57 million. Voice.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) — Bar use of federal funds for public housing on projects canceled by local governing bodies. Voice.

Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) — Reduce by \$65 million funds for TVA. Standing, 95-77; teller, 100-73.

Dewey Short (R Mo) — Earmark \$1,980,000 of military construction funds for use at Camp Crowder, Mo. Standing, 74-65; teller, 102-35.

Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) — Delete section barring use of Air Force funds for acquisition and construction at Municipal Airport, Lincoln, Neb. Voice.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Bar funds for Air Force to establish or maintain supply system. Voice.

E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) — Limit to \$5,000 funds for interior painting of Jessie Lee Children's Home in Seward, Alaska. Voice.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$145.6 million military assistance funds for Europe. Teller, 95-75; roll call, 173-167.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Reduce by \$31.2 million military aid funds for Near East and Africa. Rejected, standing 73-82; then agreed to by teller, 100-98; standing, 160-135.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce by \$50,841,250 technical aid funds for Asia and Pacific. Teller, 124-114; standing, 171-121.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Reduce by \$6,537,417 funds for contributions for multilateral technical cooperation. Teller, 112-96.

Williams — Reduce by \$9,814,333 funds for contributions to UN International Children's Emergency Fund. Standing, 96-99; teller, 119-92.

A. A. Ribicoff (D Conn.) — As modified by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to reduce by \$4.2 million limitation on administrative funds of MSA. Keating amendment agreed to on 101-72 standing vote; Ribicoff amendment, as amended, agreed to on voice vote.

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) — Bar funds for purchase of agricultural products not in short supply in U. S. at less than U.S. market price for such commodity or at less than support price. Voice.

Ben F. Jensen (R Iowa) — Limit to 25 per cent filling of vacancies that occur in MSA until a 15 per cent personnel reduction is reached at which time such provision becomes inoperative unless total number of employees exceeds 85 per cent of present number of employees. Standing, 124-83.

Whitten — Permit the use of four specialists by the Defense Transport Administration. Voice.

Whitten — Provide \$57,130,000 for Economic Stabilization Agency and \$5 million for General Services Administration to carry out provisions of Defense Production Act. Voice.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) — Provide that foreign credits owed to or owned by U.S. Treasury will not be available for expenditure by U.S. Agencies after June 30, 1953, unless provided for in appropriation bills and utilization of such credits is authorized by law. Voice.

Rabaut — Provide that appropriations for Commission on Renovation of Executive Mansion for fiscal 1952 remain available until Sept. 30, 1952. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John E. Rankin (D Miss.) — Earmark \$5 million of National Park Service funds for construction of Natchez Trace Parkway. Voice.

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) — Delete section barring funds for construction by Atomic Energy Commission for any project unless funds are available for completion of project. Standing, 29-92.

Byron C. Rogers (D Colo.) — Earmark \$12 million of Air Force funds for Lowry Air Base at Denver, Colo. Standing, 21-90.

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) — Reduce by \$80 million funds for Air Force. Standing, 65-83.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Delete section stating requirements to be met for further construction of Grandview Air Terminal, Miss., so that funds for such construction would be barred outright. Voice.

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) — Reduce by \$30 million funds for Air Force. Standing, 50-84.

## APPROPRIATIONS

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) — Reduce by \$24,960,000 military aid funds for Asia and Pacific. Voice.

John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) — Reduce by \$20 million military aid funds for American Republics. Standing, 79-89; teller, 104-109.

William A. Barrett (D Pa.) — Provide \$16.5 million for national school lunch program. Teller, 64-96.

## SENATE

When the Senate Appropriations Committee reported HR 8370 July 2, it recommended a supplemental appropriation totaling \$8,234,586,286. This was a \$1,893,254,286 reduction of the House figure, but did not include military construction money.

The Committee recommendation omitted funds for military construction because the Senate Armed Services Committee had not yet acted on legislation (HR 8120) authorizing the program (see page 210). The military construction appropriation was voted on by the Senate later, when it considered the conference report (see below).

With the House recommendation for military construction added to the Senate bill, the total was \$153,245,346 above the House figure.

The House rider restricting AEC construction to projects for which it had the full amount was stricken, and to the House funds of \$1,450,000,000 for AEC plants and equipment, the Senate group recommended adding contractual authority raising the total AEC appropriation to \$3,518,800,000.

The Committee recommended including \$140 million for military construction in foreign countries. As passed by the House, the bill carried nothing for this item. The Administration request was \$650 million.

The Senate group allowed \$220,440,000 for operating expenses of the Emergency Agencies' (ESA, General Services Administration, ODM and others), restoring \$76,620,000 of the \$629,540,000 which the House slashed from Administration requests.

The Committee also agreed to the House recommendation of funds for foreign aid amounting to \$6,001,947,750, plus \$30 million for Government and relief in occupied areas, and deleted House provisions of \$80 million for school construction and \$11,570,000 for aid to schools in federally crowded areas.

## Floor Action

After acting on Committee recommendations and floor amendments, the Senate July 3 passed the omnibus supplemental appropriations bill by voice vote, allowing \$8,310,724,886.

The Senate accepted the Committee recommendation to uphold the House budget for the Mutual Security Program. But it rejected the Committee's elimination of \$91,570,000 for school construction and aid. By voice vote, however, it agreed to an amendment by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) to reduce the House allowance of \$80 million for school construction to \$60 million.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) offered an amendment to permit the AEC to start new construction projects directly related to thermonuclear matters even if funds for the completion of such projects were not immediately available. Bricker argued that his plan "would not involve large sums of money," and "for the sake of national defense," work on the top-secret hydrogen program should not be hindered. The motion was agreed to by voice vote.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Reduce by \$20 million funds for school construction, Office of Education. Voice.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) — Provide that, regardless of any other law to the contrary, appropriations may be used by Atomic Energy Commission to start new construction projects directly related to thermonuclear matter. Voice.

Walter F. George (D Ga.) — Provide \$2.03 million for existing facilities and new construction at Naval Supply School, Athens, Ga. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Establish a Joint Committee on the Budget to make reports and recommendations on appropriations to House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Voice.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) — Provide that amendment barring funds for purchase of agricultural commodity at less than market price shall not prevent sale at less than support price of commodity which has deteriorated or is in danger of loss through spoilage. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Provide \$125,000 to carry out provisions of HR 6758, authorizing studies for conversion of salt water to fresh water. Standing.

Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) — Provide \$2,913,600 for construction of Minnesota transmission lines, Missouri River Basin project. Standing.

## AMENDMENT REJECTED

Tom Connally (D Tex.) — Provide \$1,500 for increase in salary of the chief of staff of the Foreign Relations Committee. Voice vote.

## CONFERENCE

A Senate-House Conference Committee July 5 sent its adjusted version of the appropriation measure to the House. It included funds for military construction, previously acted on by the House, but not by the Senate. (See Senate section, above.) In their major compromises, the Conferees recommended that Congress:

Allow \$585,510,000 for Army construction, trimming the House grant by \$14,580,000.

Cut \$25,155,000 from House funds for Naval public works, reducing the figure to \$361,254,840.

Agree to the House provision of \$1.2 billion for Air Force construction.

Appropriate \$88,094,000 for AEC operating expenses.

Restore the House provision of \$1,450,000,000 for plants and equipment, plus contract authorization to bring the total to the \$3,518,800,000 recommended by the Senate.

Insert the House rider barring the use of funds to start projects for which money for completion was not on hand. The Senate had stricken this clause from the bill.

Other monetary adjustments included a \$60 million grant to the ESA, slightly more than the House recommendation and \$15 million less than the Senate approved, were made by the Conferees.

## Action On First Report

On July 5, the House adopted the Conference report by voice vote, after disposing of amendments the Conferees had reported in disagreement.

On a motion by Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), agreed to by a 119-13 standing vote, the House approved \$250,000 for investigations by the Senate appropriations Committee, and \$250,000 for the House Appropriations Committee to study the executive agencies.

It also agreed to the Senate addition of \$140 million for foreign military construction. This brought the total for military public works at home and abroad to \$2,290,624,840 as compared to the Administration request for \$2,990,487,740.

## APPROPRIATIONS

# Joint Budget Committee

S 913 — HR 7888

The Senate also considered the Conference Report on HR 8370 July 5. A letter from President Truman was read on the Senate floor. It urged that the controversial rider, in effect limiting AEC construction, be deleted. Debate on the clause followed.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), among those favoring retention of the disputed clause, argued that it would not hold up the Commission's expansion program; that the funds provided were sufficient for the construction plans outlined by the AEC.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) led the opposition to the amendment.

On a close standing vote, the Senate sent the report back to Conference with instructions to insist on the elimination of the House provision concerning the limitation on AEC construction.

### Second Report

The Conferees worked out a second compromise July 6, which raised the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission to \$2 billion, but retained the rider prohibiting construction unless funds for completion were available. The House quickly agreed to the compromise legislation by voice vote.

When the Senate considered the new proposal, Hickenlooper again maintained that the "obnoxious provision" was "completely unacceptable," and should be stricken from the bill.

Sen. Ferguson replied that striking the provision would give the AEC "a blank check." By voice vote the Senate returned the report for further adjustment in the AEC appropriation.

### Third Version Approved

On July 7, the third Conference report was submitted to the House. The bill now called for \$2,898,800,000 for the Atomic Energy expansion program, with no provision for contract authority. The construction-limiting clause was included, along with a \$57 million maximum cancellation cost for electric power.

House and Senate agreed to the compromise July 7 by voice vote.

President Truman signed the bill July 15, accusing Congress of the "falsest kind of economy" in cutting foreign aid funds. He declared that the drastic cuts in mutual security funds would weaken the military strength of the free world, and charged that Congress was creating the "illusion of economy" for political purposes in a Presidential election year.

The bill became Public Law 547.

Both the Senate and the House considered bills (S 913 and HR 7888) in 1952 to establish a Joint House-Senate Budget Committee, but neither proposal became law. Although the Senate passed its bill April 8, the House did not act on the measure offered by the House Rules Committee.

Both bills would have amended the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. The Senate bill was reported by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department in 1951 after three days of hearings in May of that year. It was passed by the Senate in 1952 on a roll-call vote. The House July 3, 1952 voted not to consider HR 7888. (For roll-call voting, see pages 132,138.)

The proposed legislation was one of a series of efforts of Congress to develop more adequate fiscal controls over federal spending. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was conceived with the view to improving and modernizing Congressional procedures.

### Senate

The Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department held hearings May 15, 16, and 17, 1951, on S 913. All witnesses, representing Congress, State tax associations from all over the country, the American Institute of Accountants, National Association of Manufacturers, and others strongly supported the main objectives of the bill. Following this, the Committee held extensive hearings on other suggested amendments to the Reorganization Act.

S 913 reached the Senate floor April 4. Debate lasted through April 7 and 8, when it was passed on a 55-8 roll-call vote. The Senate bill would have established a Joint Committee on the Budget with the job of checking on all spending by government agencies. The 14-member Committee was to consist of seven members from each the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. The posts of Chairman and Vice Chairman of this Committee were to rotate between the Senate and House Members.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chief sponsor of the measure, told the Senate the Joint Committee would assist, not hinder, the Appropriations Committee and that it would aid considerably in cutting down expenditures.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Modified by Bridges, to authorize political party in control of Joint Committee to name staff director of budget group and the minority party to name associate staff director, and provide for loyalty and security screening of committee personnel by FBI. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Delete section requiring each government agency to submit to the Committee, at its request, any budgetary request submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. Voice.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Include in government agency material subject to examination by Committee employees data relating to appropriations in annual budget. Voice.

Hayden — Delete language providing for membership on Committee of certain members of Senate Committee on Government Operations and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. Voice.

Saltonstall — Provide that staff members of the Committee be available to assist Appropriations Committees. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Modify Bridges' amendment to provide that if the majority of the Senate were one party and the majority of the House of another party, the selection of the staff director and associate staff director should be determined by lot. Voice.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.) — Require President to submit a balanced budget. Voice.

### House

The House Rules Committee June 17 cleared for House action a bill (HR 7888) similar to the Senate-passed S 913. The Committee had held hearings on both bills lasting six days in May and June.

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.) offered a resolution (H Res 695) July 3 calling for the immediate consideration of HR 7888.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), who opposed the proposed Joint Committee, made a motion for adjournment in order to prevent discussion on the bill. His motion was defeated on a 137-190 roll-call vote (See page 132).

A vote was then taken on H Res 695 which was also rejected on a roll-call vote, 155-173.

# Appropriations Bills -- 82nd Congress, Second Session

## Regular Annual Appropriations, Fiscal 1953

Legislation	Budget Estimates	House	Senate	Final
Agriculture	\$ 931,803,078	\$ 724,585,699	\$ 840,794,624	\$ 728,611,970
Army Civil Functions	712,627,800	492,434,900	667,474,699	584,061,600
Defense	51,390,709,770	46,207,177,554	38,403,000,912 *	46,610,938,912
District of Columbia **	(133,528,100)	(131,055,000)	(135,117,089)	(133,696,875)
Federal Contribution	12,000,000	9,600,000	12,000,000	11,000,000
Independent Offices	6,982,787,043	6,254,215,628	6,279,088,678	6,272,836,303
Interior	632,151,800	486,248,253	567,328,164	541,729,845
Labor-FSA	1,983,610,861	1,783,242,968	1,786,579,800	1,787,471,050
Labor	288,096,100	210,903,539	211,113,539	211,008,539
Federal Security Agency	1,740,958,261	1,559,444,261	1,561,888,761	1,562,885,011
Related Agencies	14,556,500	12,895,168	13,577,500	13,577,500
Legislative	86,172,413	62,391,780	76,892,461	76,874,251
State-Justice-Commerce	1,243,136,809	1,016,923,731	1,012,547,852	1,015,981,710
State	318,408,010	215,988,382	211,869,847	217,701,424
Justice	189,907,000	184,059,000	184,523,000	184,293,000
Commerce	707,122,499	589,569,499	588,606,305	586,588,586
Judiciary	27,699,300	27,306,850	27,548,700	27,398,700
Treasury-Post Office	3,515,145,000	3,438,565,000	3,394,047,000	3,437,895,000
Treasury	693,045,000	644,765,000	645,247,000	644,095,000
Post Office	2,822,100,000	2,793,800,000	2,748,800,000	2,793,800,000

## Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1953

Supplemental	\$13,867,928,689	\$10,127,840,780	\$8,310,724,866	\$11,793,776,339
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## Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1952

Flood Relief	-----	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Flood Repair	\$ 45,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000	55,000,000
Motor Carrier Claims Commission	885,000	52,000	867,000	867,000
Third Supplemental	1,081,954,520	968,127,943	976,368,838	971,342,641
Urgent Deficiency	1,475,420,000	1,413,820,000	1,413,820,350	1,413,820,350

## GRAND TOTAL, SECOND SESSION

	Estimates	Appropriated
Total, 1953 Regular	\$67,490,144,574	\$61,067,400,641
Total, 1953 Supplemental	13,867,928,689	11,793,776,339
Total, 1952 Supplemental	2,603,259,520	2,466,029,991
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	83,961,332,783	75,327,206,971
Estimated Permanent Appropriations (including about \$6 billion in interest on the national debt)	-----	7,000,000,000
GRAND TOTAL (with permanent approp- riations estimated)		82,327,206,971

\*Plus contract authorization of \$8 billion.

\*\*Only Federal Contribution to D.C. comes out of U.S. Treasury. The rest of D.C. appropriation is paid out of District revenues and is not counted in appropriation totals.



## APPROPRIATIONS

### Bills Acted On

#### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see page 382.)

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (SJ Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

#### Action Completed

- H J Res 396. Public Law 282. Make appropriation of \$52,000 for Motor Carrier Claims Commission for fiscal 1952. THOMAS (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 29. House adopted Feb. 29. Senate Appropriations reported March 10. Senate adopted amended to appropriate \$867,000 including \$800,000 for expenses of Senate and House special and select committees and \$15,000 for expenses of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Feb. 12. House agreed to Senate amendments March 12. Approved March 14.
- H J Res 427. Public Law 326. Make additional appropriations of \$25 million for disaster relief for fiscal year 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported April 22. House adopted April 22. Senate Appropriations reported April 22. Senate adopted April 22. Approved April 24.
- H J Res 454. Public Law 371. Make emergency appropriations for the Defense and Agriculture Departments for fiscal 1952. CANNON

- (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 20. House adopted May 20. Senate Appropriations reported May 28. Passed Senate May 29. Approved June 4, 1952.
- HR 6947. Public Law 375. Third supplemental appropriation bill for 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported March 7. Passed House March 13. Senate Appropriations reported April 10. Passed Senate April 22. House adopted conference report June 5. Senate adopted conference report June 5. Approved June 5, 1952.
- HR 6854. Public Law 425. Treasury and Post Office Department Appropriation for 1953. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 29. Passed House March 3. Senate Appropriations reported April 22. Passed Senate amended, April 29. House adopted conference report June 25. Senate adopted conference report June 26. Approved June 30, 1952.
- HR 7860. Public Law 431. Make appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for fiscal 1952. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported May 15. Passed House May 20. Senate Appropriations reported June 17. Passed Senate, amended, June 18. Senate adopted conference report June 28. House adopted conference report June 27. Approved June 30, 1952.
- HR 7314. Public Law 451. Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for fiscal 1953. WHITTEN (D Miss.). House Appropriations reported March 31. Passed House May 1. Senate Appropriations reported May 29. Passed Senate, amended, June 6. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 5, 1952.
- HR 7151. Public Law 452. Make appropriations for the Department of Labor, Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies for fiscal year 1953. FOGARTY (D R.I.). House Appropriations reported March 20. Passed House March 25. Senate Appropriations reported April 24. Passed Senate, amended, April 29. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 5, 1952.
- HR 7216. Public Law 453. Make appropriation for the government of the District of Columbia for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. BATES (D Ky.). House Appropriations reported March 25. Passed House March 28. Senate Appropriations

reported June 16. Passed Senate, amended, June 19. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 5, 1952.

- HR 7072. Public Law 455. Independent Offices Appropriation bill for fiscal 1953. THOMAS (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported March 14. Passed House March 21. Senate Appropriations reported May 28. Passed Senate, amended, June 3. House recommitted conference report, 195-181, June 26. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 5, 1952.
- HR 7176. Public Law 470. Make appropriations for the Interior Department for fiscal 1953. KIRWAN (D Ohio). House Appropriations reported March 21. Passed House March 27. Senate Appropriations reported June 23. Passed Senate amended, June 25. House adopted conference report July 3. Senate adopted conference report July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 7313. Public Law 471. Legislative Branch appropriations bill for fiscal 1953. McGRATH (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 31. House passed May 15. Senate Appropriations reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 5. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 7391. Public Law 488. Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal year 1953. MAHON (D Tex.). House Appropriations reported April 3. Passed House April 9. Senate Appropriations reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, 66-0, June 30. House agreed to conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 5. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 7289. Public Law 495. Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary appropriation bill for fiscal 1953. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 28. Passed House, 200-55, April 4. Senate Appropriations reported June 24. Passed Senate, amended, June 26. House recommitted conference report, 184-157, July 3. House agreed to conference report July 4. Senate agreed to conference report July 4. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 7268. Public Law 504. Civil Functions, of the Department of the Army, appropriation bill for fiscal year 1953. KERR (D N.C.).

## APPROPRIATIONS

House Appropriations reported March 27. Passed House April 2. Senate Appropriations reported June 16. Passed Senate, amended, June 19. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 7. Approved July 11, 1952.

HR 8370. Public Law 547. Make appropriations to supply certain supplemental and deficiency appropriations for fiscal 1953. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported June 26. Passed House June 28. Senate Appropriations reported July 3. Passed Senate, amended, July 3. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 7. Approved July 15, 1952.

S Res 335. Authorize additional expenditure by Appropriations Com-

mittee of \$15,000 for reporting and printing of hearings. McKEEL-LAR (D Tenn.). Senate Appropriations reported June 16. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26. Senate adopted June 26.

## Unfinished Business

S Con Res 5. Provide for a Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget, to be composed of five members each, from the Senate Finance Committee, Senate Appropriations Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and House Appropriations Committee, to report on a legislative budget and recommend a budget ceiling by Feb. 15 of each year. WHERRY (R Neb.). Senate Rules and Admin-

istration reported Oct. 8, 1951.

S Con Res 27. Provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year. BYRD (D Va.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Sept. 28, 1951.

HR 7888. Create a Joint Committee on the Budget. COLMER (D Miss.). House Rules reported June 20.

H J Res 426. Continue appropriations until May 31 for certain government agencies pending enactment of the third supplemental appropriations bill, whichever occurs first. CANNON (D Mo.). Passed House April 9. Senate Appropriations reported May 28. Passed Senate, amended, May 28.

H J Res 493. Make supplemental appropriation for fiscal 1953. CANNON (D Mo.). House Appropriations reported July 2.

# APPROPRIATIONS

## House Votes: Defense, Independent Offices Appropriations

1. Defense Department Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). Provide \$46,680,384,270 for Department of Defense for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$46,207,177,554. Conferees agreed on \$46,610,938,912.) SMITH (D Va.) amendment to limit to \$46 billion the amount to be expended by the military in 1953. Agreed to, 220-131, April 9, 1952. (Story on p. 97).
2. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). Provide \$6,271,138,348 for Independent Offices for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$6,254,215,628. Conferees agreed on \$6,272,836,303.) Rule to provide for four hours of general debate and waiving points of order against the bill as reported from Committee. Agreed to, 228-133, March 19, 1952. (Story on p. 102).
3. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). FISHER (D Tex.) amendment to authorize 5,000 instead of 25,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal 1953 or in any subsequent

fiscal year unless additional units are authorized by Congress. Agreed to, 192-168, March 21, 1952.

4. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). COUDERT (R N.Y.) amendment to reduce by \$14 million funds allocated to Tennessee Valley Authority. Agreed to, 199-159, March 21, 1952.
5. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). PHILLIPS (R Calif.) motion to recommit to conference committee to insist on House provisions limiting public housing units to 5,000; to insist on inclusion of money for new veterans hospitals; to insist on the Jensen personnel reduction amendment; and to insist on the Senate provisions for appropriations for maritime training. Agreed to, 195-181, June 26, 1952.
6. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). FISHER (D Tex.) motion to recommit to conference committee with instructions to insist on House provisions limiting public housing units to be started in fiscal 1953 and subsequent fiscal years to 5,000. Rejected, 160-194, July 2, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAS	220	228	192	199	195	160	YEAS	60	85	56	44	41	47	YEAS	159	142	136	154	154	113
NAYS	131	133	168	159	181	194	NAYS	120	103	133	142	145	138	NAYS	111	30	34	17	35	55
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>ALABAMA</b>																				
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	2 Cox (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	N	?	X	N	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	X	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	X	?	N	3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	3 Morton (R)	✓	?	✓	?	?	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	7 Lanham (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	5 Spence (D)	X	N	N	N	?	N
2 Grant (D)	Y	?	?	X	N	N	6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	N	6 Watts (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	X	Y	Y	2 Vacancy						
5 Rains (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	9 Wood (D)	?	Y	?	X	Y	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>						
4 Roberts (D)	N	?	X	X	N	N	<b>IDAHO</b>							8 Allen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>							2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 Murdock (D)	N	?	X	X	N	N	1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Patten (D)	N	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>							1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	19 Chipperfield (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	N	Y	✓	?	N	N
5 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	21 Mack (D)	X	?	N	N	N	N	<b>MAINE</b>						
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	?	?	N	N	?	?	25 Price (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	14 Reed (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>MARYLAND</b>						
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Beall (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
8 Anderson (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Velde (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>							3 Garmatz (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Sasser (D)	X	✓	N	Y	?	Y
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						
25 McKinnon (D)	✓	?	N	N	N	N	8 Gordon (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	X	?	?	?	N	N	10 Hoffman (R)	✓	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	4 Donohue (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	4 McVey (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y	?	X	✓	N	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	6 O'Brien (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X
10 Werdel (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sabath (D)	X	N	N	N	?	?	11 Kennedy (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?
<b>Los Angeles County</b>							11 Sheehan (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Lane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	X	X	N	N	2 Vail (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	9 Yates (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>							9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Hollifield (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N
16 Jackson (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 McDonough (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?	<b>MICHIGAN</b>						
13 Poulson (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Crumacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	?	N	N	?	N
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 Denton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	6 Blackney (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>							2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	N	N	X	N	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	2 Meader (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Potter (R)	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	?
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>							<b>IOWA</b>							3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	Y	N	X	?	N	N	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	?
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	X	?	N	N	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>						
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	X	?	N	N	N	N
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	✓	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>							1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>							<b>KANSAS</b>							13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	N	?	X	?	N	N
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>MINNESOTA</b>						
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	5 Hope (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	✓	N	N	N	N	N	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	X	?	N	?	6 Smith (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>							<b>KENTUCKY</b>							5 Judd (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
10 Brown (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	X	X	X	?	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Camp (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	4 McCarthy (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N
														2 O'Hara (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	?

## APPROPRIATIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	26 McGrath (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							14 Multer (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	5 Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Abernethy (D)	X	Y	Y	N	?	?	16 Murphy (D)	X	N	?	?	N	?	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	22 Powell (D)	N	?	N	N	?	?	RHODE ISLAND						
3 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	X	X	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
7 Williams (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	SOUTH CAROLINA						
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA							4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI							3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	X	X	N	N	7 Carlyle (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	5 Richards (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
9 Cannon (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	4 Cooley (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	?	?	X	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	9 Dougherty (D)	Y	?	Y	N	?	?	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	6 Durham (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Lowe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE						
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	N	N	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Moulder (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	?	2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	?
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA							5 Evins (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	?
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N
MONTANA							AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	X	?	?	?	4 Gore (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	N
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	OHIO							8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Priest (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N
NEBRASKA							AL Bender (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	1 Reece (R)	Y	?	Y	N	✓	?
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton (R)	N	N	X	?	?	?	TEXAS						
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)							15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
HEYADA							11 Brehm (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Baring (D)	N	?	X	?	N	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	X	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE							5 Clevenger (R)	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	41 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							20 Feighan (D)	N	?	N	N	N	N	12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	N	X	N	18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N	14 Lyle (D)	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
6 Case (R)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	7 Pickett (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	-
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	?	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poague (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	X	?	X	X	N	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	15 Secrest (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	13 Welchel (R)	N	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	?	Y	N	?	?
9 Osmers (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA							10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Wldnall (R)	✓	N	X	✓	N	N	3 Albert (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	8 Belcher (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	UTAH						
NEW MEXICO							5 Jarman (D)	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	2 Bosone (D)	Y	?	X	X	N	N
AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	N	N	N	?	?	1 Granger (D)	N	?	X	X	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	-	Y	Y	-	-	-	YERMONT						
NEW YORK							4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	N AL Prouly (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	2 Stigler (D)	N	Y	N	N	?	?	VIRGINIA						
32 O'Brien (D)	N	-	-	-	N	N	7 Wickersham (D)	N	?	?	X	?	?	4 Abbt (D)	Y	?	✓	?	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	OREGON							6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
28 Gamble (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Angeli (R)	✓	Y	N	N	N	N	9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	X	?	N	N
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellisworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	?	✓	✓	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA							1 Robeson (D)	Y	X	N	Y	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	33 Buchanan (D)	N	?	X	?	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	X	✓	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Eberhart (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	2 Jackson (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	11 Flood (D)	?	?	?	X	N	N	1 Mitchell (D)	N	?	N	N	?	?
29 St. George (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	14 Carrigg (R)	✓	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	N	X	?	N	N
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	?	N	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 James (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	X	?	X	X	?	N
New York City							28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	X	?	?	X	X	N
8 Anfuso (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	?	N	N	?
25 Buckley (D)	?	N	N	N	N	N	21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	2 Stagers (D)	N	N	?	?	N	N
15 Celler (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	WISCONSIN						
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	X	X	N	N	8 Byrnes (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	9 Hull (R)	?	?	✓	N	N	N
24 Dollinger (D)	?	?	X	X	N	N	13 Rhodes (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	5 Kersten (R)	Y	?	?	✓	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	7 Murray (R)	✓	?	✓	?	-	-
23 Fine (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	17 Simpson (R)	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	N	X	?	N	N
11 Heffernan (D)	X	N	?	?	?	N	23 Sittler (R)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Smith (R)	✓	?	X	?	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	8 King (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	20 Walter (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	4 Zabiocck (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	Philadelphia							WYOMING						
19 Klein (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N							



# APPROPRIATIONS

## House Votes: District Of Columbia, Interior, Treasury-Post Office, Supplemental Appropriations

- District of Columbia Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7216). Provide \$131,055,000 plus \$12 million federal contribution for District of Columbia for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$131,055,000 plus \$9.6 million federal contribution. Conferees agreed on \$133,596,875 plus \$11 million federal contribution.) TABER (R N.Y.) motion to recommit with instructions to cut \$2.4 million from federal contribution. Agreed to, 162-143, March 28, 1952. (Story on p. 102).
- Interior Department Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). Provide \$492,434,763 for Interior Department for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$486,248,253. Conferees agreed on \$541,729,845.) ROGERS (D Tex.) amendment to reduce by \$816,800 funds for Bureau of Mines for conservation and development of mineral resources. Agreed to, 192-164, March 27, 1952. (Story on p. 106).
- Interior Department Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). ANDERSEN (R Minn.) motion to recommit to conference committee with instruction to reinsert Senate amendment providing \$2,913,600 for construction of the western Minnesota transmission line. Rejected, 49-299, July 3, 1952.
- Interior Department Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). NORRELL (D Ark.) motion to concur in Senate amendment in conference report to provide funds for civilian administration of Trust Territory of Pacific Islands, with an amendment limiting availability of funds to June 30, 1953, and setting termination date for the Island Trading Company of Micronesia at Dec. 31, 1953. Agreed to, 345-2, July 3, 1952.
- Treasury-Post Office Department Appropriation for 1953 (HR 6854). Provide \$3,442,455,000 for Treasury-Post Office Departments for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$3,438,565,000. Conferees agreed on \$3,477,859,000.) WILLIAMS (D Miss.) amendment to reduce by \$1,600,000 funds for operating expenses of Coast Guard. Agreed to, 191-129, March 3, 1952. (Story on p. 115).
- Supplemental Appropriations for 1953 (HR 8370). Provide \$10,283,133,780 for foreign aid, military construction and several regular federal agencies. (House decreased amount to \$10,127,840,780. Conferees agreed on \$11,793,776,339.) CRAWFORD (R Mich.) amendment to reduce by \$145,600,000 mutual security funds for military aid to Europe. Agreed to, 173-167, June 28, 1952. (Story on p. 120).

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

	TOTAL VOTE												DEMOCRATS												REPUBLICANS																		
	YEAS												YEAS												YEAS																		
	NAYS												NAYS												NAYS																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6									
<b>ALABAMA</b>																																											
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N								2 Cox (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	N							9 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y										
9 Battle (D)	?	X	N	Y	Y	N								5 Davis (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							1 Gregory (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N										
1 Boykin (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	Y								3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	N	?	Y	N							3 Morton (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y										
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N								7 Lanham (D)	N	?	N	Y	N	N							7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	X										
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N								1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							5 Spence (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	Y										
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N								6 Vinson (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	X							6 Watts (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N										
8 Jones (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N								8 Wheeler (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							2 Vacancy																
5 Rains (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N								9 Wood (D)	?	Y	?	Y	?	N							<b>LOUISIANA</b>																
4 Roberts (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	N								<b>IDAHO</b>													8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?										
														2 Budge (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y							2 Boggs (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	N										
														1 Wood (R)	Y	?	N	Y	✓	Y							4 Brooks (D)	Y	X	N	Y	?	N										
														<b>ILLINOIS</b>													1 Hebert (D)	?	?	X	?	?	?										
1 Murdock (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	N								16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							7 Larcade (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?										
2 Patten (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y								17 Arends (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	✓							6 Morrison (D)	N	N	?	?	?	X										
<b>ARKANSAS</b>																																											
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N								26 Bishop (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y							5 Passman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X										
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N								19 Chiperfield (R)	?	✓	?	Y	✓	Y							3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?										
5 Hays (D)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N								23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							<b>MAINE</b>																
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N								21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							3 McIntire (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y										
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?								15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							1 Hale (R)	?	✓	N	Y	N	N										
4 Tackett (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	?								25 Price (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							2 Nelson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y										
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N								14 Reed (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Y							<b>MARYLAND</b>																
														20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Beall (R)	?	?	N	Y	?	Y									
7 Allen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							2 Devereux (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X										
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								18 Velde (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Y							4 Fallon (D)	?	N	N	Y	X	✓										
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y							3 Garmatz (D)	?	N	N	Y	X	N										
2 Engle (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y								<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>													1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y										
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N								3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							5 Sasser (D)	?	?	N	Y	X	?										
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								13 Church (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N								1 Dawson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
23 McKinnon (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N								8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							4 Donohue (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	X										
6 Miller (D)	?	X	N	?	?	N								10 Hoffman (R)	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y							2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y										
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y								12 Jonas (R)	?	✓	N	Y	?	Y							8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X										
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								5 Kluczyński (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	Y							10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?										
5 Shelley (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N								4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	Y										
21 Sheppard (D)	?	N	?	Y	?	N								6 O'Brien (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	N							11 Kennedy (D)	?	N	?	?	?	N										
10 Werdell (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Sabath (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?							7 Lane (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	N										
<b>Los Angeles County</b>																																											
														11 Sheehan (R)	?	✓	?	?	Y	Y							14 Martin (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y										
18 Doyle (D)	X	X	N	Y	N	N								2 Vail (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	✓							12 McCormack (D)	?	N	N	?	?	N										
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y								9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y										
20 Hinshaw (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								<b>INDIANA</b>													3 Philbin (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?										
19 Hollifield (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N								4 Adair (R)	?	✓	?	?	Y	Y							5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y										
16 Jackson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y								5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓							13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
17 King (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N								7 Bray (R)	X	N	Y	Y	✓	Y							<b>MICHIGAN</b>																
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y									
13 Poulson (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Y								3 Crumacker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
14 Yorty (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N								8 Denton (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N							8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
<b>COLORADO</b>																																											
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	X								2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N										
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y								6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y							4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y								10 Harvey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y								1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N							11 Potter (R)	Y	N	?	?	?	?										
														9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	Y							3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>																																											
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N								5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y										
4 Morano (R)	?	?	N	Y	N	?								8 Dulliver (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y							10 Woodford (R)	Y	✓	?	?	?	✓										
5 Patterson (R)	?	✓	N	Y	N	Y								3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>																
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y								6 Hooten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y								15 Dingell (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	?									
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y								7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y							7 Dondoro (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y										
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?								4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y							16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N										
<b>DELAWARE</b>																																											
														1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y							1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	X										
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?								2 Talle (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N										
<b>FLORIDA</b>																																											
														<b>KANSAS</b>																													
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N								1 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y							<b>MINNESOTA</b>																
5 Herlong (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N								3 George (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y								7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N								5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N								1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y									
1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N								4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y								6 Hamrick (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	X									
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N								2 Strine (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y								9 Hahn (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?</										

# APPROPRIATIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	26 McGrath (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	N	2 Granahan (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	5 Green (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	?	16 Murphy (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Powell (D)	?	X	?	?	?	?	RHODE ISLAND						
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Whittier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	N	12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	N	N	Y	X	X	SOUTH CAROLINA						
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA							4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI							3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	6 McMillan (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	N	?	5 Richards (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	5 Chatham (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	N	2 Riley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	4 Cooley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Rivers (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Irving (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	2 Berry (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	8 Durham (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	10 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Magee (D)	N	X	N	Y	N	N	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	?	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
2 Moulder (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	N	12 Kerr (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
7 Short (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	10 Davis (D)	?	N	?	?	Y	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	NORTH DAKOTA							5 Evins (D)	Y	X	?	?	?	?
3 Welch (D)	?	X	?	?	?	N	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
MONTANA							AL Burdick (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	✓	4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 D Ewart (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	OHIO							8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	✓
2 Buffett (R)	?	✓	N	?	✓	Y	8 Betts (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	TEXAS						
4 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	?	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	?
3 Harrison (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N
NEVADA							11 Brehm (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	✓	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE							5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Elston (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	Y	?	?	N	N
NEW JERSEY							20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	N	12 Lucas (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	X	18 Hays (D)	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	N	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	19 Klrwan (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	7 Pickett (D)	N	Y	*	-	Y	✓
5 Eaton (R)	Y	✓	N	Y	✓	?	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	?	✓	N	Y	X	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N	6 Polk (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	9 Reams (I)	?	N	N	Y	?	N	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	13 Weihele (R)	?	✓	N	Y	✓	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	OKLAHOMA							10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	?	✓	N	Y	X	N	3 Albert (D)	N	N	?	?	N	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wolvertson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	UTAH						
NEW MEXICO							5 Jarman (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	6 Morris (D)	N	N	?	?	N	?	1 Granger (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	**	-	Y	-	VERMONT						
NEW YORK							4 Steed (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	AL Proulx (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	2 Stigler (D)	N	N	?	?	N	?	VIRGINIA						
32 O'Brien (D)	***	-	N	Y	-	N	7 Wickersham (D)	N	N	?	?	?	?	4 Abitt (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	OREGON							6 Burton (D)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
28 Gamble (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Greenwood (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	✓	1 Norblad (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	2 Stockman (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA							1 Robeson (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓	33 Buchanan (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
34 Kilburn (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	✓	30 Corbett (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
45 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	32 Eberhart (D)	N	N	N	?	?	N	2 Jackson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	X
45 Reed (R)	?	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	?	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	N	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	?	?	N	X
29 St. George (R)	?	✓	?	?	Y	Y	31 Fulton (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	19 Gavin (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
33 Taylor (R)	?	✓	N	Y	✓	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	3 Bailey (D)	?	N	?	N	N	N
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N
NEW YORK CITY							28 Kearns (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	5 Kee (D)	N	N	?	Y	?	N
8 Anuso (D)	?	X	?	Y	X	?	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	?
25 Buckley (D)	?	N	?	?	X	X	21 Lind (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	2 Staggars (D)	N	N	N	Y	?	N
15 Celler (D)	?	X	N	Y	N	X	16 McConnell (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN						
4 Clemente (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	X	24 Morgan (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	?	Y	N	?	Y	X	18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?	X	N	Y	X	N	13 Rhodes (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	5 Kersten (R)	Y	✓	?	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	26 Saylor (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	?	**	-	✓	-
23 Fine (D)	?	N	N	Y	X	N	17 Simpson (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	?	23 Sittler (R)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	Y	X	X	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	8 King (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	✓	3 Withrow (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	20 Walter (D)	N	N	N	?	X	N	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	X	?	Y	X	N	Philadelphia							WYOMING						
19 Klein (D)	?	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Barrett (D)	?	X	N	Y	?	N	AL Harrison (R)	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Latham (R)	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	?	N	N	Y	N								

# APPROPRIATIONS

## House Votes: State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations; Joint Budget Committee

1. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). Provide \$1,069,992,859 for State-Justice-Commerce Departments and Judiciary for fiscal 1953. (House decreased amount to \$1,016,923,731. Conference agreed on \$1,015,981,710.) FISHER (D Tex.) amendment to reduce by \$3,001,000 salaries and expenses fund for Immigration and Naturalization Service. Agreed to, 193-136, April 4, 1952. (Story on p. 113).
2. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). JENSEN (R Iowa) amendment to prohibit filling of more than 25 per cent of vacancies, with certain exceptions, until total number of personnel has been reduced to 90 per cent of total provided for in this act. Agreed to, 208-114, April 4, 1952.
3. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). Passage of bill. Passed, 200-55, April 4, 1952.
4. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). TABER (R N.Y.) motion to recommit to conference committee with instructions to insist on Senate amendment barring use of funds in connection

with participation in the International Materials Conference. Agreed to, 184-157, July 3, 1952.

5. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). ROONEY (D N.Y.) motion to strike out Senate amendment in conference report which would permit joinder of U.S. as a party in suits over rights to water of the Santa Margarita River, southern California. Rejected, 119-181, July 4, 1952.
6. Parliamentary motion to adjourn. TABER (R N.Y.) motion to adjourn (to prevent action on a rule for consideration of HR 7888, to create a Joint Congressional Committee on the Budget.) Rejected, 137-190, July 3, 1952. (Story on p. 124).
7. Joint Congressional Committee on the Budget (HR 7888). Rule (H Res 695) providing for consideration of and two hours debate on HR 7888. (Rejection of rule prevented consideration of the bill.) Rejected, 155-173, July 3, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE													DEMOCRATS													REPUBLICANS																						
YEAS													YEAS													YEAS																						
NAYS													NAYS													NAYS																						
1 2 3 4 5 6 7													1 2 3 4 5 6 7													1 2 3 4 5 6 7																						
ALABAMA													GEORGIA													KENTUCKY																						
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y						10 Brown (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N															
9 Battle (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y						4 Camp (D)	X	?	?	N	?	?	?	✓					2 Scrivner (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N															
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	Y						2 Cox (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y					6 Smith (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	N															
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y						5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						8 Bates (D)	N	N	?	X	?	?	?															
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	✓						4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y															
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						9 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N															
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y						1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N						1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y															
5 Rains (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	?						6 Vinson (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	N						3 Morton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?															
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y						8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	X	N	N	Y						7 Perkins (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	N	N															
ARIZONA													9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	✓						5 Spence (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	N	?															
1 Murdock (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	N						IDAHO													6 Watts (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?																
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	N						2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N						2 Vacancy	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?															
ARKANSAS													1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						LOUISIANA																						
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y						ILLINOIS													8 Allen (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?															
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y						16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	N	Y	N						2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y															
5 Hays (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y						17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N						4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y															
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y						26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N						1 Hebert (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?	✓														
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y						19 Chipfield (R)	✓	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y						7 Larcade (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?															
4 Tackett (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?						23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						6 Morrison (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?															
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						21 Mack (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N						5 Passman (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	X	N															
CALIFORNIA													15 Mason (R)	✓	?	?	X	N	Y	?						MAINE																						
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						25 Price (D)	X	?	?	N	?	N	N						3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y															
8 Anderson (R)	✓	?	?	✓	N	Y	N						14 Reed (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	?	N						1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y															
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	N						2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?															
2 Engle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N						22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y																												
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N						18 Velde (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y						MARYLAND																						
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						24 Vursell (R)	?	?	?	X	N	Y	Y						6 Beall (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?	N														
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?						Chicago-Cook County													2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y															
25 McKinnon (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	N						3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y						4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y															
6 Miller (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	N						13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y						3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y															
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y						1 Dawson (D)	X	?	?	N	?	N	?						1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y															
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						8 Gordon (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	N						5 Sasser (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N															
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	N						10 Hoffman (R)	✓	?	?	Y	?	?	?						MASSACHUSETTS																						
21 Sheppard (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N						12 Jonas (R)	✓	?	?	Y	?	?	?						6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N															
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N						5 Kluczyński (D)	?	?	?	N	?	N	N						4 Donohue (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N															
Los Angeles County													4 McVey (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	N	Y						2 Furcolo (C)	N	?	N	X	?	?	?															
18 Doyle (D)	X	X	✓	N	N	N	N						6 O'Brien (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	N						8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y															
12 Hulings (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?						7 Sabbath (D)	X	?	?	X	?	?	?						10 Herter (R)	X	?	?	?	?	?	?															
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						11 Sheehan (R)	Y	?	?	✓	?	?	?						1 Heseltine (R)	N	Y	N	✓	✓	X	✓															
19 Holtfield (D)	X	?	?	N	?	N	?						2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?						11 Kennedy (D)	N	Y	?	X	?	?	?															
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y						9 Yates (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						7 Lane (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y															
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N						INDIANA													14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?																
15 McDonough (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	N						4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	N	?	?						12 McCormack (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y															
13 Poulsen (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	N						5 Besmer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y						9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N															
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y						7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N						3 Philbin (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N															
COLORADO													11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y						5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N															
4 Aspinall (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	N						3 Crumacker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N														
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N						8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y						MICHIGAN																						
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N						2 Hallick (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	N						12 Bennett (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y															
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y						6 Harden (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?						6 Blackney (R)	✓	Y	?	✓	?	?	?															
CONNECTICUT													10 Harvey (R)	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y						8 Crawford (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	N															
5 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N						1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	X	X	Y	N						5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N															
4 Morano (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?						9 Wilson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						4 Hoffman (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y	N															
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N						IOWA													2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N															
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y						5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y						11 Potter (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?															
AL Sadiq (R)	✓	?	?	✓	N	?	?						6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?						3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N															
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y						3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y						9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y															
DELAWARE													8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y						7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?															
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y						7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y																													



# APPROPRIATIONS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
<b>MINNESOTA</b>																								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		7 Heller (D)	?	?	?	N	?	?	X	<b>Philadelphia</b>							
1 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N		10 Kelly (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		9 Keogh (D)	X	?	?	X	?	?	X	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Judd (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y		19 Klein (D)	X	?	?	X	?	?	X	5 Green (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y		3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	X	?	?	?		26 McGrath (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?		14 Multer (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>							
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		16 Murphy (D)	?	?	?	N	?	N	N	2 Fogarty (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	Y	N
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	✓		22 Powell (D)	X	?	?	X	?	?	?	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>							
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N		12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	3 Dorn (D)	X	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y		20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	N	6 McMillan (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	Y	?
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>								5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	X	Y	Y	N
<b>MISSOURI</b>									7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>							
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y		5 Chatham (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N		8 Deane (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>							
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N		6 Durham (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	X	?	?	?
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N		10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N		11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	?	?
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		2 Kerr (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Magee (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N		12 Redden (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	4 Gore (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	Y	X	?	?	?		<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>								8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	✓	?	?	?	✓	Y	N		AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?	?		AL Burdick (R)	Y	N	?	✓	?	?	?	1 Reece (R)	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	X	?	?	?		<b>OHIO</b>								7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
<b>MONTANA</b>									14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>							
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	?	X	?	?	?
<b>NEBRASKA</b>									22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?		16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N		3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		11 Brehm (R)	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	N	X	?	?	?
<b>NEVADA</b>									5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Baring (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	?		21 Crosser (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	?	?	?	?
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?	19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	X	?	?	?
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		18 Hays (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	?	?	?	-	-	-	-
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N		19 Kirwan (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	?	N	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	✓	?	?	N	N	N	Y
6 Case (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y		17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	?	Y	?	?	?		6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N		9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?
14 Hart (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N		15 Secrest (D)	✓	?	?	N	Y	N	N	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y		12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y		13 Weiher (R)	✓	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	<b>UTAH</b>							
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Steninski (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N		3 Albert (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	N	?
9 Osmers (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N		8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>							
7 Widnall (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Wolvertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N		6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	?	?	<b>VIRGINIA</b>							
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									1 Vacancy								4 Abbt (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	X	?	?	N	N	N	N		4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	?	N		2 Stigler (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	?	N	?	N	Y
<b>NEW YORK</b>									7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	X	?	?	?	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?		<b>OREGON</b>								2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 O'Brien (D)	-	-	-	X	N	N	X		3 Angell (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?		4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	X	?	?	?	✓
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N		2 Stockman (R)	?	?	?	N	N	Y	N	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y		<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								<b>WASHINGTON</b>							
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?		33 Buchanan (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	N	N	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N		15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	5 Horan (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?	?		30 Corbett (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y		9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?		29 Denny (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	X	?	?	X
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y		32 Eberhart (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	?	Y	?	N	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>							
43 Radwan (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y		11 Flood (D)	X	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	?	?	?	N	?	N	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y		31 Fulton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	4 Burnside (D)	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y		19 Gavin (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	6 Hedrick (D)	?	?	?	N	?	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	?																	



# APPROPRIATIONS

## Senate Votes: Agriculture, Independent Offices Appropriations

1. Agriculture Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7314). Provide \$731,608,470 for Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1953. (Senate increased amount to \$840,794,624. Conferees agreed on \$728,611,970.) BRIDGES (R N.H.), FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations by \$82,500. Agreed to, 33-32, June 6, 1952. (Story on p. 93).
2. Agriculture Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7314). MORSE (R Ore.) motion to table BRIDGES (R N.H.) parliamentary move to reconsider above amendment. Rejected, 27-33, June 6, 1952.
3. Agriculture Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7314). BRIDGES (R N.H.), FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations by \$82,500 (reconsideration). Rejected, 30-32, June 6, 1952.
4. Agriculture Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7314). Committee amendment to increase funds for Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations by \$67,500. Agreed to, 30-29, June 6, 1952.

5. Agriculture Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7314). ANDERSON (D N.M.) amendment, as modified by CASE (R S.D.) to reduce funds for soil conservation payments by \$100,000,000, with a proviso that the reduction be equitably apportioned among the states, and to limit individual payments to \$2,500. Rejected, 23-35, June 6, 1952.
6. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). Provide \$6,278,808,228 for Independent Offices for fiscal year 1953. (Senate increased amount to \$6,279,088,678. Conferees agreed on \$6,272,836,303.) Committee amendment to authorize 45,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal 1953 instead of 5,000. Agreed to, 37-31, June 3, 1952. (Story on p. 102).
7. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to reduce amount recommended by committee for TVA by \$45,757,000. Rejected, 31-36, June 3, 1952.
8. Independent Offices Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7072). Committee amendment to increase funds for TVA by \$14,757,000. Agreed to, 39-30, June 3, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE										DEMOCRATS										REPUBLICANS									
YEAS										YEAS										YEAS									
NAYS										NAYS										NAYS									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALABAMA										MAINE										OHIO									
Hill (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Brewster (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	?	?	?	?	Bricker (R)	Y	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y	Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Taft (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	Y	N		
ARIZONA										MARYLAND										OKLAHOMA									
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Butler (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	N	Y		
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Connor (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	?	Monroney (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
ARKANSAS										MASSACHUSETTS										OREGON									
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Lodge (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y		
McClellan (D)	?	?	?	?	X	N	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N	Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y		
CALIFORNIA										MICHIGAN										PENNSYLVANIA									
Knowland (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	?	?	?	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Duff (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?		
Nixon (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Moody (D)	Y	Y	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y	Martin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	?		
COLORADO										MINNESOTA										RHODE ISLAND									
Johnson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Green (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y		
Millikin (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Thye (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore (D)	N	N	N	?	?	Y	N	Y		
CONNECTICUT										MISSISSIPPI										SOUTH CAROLINA									
Benton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Eastland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Johnston (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Maybank (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
DELAWARE										MISSOURI										SOUTH DAKOTA									
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	X	✓	✓	Hennings (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	?		
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y		
FLORIDA										MONTANA										TENNESSEE									
Holland (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Ecton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Kefauver (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	Y	N	Y		
Smathers (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Murray (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓	McKellar (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
GEORGIA										NEBRASKA										TEXAS									
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	✓	✓	Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Connally (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X	✓		
Russell (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?	?	Seaton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Johnson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y		
IDAHO										NEVADA										UTAH									
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	?	?	Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N		
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	N	✓	X	✓	Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	X	✓	X		
ILLINOIS										NEW HAMPSHIRE										VERMONT									
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y		
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	X	✓	Flanders (R)	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	Y	N		
INDIANA										NEW JERSEY										VIRGINIA									
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Byrd (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	✓	X		
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	✓	N	Y	N		
IOWA										NEW MEXICO										WASHINGTON									
Gillette (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?	?	?	Anderson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y		
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	✓	X	✓	Chavez (D)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	X	Y	Magnuson (D)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓		
KANSAS										NEW YORK										WEST VIRGINIA									
Carlson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ives (R)	Y	✓	✓	X	✓	Y	Y	N	Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y		
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	X	✓	?	Y	N	Y	Neely (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y		
KENTUCKY										NORTH CAROLINA										WISCONSIN									
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	McCarthy (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y		
Clements (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Wiley (R)	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	N		
LOUISIANA										NORTH DAKOTA										WYOMING									
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Hunt (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		
Long (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Young (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N		

# APPROPRIATIONS

## Senate Votes: Army Civil Functions Appropriation

1. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). Provide \$666,774,699 for civil functions, Department of the Army (rivers and harbors, flood control.) (Senate increased to \$667,474,699. Conferees agreed on \$584,061,000.) FERGUSON (R Mich.), BRIDGES (R N.H.) motion to recommit with instructions to reduce total by 10 per cent. Rejected, 27-50, June 19, 1952. (Story on p. 95).
2. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for rivers and harbors by \$100 million. Rejected, 22-56, June 19, 1952.

3. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). GILLETTE (D Iowa) amendment to increase funds for rivers and harbors by \$8 million. Rejected, 24-48, June 19, 1952.
4. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for rivers and harbors by \$12,828,100. Rejected, 37-38, June 19, 1952.
5. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to reduce funds for flood control by \$11,976,700. Rejected, 30-44, June 19, 1952.
6. Army Civil Functions Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7268). Committee amendment to provide \$900,000 for survey of Niagara Power Development. Agreed to, 45-25, June 19, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

		TOTAL VOTE										DEMOCRATS										REPUBLICANS									
		YEAS	27	22	24	37	30	45			YEAS	4	6	17	7	6	35			YEAS	23	16	7	30	24	10					
		NAYS	50	56	48	38	44	25			NAYS	36	36	21	33	35	4			NAYS	14	20	27	5	9	21					
		1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4	5	6								
ALABAMA								MAINE								OHIO															
Hill (D)								Brewster (R)								Bricker (R)															
Sparkman (D)								Smith (R)								Taft (R)															
ARIZONA								MARYLAND								OKLAHOMA															
Hayden (D)								Butler (R)								Kerr (D)															
McFarland (D)								O'Connor (D)								Monroney (D)															
ARKANSAS								MASSACHUSETTS								OREGON															
Fulbright (D)								Lodge (R)								Cordon (R)															
McClellan (D)								Saltonstall (R)								Morse (R)															
CALIFORNIA								MICHIGAN								PENNSYLVANIA															
Knowland (R)								Ferguson (R)								Duff (R)															
Nixon (R)								Moody (D)								Martin (R)															
COLORADO								MINNESOTA								RHODE ISLAND															
Johnson (D)								Humphrey (D)								Green (D)															
Millikin (R)								Thye (R)								Pastore (D)															
CONNECTICUT								MISSISSIPPI								SOUTH CAROLINA															
Benton (D)								Eastland (D)								Johnston (D)															
McMahon (D)								Stennis (D)								Maybank (D)															
DELAWARE								MISSOURI								SOUTH DAKOTA															
Frear (D)								Hennings (D)								Case (R)															
Williams (R)								Kem (R)								Mundt (R)															
FLORIDA								MONTANA								TENNESSEE															
Holland (D)								Ecton (R)								Kefauver (D)															
Smathers (D)								Murray (D)								McKellar (D)															
GEORGIA								NEBRASKA								TEXAS															
George (D)								Butler (R)								Connally (D)															
Russell (D)								Seaton (R)								Johnson (D)															
IDAHO								NEVADA								UTAH															
Dworshak (R)								Malone (R)								Bennett (R)															
Welker (R)								McCarran (D)								Watkins (R)															
ILLINOIS								NEW HAMPSHIRE								VERMONT															
Dirksen (R)								Bridges (R)								Aiken (R)															
Douglas (D)								Tobey (R)								Flanders (R)															
INDIANA								NEW JERSEY								VIRGINIA															
Capehart (R)								Hendrickson (R)								Byrd (D)															
Jenner (R)								Smith (R)								Robertson (D)															
IOWA								NEW MEXICO								WASHINGTON															
Gillette (D)								Anderson (D)								Cain (R)															
Hickenlooper (R)								Chavez (D)								Magnuson (D)															
KANSAS								NEW YORK								WEST VIRGINIA															
Carlson (R)								Ives (R)								Kilgore (D)															
Schoeppel (R)								Lehman (D-Lib)								Neely (D)															
KENTUCKY								NORTH CAROLINA								WISCONSIN															
Underwood (D)								Hoey (D)								McCarthy (R)															
Clements (D)								Smith (D)								Wiley (R)															
LOUISIANA								NORTH DAKOTA								WYOMING															
Ellender (D)								Langer (R)								Hunt (D)															
Long (D)								Young (R)								O'Mahoney (D)															

# APPROPRIATIONS

## Senate Votes: Defense, Interior Appropriations

1. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). Provide \$45,734, 750,912 for Department of Defense for fiscal year 1953. (Senate passed \$38,403,000,912 plus \$8 billion contract authority. Conferees agreed on \$46,610,938,912.) O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) amendment to delete \$12,025,044,000 for aircraft procurement and substitute \$4,685,044,000 in cash and \$8 billion in contract authority for a total of \$12,685,044,000. Agreed to, 79-0, June 30, 1952. (Story on p. 97).
2. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). Committee amendment to reduce funds for research and development, Air Force, by \$68,250,000. Rejected, 30-47, June 30, 1952.
3. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). MORSE (R Ore.) amendment to reduce funds for maintenance and operation, Air Force, by \$540 million. Rejected, 25-49, June 30, 1952.
4. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). MORSE (R Ore.) amendment to reduce funds for maintenance and operation, Air Force, by \$200 million. Rejected, 33-43, June 30, 1952.

5. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). Passage of bill providing \$38,403,000,912 plus \$8 billion contract authority. Passed, 66-0, June 30, 1952.
6. Defense Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7391). KEM (R Mo.) motion to agree with House provision in conference report barring use of Air Force funds to pay ARO, Inc. for operation of Arnold Engineering Development Center laboratory at Tullahoma, Tenn. Rejected, 27-34, July 5, 1952.
7. Interior Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). Provide \$560,582, 364 for Department of Interior for fiscal year 1953. (Senate increased to \$567,328,164. Conferees agreed on \$541,729,845.) McFARLAND (D Ariz.) amendment to increase funds for construction, Bureau of Indian Affairs, by \$6.5 million. Agreed to, 49-29, June 25, 1952. (Story on p. 106).
8. Interior Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). DOUGLAS (D Ill.), BENTON (D Conn.) amendment to reduce funds for construction and rehabilitation, Bureau of Reclamation, by \$31 million. Rejected, 17-60, June 25, 1952. (Interior votes continued on next page.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	79	30	25	33	66	27	49	17	YEAS	44	15	5	9	38	7	31	9	YEAS	35	15	20	24	28	20	18	8
NAYS	0	47	49	43	0	34	29	60	NAYS	0	29	35	33	0	31	9	33	NAYS	0	18	14	10	0	3	20	27
ALABAMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ALABAMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ALABAMA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Brewster (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	X	Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	?	Y	?	Y	N	Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	✓	Taft (R)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	?	Y	N
ARIZONA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ARIZONA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ARIZONA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Butler (R)	✓	?	?	?	✓	Y	N	N	Kerr (D)	✓	X	X	X	✓	N	✓	X
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	O'Connor (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Monroney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ARKANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ARKANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	?	N	✓	Y	?	N	Lodge (R)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Saltonstall (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Morse (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
CALIFORNIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	CALIFORNIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	CALIFORNIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)	?	?	N	?	?	?	Y	?
Nixon (R)	Y	N	N	N	✓	?	N	N	Moody (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COLORADO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	COLORADO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Johnson (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Millikin (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Thye (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Pastore (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	CONNECTICUT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	CONNECTICUT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Benton (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Eastland (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	✓	X	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
DELAWARE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DELAWARE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DELAWARE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Case (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Kem (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Mundt (R)	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	FLORIDA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	FLORIDA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Holland (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Eaton (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Kefauver (D)	Y	N	N	?	✓	?	?	X
Smathers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Murray (D)	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N	Y	N	McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	GEORGIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	GEORGIA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
George (D)	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	Y	N	Butler (R)	Y	N	N	?	✓	Y	Y	N	Connally (D)	Y	N	N	N	✓	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	Y	N	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Seaton (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?	?	Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHOO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	IDAHOO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	IDAHOO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Malone (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y	?	Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
Welker (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N	N	McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N	Watkins (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ILLINOIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ILLINOIS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dirksen (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	Bridges (R)	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	N	Y	Aiken (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Tobey (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	Y	N	Flanders (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	INDIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	INDIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Capehart (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Hendrickson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Byrd (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Robertson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
IOWA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	IOWA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	IOWA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gillette (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Anderson (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	?	Cain (R)	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	?	N	N
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Chavez (D)	✓	✓	X	X	✓	N	?	?	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
KANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	KANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	KANSAS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Carlson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Neely (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
KENTUCKY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	KENTUCKY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	KENTUCKY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hoey (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Smith (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
LOUISIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	LOUISIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	LOUISIANA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Langer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Hunt (D)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Young (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N



# APPROPRIATIONS

## Senate Votes: Interior --(Cont'd.) Legislative, State-Justice-Commerce Appropriations

1. Interior Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7176). (See preceding page for other votes on this appropriation.) FERGUSON (R Mich.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to reduce funds for construction, National Park Service, by \$7,120,000. Rejected, 26-47, June 25, 1952.
2. Legislative Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7313). Provide \$76,886,848 for operation of Legislative Branch for fiscal year 1953. (Senate increased to \$76,892,461. Conferees agreed on \$76,874,251.) WILLIAMS (R Del.) amendment to delete tax exemption for Members of Congress based on living expenses in Washington, and to substitute provision prohibiting deduction as a nonbusiness bad debt of any loan or advance to any political committee or party. Question of whether amendment was germane. Voted germane, 47-25, June 27, 1952. (Story on p. 110).
3. Legislative Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7313). LONG (D La.) amendment to WILLIAMS (R Del.) amendment above, to add a proviso creating a Commission on Congressional Salaries. Question of whether amendment was germane. Voted germane, 43-26, June 27, 1952.
4. Legislative Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7313). Adoption of LONG (D La.) amendment (No. 3 above) to WILLIAMS (R Del.)

- amendment (No. 2 above). Rejected, 32-28, June 27, 1952.
5. Legislative Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7313). Adoption of WILLIAMS (R Del.) amendment (No. 2 above). Agreed to, 67-2, June 27, 1952.
6. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). Provide \$1,015,016,735 for Departments of State, Justice and Commerce, and the federal Judiciary for fiscal year 1953. (Senate cut to \$1,012,547,852. Conferees agreed on \$1,015,981,710.) CASE (R S.D.) amendment to make Foreign Service subject to the 10 per cent personnel reduction, and to reduce funds for salaries and expenses of the State Department by \$4,455,399. Agreed to, 46-36, June 26, 1952. (Story on p. 112).
7. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). LEHMAN (D N.Y.) amendment to provide \$500,000 for the Immigration Service, Justice Department, for the return of Mexican nationals who entered the U.S. illegally. Rejected, 11-65, June 26, 1952.
8. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for 1953 (HR 7289). LEHMAN (D N.Y.) amendment to increase funds for Immigration Service, Justice Department, by \$2 million. Rejected, 17-62, June 26, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE											DEMOCRATS											REPUBLICANS										
YEAS											YEAS											YEAS										
NAYS											NAYS											NAYS										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALABAMA											MAINE											OHIO										
Hill (D)											Brewster (R)											Bricker (R)										
Sparkman (D)											Smith (R)											Taft (R)										
ARIZONA											MARYLAND											OKLAHOMA										
Hayden (D)											Butler (R)											Kerr (D)										
McFarland (D)											O'Connor (D)											Monroney (D)										
ARKANSAS											MASSACHUSETTS											OREGON										
Fulbright (D)											Lodge (R)											Cordon (R)										
McClellan (D)											Saltonstall (R)											Morse (R)										
CALIFORNIA											MICHIGAN											PENNSYLVANIA										
Knowland (R)											Ferguson (R)											Duff (R)										
Nixon (R)											Moody (D)											Martin (R)										
COLORADO											MINNESOTA											RHODE ISLAND										
Johnson (D)											Humphrey (D)											Green (D)										
Millikin (R)											Thye (R)											Pastore (D)										
CONNECTICUT											MISSISSIPPI											SOUTH CAROLINA										
Benton (D)											Eastland (D)											Johnston (D)										
McMahon (D)											Stennis (D)											Maybank (D)										
DELAWARE											MISSOURI											SOUTH DAKOTA										
Frear (D)											Hennings (D)											Case (R)										
Williams (R)											Kem (R)											Mundt (R)										
FLORIDA											MONTANA											TENNESSEE										
Holland (D)											Eaton (R)											Kefauver (D)										
Smathers (D)											Murray (D)											McKellar (D)										
GEORGIA											NEBRASKA											TEXAS										
George (D)											Butler (R)											Connally (D)										
Russell (D)											Seaton (R)											Johnson (D)										
IDAHO											NEVADA											UTAH										
Dworshak (R)											Malone (R)											Bennett (R)										
Welker (R)											McCarran (D)											Watkins (R)										
ILLINOIS											NEW HAMPSHIRE											VERMONT										
Dirksen (R)											Bridges (R)											Aiken (R)										
Douglas (D)											Tobey (R)											Flanders (R)										
INDIANA											NEW JERSEY											VIRGINIA										
Capehart (R)											Hendrickson (R)											Byrd (D)										
Jenner (R)											Smith (R)											Robertson (D)										
IOWA											NEW MEXICO											WASHINGTON										
Gillette (D)											Anderson (D)											Cain (R)										
Hickenlooper (R)											Chavez (D)											Magnuson (D)										
KANSAS											NEW YORK											WEST VIRGINIA										
Carlson (R)											Ives (R)											Kilgore (D)										
Schoeppel (R)											Lehman (D-Lib)											Neely (D)										
KENTUCKY											NORTH CAROLINA											WISCONSIN										
Underwood (D)											Hoey (D)											McCarthy (R)										
Clemons (D)											Smith (D)											Wiley (R)										
LOUISIANA											NORTH DAKOTA											WYOMING										
Ellender (D)											Langer (R)											Hunt (D)										
Long (D)											Young (R)											O'Mahoney (D)										



# APPROPRIATIONS

## Senate Votes: Treasury-Post Office, Third Supplemental Appropriations; Joint Budget Committee

1. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1953 (HR 6854). Provide \$3,442,280,000 for Treasury and Post Office Departments for fiscal year 1953. (Senate cut to \$3,394,047,000. Conferees agreed on \$3,437,895,000.) Committee amendment increasing funds for salaries and expenses, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, by \$250,000. Rejected, 21-36, April 28, 1952. (Story on p. 115).
2. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1953 (HR 6853). BRIDGES (R N.H.), FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to committee amendment, to provide \$51,117,000 for Bureau of Public Debt instead of \$52,500,000. Agreed to, 53-8, April 28, 1952.
3. Treasury-Post Office Appropriation for 1953 (HR 6854). DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to limit expenditures of the Treasury Department during fiscal 1953 to \$644,384,591 of the amount provided in the bill. Agreed to, 46-16, April 29, 1952.
4. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 6947). Provide \$960,641,838 supplemental funds for various agencies for fiscal year 1952. (Senate increased to \$976,368,838. Conferees agreed on \$971,342,641.) HUMPHREY (D Minn.) motion to

- permit LEHMAN (D N.Y.) to proceed in order, after point of order had been made concerning exchange between Lehman and Knowland (R Calif.). Agreed to, 71-0, April 21, 1952.
5. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 6947). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to prohibit use of funds hereby appropriated for steel seizure. Agreed to, 44-31, April 21, 1952. (Story on p. 117.)
  6. Third Supplemental Appropriation for 1952 (HR 6947). FERGUSON (R Mich.), BRIDGES (R N.H.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), CAPEHART (R Ind.) motion to suspend the rules to allow consideration of amendment prohibiting use of funds heretofore or hereafter appropriated for seizure or operation of any property without authorization of Congress. (Two-thirds majority, or 51 "yeas" required). Rejected, 47-29, April 22, 1952.
  7. Joint Committee on the Budget (S 913). Provide for a Joint Committee on the Budget, to be composed of seven members from the House Appropriations Committee, and seven members from the Senate Appropriations Committee. Passage of the bill. Passed, 55-8, April 8, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE								DEMOCRATS								REPUBLICANS							
YEAS	21	53	46	71	44	47	55	YEAS	21	22	15	38	11	11	26	YEAS	0	31	31	33	33	36	29
NAYS	36	8	16	0	31	29	8	NAYS	9	8	14	0	29	29	5	NAYS	27	0	2	0	2	0	3
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>ALABAMA</b>								<b>MAINE</b>								<b>OHIO</b>							
Hill (D)	✓	?	X	Y	N	N	Y	Brewster (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Bricker (R)	N	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Taft (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>								<b>MARYLAND</b>								<b>OKLAHOMA</b>							
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Butler (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kerr (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	?
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	O'Connor (D)	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	X	X	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>								<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>								<b>OREGON</b>							
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Lodge (R)	X	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	Y	Y	Morse (R)	X	Y	✓	Y	N	X	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>								<b>MICHIGAN</b>								<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>							
Knowland (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Ferguson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	✓
Nixon (R)	?	?	?	Y	✓	Y	?	Moody (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Martin (R)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>								<b>MINNESOTA</b>								<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>							
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Humphrey (D)	?	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Green (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	?	Thye (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Pastore (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	✓
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>								<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>								<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>							
Benton (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	✓	Eastland (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	?	X	X	✓	Stennis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>								<b>MISSOURI</b>								<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>							
Frear (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Hennings (D)	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	?	Case (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Mundt (R)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
<b>FLORIDA</b>								<b>MONTANA</b>								<b>TENNESSEE</b>							
Holland (D)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Kefauver (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Smathers (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	McKellar (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>								<b>NEBRASKA</b>								<b>TEXAS</b>							
George (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Connally (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
Russell (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	X	Y	Seaton (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
<b>IDAHO</b>								<b>NEVADA</b>								<b>UTAH</b>							
Dworshak (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	?	Bennett (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Welker (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	✓	✓	McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	Watkins (R)	X	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>								<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>								<b>VERMONT</b>							
Dirksen (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Bridges (R)	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
Douglas (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Tobey (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	N	Flanders (R)	N	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>								<b>NEW JERSEY</b>								<b>VIRGINIA</b>							
Capehart (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jenner (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>IOWA</b>								<b>NEW MEXICO</b>								<b>WASHINGTON</b>							
Gillette (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Anderson (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Cain (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Magnuson (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
<b>KANSAS</b>								<b>NEW YORK</b>								<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>							
Carlson (R)	X	✓	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	*	N	N	Y	Neely (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>KENTUCKY</b>								<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>								<b>WISCONSIN</b>							
Underwood (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	✓	Hoey (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
Clements (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	Wiley (R)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
<b>LOUISIANA</b>								<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>								<b>WYOMING</b>							
Ellender (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Langer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Hunt (D)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	✓
Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	✓	Y	Young (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?

\*Lehman (D N.Y.) present, but excused from voting.

**EDUCATION**

**And**

**WELFARE**

**Major Actions**

Social Security

Defense Housing

# Social Security Benefits Hiked

HR 7800—P.L. 590

The President July 18 signed a compromise bill (HR 7800) amending the Social Security Act, which hiked social security insurance and public assistance payments by about \$642.7 million a year. Social security benefits were raised an estimated \$400 million for fiscal 1953 and the federal payment to the states for aid to old or disabled persons or dependent children was increased \$242.7 million.

As the bill passed the House June 17, only the insurance benefits were increased. But the Senate June 26 added an amendment raising the public assistance payments and the House accepted the increase after the Senate-House conferees agreed to limit it to a two year period. The conference report was accepted by both houses July 5. (For roll-call voting - see page 150.)

Under HR 7800 as enacted monthly social security payments were increased \$5 or 12.5 per cent, whichever was larger. Retired persons were permitted to earn \$75 a month, rather than the previous \$50, without losing their benefits. About 4.5 million people were on social security rolls.

A \$5 boost in the federal contribution to the maximum state payments for aged, blind or disabled persons also was provided, and the federal share for aid to dependent children was increased by \$3 monthly. Approximately 4.4 million people were receiving such payments.

When the bill was first brought before the House May 19, objections were sounded to a section which provided that disabled persons would have their insurance rights preserved, without payment of premium, from the time they were disabled. The section contained specific requirements for examinations by the Federal Security Agency to determine if disability existed.

Opponents of the section said it would open the door to socialized medicine. The American Medical Association sent telegrams to Congressmen opposing the section, and the House defeated a motion to call up the measure at that time.

The controversial provision was then amended in committee and passed by the House June 17. In the Senate, however, the entire section was deleted. A compromise reached in conference

put the section back in the bill but provided that it would not go into effect without affirmative action by the next Congress.

## Provisions

In its major provisions the law:

Increased current benefit payments by 12.5 per cent or \$5, whichever was larger, thus raising minimum monthly primary insurance payment to \$25 (from \$20) and maximum to \$77.10 (from \$68.50).

Revised benefit formula established in 1950 to pay 55 per cent (rather than previous 50 per cent) of the first \$100 in average monthly wages, plus 15 per cent of the next \$200.

The following table illustrates the payments a retired worker received under the original law, the 1950 revision and what he was entitled to under the 1952 revision.

Original Law	1950 Law	1952 Law	Monthly Average Wage (b)
\$10	\$20	\$25	\$45
15	30	35	64
20	37	42	76
25	46.50	52.40	95
30	54	60.80	130
35	59.20	66.60	177
40	64	72	213
45	68.50	77.50 (a)	250
		85	300 (c)

(a) Rate for workers covered by the 1950 revision, which applied to persons who worked at least 18 months after Jan. 1, 1951. Comparable rate for workers covered by pre-1950 law was \$77.10.

(b) As computed for 1952 rates

(c) New maximum wage permitted by 1950 law

The act also:

Increased maximum family benefit to \$168.75 (from \$150) and minimum to \$45 (from \$40).

Increased the maximum wage a beneficiary could earn to be eligible for payments to \$75 (from \$50).

Recommended a waiver of premium payments for persons permanently disabled, but provided that section would not take effect without further Congressional action.

Specified that state agencies should determine extent of disability.

Granted veterans \$160 monthly wage credit toward social security benefits for each month of active service between July 25, 1947 - Dec. 31, 1953 (formerly through July 24, 1947).

Permitted states to disregard blind person's earned income in determining assistance needs of his dependents and made this requirement compulsory after June 30, 1954.

For October 1952 - October 1954, set maximum federal share of state public assistance payments for old age and disability at \$55 (rather than \$50) and revised formula to pay 80 per cent of first \$25 in payment (rather than 75 per cent of first \$20), plus 50 per cent of remainder.

For same period, set maximum federal share of aid to dependent children at \$30 (rather than \$27) and revised formula to pay 80 per cent of first \$15 (rather than 75 per cent of first \$12), plus 50 per cent of remainder.

## Background

In 1950 Congress made the first comprehensive revision of the Social Security Act since its enactment in 1935. The number of persons covered by the system was increased by 10 million and existing benefits were boosted 70-100 per cent.

Among the provisions were a liberalized benefit formula to provide higher payments for future beneficiaries, a liberalized method of computing average monthly wages, an increase in the maximum wage base allowed (to \$3600 a year from \$3000) and wage credits for each month of military service in World War II.

Changes also were made in the public assistance program for aged people not covered by social security, blind and disabled persons and dependent children. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 165-77).

In 1951 the Senate tacked onto a House tax bill (HR 2416) an amendment increasing the federal share of public assistance payments. But the House did not accept the revised bill and sent it to the Ways and Means Committee where it was pigeon-holed. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 192).

## HOUSE

On Feb. 21, 1952 four Representatives — John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and Hugh B. Mitchell (D Wash.) — introduced identical bills (HR 6750-53) revising the Social Security Act. Provisions of their bills would increase benefit payments, extend the coverage of the system, grant protection to the permanently disabled and revise the contribution sched-

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ules. An identical bill (S 2705) was introduced the same day in the Senate by Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and co-sponsored by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), and Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.).

On May 12 Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, introduced HR 7800. His bill called for increased benefit payments for both present and future beneficiaries by the amounts subsequently enacted into law, and would permit beneficiaries to earn \$70 (rather than the previous \$50) without losing their benefits, freeze the benefit rights of permanently disabled persons, grant benefit rights to post-World War II veterans and let additional state and local government employees come under the system.

The Ways and Means Committee approved HR 7800 May 16 without hearings. The Committee report said that all the recommended changes were "within areas which were intensively studied... over a period of six months of hearings and executive sessions prior to the 1950 amendments" of the Social Security Act. The report also declared that the increased benefits granted in 1950 were determined before the Korean emergency began and that the rise in living costs since then had made "immediate benefit adjustments imperative."

The measure was called up in the House May 19 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. (A two-thirds affirmative vote was required for passage under suspension of the rules.) After objections were voiced to the provision to preserve insurance rights of permanently disabled persons, the motion was defeated on a 151-141 roll-call vote, 44 short of the two-thirds required.

The voting breakdown was: For passage under rules suspension — 98 Democrats, one independent and 52 Republicans. Against — 42 Democrats and 99 Republicans. (For voting, see Page 150.)

Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, said his party was not objecting to the increased benefits but to the disability provision. He said this would open "the door to socialized medicine" by giving the Social Security Administrator authority to determine the extent of disability.

Reed read a telegram from the American Medical Association "as an indication of the flood of protests... in

opposition to this sneak attack against the doctors of the country." The message said the disability examination gave the government "unusual powers in the medical field" and amounted to "socialized medicine." (See Group Stands section, below.)

Similar telegrams were sent to many other Congressmen.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) led other Republicans in protesting the suspension of rules procedure. He called on the House to turn down the bill.

Chairman Doughton urged its passage. He said the proposed increases could be made without increasing payroll taxes.

Rep. Reed May 20 offered a bill (HR 7922) similar to HR 7800 but without the controversial disability provision. On May 24 he accused the Democrats of staging a "sit-down strike" against his bill, when it received no action.

On June 16 HR 7800 again was called up under suspension of the rules. But this time it had an amendment that changed the controversial section. (Amendments from the floor are not permitted under suspension of the rules, but Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) ruled a Member could move to suspend the rules and pass a bill as amended.)

The section still preserved the insurance rights of persons who became disabled but gave the Federal Security Administrator only general authority rather than specific powers to ascertain disability.

Reed declared that the amendment was only an attempt to make the bill "more palatable" but that it actually gave the FSA more power. Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) said there was no doubt the bill was the "first step in socialized medicine."

However, the bill passed June 17 on a 361-22 roll call vote (D 195-2; R 165-20; Ind. 1 yea). It then went to the Senate.

## SENATE

The Senate Finance Committee recommended amending HR 7800 by deleting the provisions to preserve the insurance rights of permanently disabled persons and extend to the states the option of placing under Old Age and Survivors Insurance certain state and local employees covered by state and local retirement systems.

The Committee report explained that there was not sufficient time for full consideration of those proposals and that hearings had been waived so as not to delay action on the other revisions "so urgently needed."

Other Committee amendments would increase to \$100 the monthly amount a beneficiary could earn without losing his benefits and provide that credits for war veterans should be financed from the social security fund rather than by appropriations. The bill was reported to the Senate June 23.

On the floor June 26, Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) won approval of an amendment sponsored by 28 other Senators (D 21; R 7) that increased the federal share of public assistance grants. The Majority Leader said the present old age assistance average of \$44.77 a month was far below what a needy person required for a decent living. Even the \$5 boost would not make up for increased living costs since the last hike in old age assistance in 1948, he said. Minority Leader Styles Bridges (R N.H.) opposed any increase in government expenditures but the McFarland amendment was adopted by a standing vote.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) offered an amendment to include Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands among those getting increased federal assistance and it was adopted by voice vote. HR 7800 was then passed by voice vote.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) — Increase the federal share of old age assistance grants \$5 a month, increase payments to the blind and the totally disabled \$5 a month, and increase grants to dependent children \$3 a month. Standing vote.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Increase the social security assistance grants in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for the aged, dependent children and the blind. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

A compromise bill emerged July 5 from the Senate-House Conference committee.

On the controversial section waiving premium payments for disabled persons, the conferees reached an unusual compromise. They said no applications for such benefits could be accepted before July 1, 1953, and that the whole



section would not be effective after June 30, 1953. They altered the House language so that state agencies rather than the FSA should determine what persons were permanently disabled.

The managers explained their action by saying that hearings on the disputed provision would be held "early in 1953," to determine whether the proposals should be enacted into permanent law. Meanwhile, they said, tentative agreements with the states to administer the provision could be worked out.

On the maximum monthly earnings allowed a person receiving benefit payments, a compromise was reached at \$75. The House had allowed \$70 and the Senate \$100.

"On wage credits for war veterans the Senate amendment requiring that the benefits be financed from the insurance trust fund, rather than by appropriations, was accepted.

The House section extending insurance coverage to certain state and local government workers was dropped. The conferees said this matter would be "explored thoroughly early in 1953," when hearings on the disability provision would be held.

The amendments added by the Senate, increasing the federal share of public assistance payments, were accepted by the House conferees after they had won agreement on limiting the increase to a two year period. The Senate amendment on Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands was dropped.

Both Houses agreed to the conference report by voice votes July 5. President Truman signed it into Public Law 590 July 18. (For Truman statement, see below.)

## GROUP STANDS

Most active national organization during 1952 action increasing social security benefits was the American Medical Association. Two years earlier, however, numerous organizations took stands for and against various provisions of social security when the program underwent major revision. (For details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 173-177.)

AMA publicly voiced its opposition in 1952 when it sent telegrams to House Members just before HR 7800 was brought to the floor May 19 under a suspension of the rules. (See House floor action section, above.) AMA objected to the disability provision, which it said was a step toward socialized medicine. Passage of the bill was blocked on a

vote lacking the two-thirds majority necessary under rules suspension.

The occasion brought sharp words from President Truman, whose national health insurance program AMA had fought continuously. He said May 21 that many Congressmen jumped when the American Medical Association spoke out, and added, "There are a lot of others who roll over and play dead when anybody yells socialism. After all . . . this is an election year."

In Chicago May 22 Dr. John W. Cline of San Francisco, AMA president, said Mr. Truman would "render the people a distinct public service if he stopped trying to push his shoddy socialistic proposals through Congress during the remainder of his unfortunate tenure in the White House . . ."

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means Committee revised the disability provision, but it still did not meet AMA approval.

At AMA's Chicago convention, which ended June 12, the Association's House of Delegates adopted a resolution opposing the new version. The resolution charged the Administration with a planned "attempt to hoodwink the public" to "sneak in" a law which it described as a "backdoor to socialized medicine."

Dr. Louis H. Bauer, new AMA President, said at the convention, "The AMA is not necessarily opposed to payments to the permanently disabled. We are, however, opposed to any such benefits administered at a federal level."

Dr. Bauer said the revision "appears" to be lacking the "objectionable features" of the earlier version. But, he said, it would give the Federal Security Administrator power "to write in those provisions after the bill becomes a law."

He said the new bill eliminated specifications allowing the Federal Security Administrator to set up regulations including medical supervision, but would permit the FSA Administrator "to make his own regulations."

The House of Delegates resolution urged Congress to send the bill back "to the Committee where it should be subject to the ordinary democratic processes of legislation."

However, after the bill was brought to the House floor, June 16, again under suspension of the rules, it was passed the following day.

In the Senate, the disability provision was removed. As the social se-

curity measure became law, following a Senate - House compromise, it included the waiver of premium payments for the permanently disabled, but stipulated that the provision would not take effect without further Congressional action.

In signing the bill the President criticized Republicans and the AMA for what he called engineering the defeat of the disability provision. He said it was a "revealing example of how Republicans dance when a well-heeled lobbyist pipes a tune. . ."

## Rail Jobless Benefits

S 2639—P.L. 343

A bill (S 2639) to increase unemployment and sickness benefits for the nation's railroad workers was passed by the Senate April 24 and the House May 5, each time by voice vote. It became law when signed by the President May 15.

Daily payments under the benefit program, financed by a payroll levy on the railroads, were increased by 30-60 per cent under the measure. No opposition to the increases was voiced on the floor of Congress, although the railroads opposed it at the hearings.

### Provisions

As enacted, the bill:

Increased the sliding scale of daily unemployment and sickness benefits to \$3-\$7.50 from the past scale of \$1.75-\$5.

Increased the rate of annual benefits to \$390-\$975 from the former range of \$227.50-\$650.

Raised to \$300 from the former \$150 the minimum pay rate qualifying a worker for such benefits.

Made no change in the formula for the railroads' contributions, which provided for an automatic increase in contributions if the fund fell below a certain level.

### Background

Benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1938 were increased in 1940. Higher maximum rates were added in 1946 but the lower rates were not changed.

In 1951 Congress enacted P. L. 234, increasing pensions and survivors' benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act but containing no provisions for an increase in unemployment benefits (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 194).

## SENATE

S 2639 was introduced Feb. 11 by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and co-sponsored by 17 other Senators: Dennis Chavez (D N.M.); Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.); Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa); Lister Hill (D Ala.); Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.); Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.); Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.); Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.); Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.); William Langer (R N.D.); Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.); Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.); Warren Magnuson (D Wash.); Blair Moody (D Mich.); Wayne Morse (R Ore.); Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.); and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held hearings on the bill March 4-6.

George M. Harrison, president of the AFL Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, said the bill would meet most, but not all, increases in living costs. Also testifying for the bill were Lester P. Schoene of the Railway Labor Executives' Association and Clarence B. Carter of the Railroad Pension Conference. Rep. John C. Butler (R N.Y.) filed a statement in favor of the legislation.

James M. Souby, general solicitor for the Association of American Railroads, opposed the bill. He said benefits for railroad employees were already more liberal than those for other workers covered by state unemployment insurance systems.

Representatives of the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America urged that action on the bill be postponed until a comprehensive study of railroad and other unemployment insurance systems could be made.

The Committee unanimously reported S 2639 to the Senate April 22.

## Floor Action

It was passed by voice vote of the Senate April 24. Sen. Murray explained the need for it and Sen. McFarland and Herman Welker (R Idaho) spoke in support of it.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) presented an amendment to ensure that unemployment benefits would not be paid to railroad workers on strike. But he withdrew it after a number of Senators objected to it and Murray promised that his Committee would hold a hearing on the subject.

## HOUSE

A bill (HR 6525) identical to S 2639 was introduced Feb. 11 by Rep. Robert D. Crosser (D Ohio), chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The Committee held a hearing March 3 at which George Harrison and James Souby testified respectively for and against the bill. It was unanimously reported to the House April 7.

HR 6525 was called up on the House floor May 5 and the Senate bill was substituted for it. Charles Wolverton (R N.J.) said the bill would help "alleviate the great disparity which now exists between unemployment benefits and the cost of living" for railroad men.

Others speaking for it were Reps. Crosser, Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) John W. Heselton (R Mass.) and James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.). There was no opposition and the bill was passed by voice vote.

President Truman signed it into Public Law 343 on May 15.

## Unemployment Funds

Senate and House committees in 1952 took considerable testimony on the question of further government aid to state unemployment funds but took no action on the various bills under consideration.

Greatest attention focused on similar bills (S 2504, HR 6174) which proposed that the government provide supplementary unemployment compensation for workers forced out of jobs when business changed over to defense work. Given impetus by heavy unemployment in Detroit, the bills' chief sponsors were Michigan Democrats, Sen. Blair Moody and Rep. John D. Dingell.

The legislation was favored by the Department of Labor and sponsored by 15 Senators (14 D; 1 R) and 20 Representatives (19 D; 1 R). It won AFL and CIO support at the hearings but was strongly opposed by business groups, several state agencies and the Farm Bureau Federation.

Proponents of the bill said the government should "play square" with unemployed workers and compensate them for losses due to rearmament. But the opponents argued that unemployment was not abnormally high and that the states could handle the situation without further federal aid.

The Senate Finance Committee held hearings on Moody's S 2504 Feb. 19-22 and voted April 3 to postpone indefinitely any action on the measure.

A House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Unemployment Insurance took testimony March 31-April 8 and May 21 but did not act on the legislation.

In addition to Dingell's HR 6174, the Subcommittee also considered a bill (HR 4133) by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) providing for repayable federal loans to the states, and HR 6954 by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), calling for direct federal unemployment grants to the states.

The line-up for and against the Moody-Dingell bill was:

## Senate, House Bill Sponsors

Co-sponsors of S 2504 were Sens. Benton (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Maybank (D S.C.), McMahon (D Conn.), Murray (D Mont.) and Thyne (R Minn.).

House supporters of Dingell's HR 6174, each of whom introduced separate but identical bills, were Reps. Blatnik (D Minn.), Bolling (D Mo.), Celler (D N.Y.), Denton (D Ind.), Donohue (D Mass.), Eberharter (D Pa.), Green (D Pa.), Hays (D Ohio), King (D Calif.), Lane (D Mass.), Lesinski (D Mich.), Machrowicz (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), O'Neill (D Pa.), Rabaut (D Mich.), Rhodes (D Pa.), Roosevelt (D N.Y.), Wier (D Minn.) and Withrow (R Wis.).

Witnesses who testified at the Hearings on S 2504 and HR 6174 were:

**For**  
Emil Mazey, United Auto Workers (CIO).

Walter P. Reuther, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Boris Shishkin, American Federation of Labor.

Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.

## Against

Frank B. Cliffe, U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Frank E. Cooper, Michigan Manufacturers Association.

Stephen F. Dunn, Employers' Association, Furniture Manufacturers' Association of Grand Rapids and Michigan State Unemployment Security Advisory Council.

Willis H. Hall, Detroit Board of Commerce.

Harold Hawkey, Employers Association of New Jersey.

Allen D. Marshall, National Association of Manufacturers.

Ralph H. Miner, Ohio Chamber of Commerce.

A. F. North, Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

Bernard Teets, Colorado Department of Employment Security.

Matt Triggs, American Farm Bureau Federation.

Marion Williamson, Georgia State Labor Department.

I. R. Wolfe, Illinois Manufacturers Association.

Dr. M. William Zucker, Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

## Defense Housing

S 3066—P.L. 531

The Housing Act of 1952 (S 3066) was enacted by Congress to carry out more effectively the objectives of the 1951 Defense Housing Act. Non-governmental construction of defense housing as envisioned in the 1951 Act had been impeded because builders could not get necessary financing from private sources, proponents of the bill said. Under S 3066, therefore, the Federal National Mortgage Association was granted much larger funds to make advance commitments to purchase mortgages on newly-constructed defense housing. Other provisions designed to assist defense housing were included in the bill.

It was a relatively non-controversial measure, passed by voice vote in the Senate May 23 and in the House, with minor amendments, July 2. The Senate approved the conference report July 3 and the House followed suit the next day by a 296-22 roll call vote. The President signed it into Public Law 531 on July 14. (for voting, see page 150.)

### Provisions

As passed, the bill:

Authorized an additional \$400 million for Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance, to be used only for loans on defense, military and disaster housing.

Permitted flexibility in transferring

unused authorizations to more needy FHA insurance programs.

Authorized an additional \$900 million for defense and disaster housing mortgage commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association until July 1953.

Released \$362 million of uncommitted FNMA funds set aside for defense mortgages so that FNMA could resume purchase of non-defense Veterans Administration and FHA mortgages.

Authorized \$40 million more for financing community facilities (e.g., water and sewer plants) in critical defense areas.

Authorized \$50 million more for government-constructed defense housing.

Granted \$5 million more for housing in Alaska.

Applied federal housing laws to Guam.

Continued authorizations for farm housing assistance for an additional year.

Authorized FHA mortgage insurance for the sale of veterans housing projects built by states or municipalities.

### Background

The Defense Housing Act of 1951 authorized \$1.635 billion in federal aid for housing in critical defense areas (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pages 184-90.)

It allotted \$1.5 billion for FHA mortgage insurance on privately financed defense housing and \$50 million for government-constructed housing in areas where private builders were unwilling to do the job. FNMA advance commitments on defense housing were authorized up to \$200 million. The Act also allotted \$60 million for community facilities and services in defense areas where the locality could not provide them.

### SENATE

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D.S.C), Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, introduced S 3066 on April 24. It proposed authorization of \$2.61 billion to aid defense housing.

On May 5 Raymond M. Foley, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, testified in favor of the bill, as did Boris Shiskin, secretary of the AFL's housing committee.

The Rev. Paul C. O'Connor, chairman of the Alaska Housing Authority, May 6

asked the Committee to provide an additional \$10 million for Alaska housing.

Testifying in opposition to the bill was W. A. Clark, representing the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. He opposed an increase in authorizations and urged instead that interest rates on government-insured home loans be hiked to encourage handling of the loans by private investors.

Also opposed was the National Association of Real Estate Boards which on May 9 urged the Committee to remove credit and rent controls.

### Committee Report

The bill was unanimously reported May 16 after the Committee had cut the authorizations proposed in Maybank's Administration-favored bill almost in half.

Authorization	Maybank bill (in millions)	Committee bill (in millions)
For FHA mortgage insurance	\$1,000	\$400
For FNMA purchases and commitments	1,300	900
For defense housing appropriation	200	50
For community facilities	100	40
For Alaska housing	10	5
	<u>\$2,610</u>	<u>\$1,395</u>

"The principal problem in providing housing for defense workers," the Senate report declared, "has been the lack of private financing." Testimony at earlier hearings, Feb. 6-7, showed that "the major sources of permanent mortgage funds would not be willing to make the money available for needed defense housing unless they were able to obtain advance commitments by the Federal National Mortgage Association" to purchase the permanent mortgage loans.

Although the Committee said it did not agree that private investment in defense housing was too "risky," it bowed to the mortgage investors' reluctance and concluded that "FNMA advance commitments are now essential" if the defense housing authorized by the 1951 Act was to be constructed. Only 16,500 of the 80,000 housing units programed under that Act were under construction and 75 per cent of these were covered by FNMA advance commitments, the report pointed out.

Of the \$1.5 billion authorized for FHA insurance by the 1951 Act, all but \$300 million had been allocated. So the Committee recommended an additional \$400 million for insuring defense, . . . . .

In addition, it proposed increases of \$40 million for defense community facilities (water and sewer lines, streets, hospitals and fire protection), \$50 million for government-constructed defense housing, and \$5 million for housing in Alaska.

## Floor Action

Maybank brought the bill to the Senate floor May 23, emphasizing the need for greater FNMA authorization. He pointed to the drastic cuts made in committee and declared, "No one can by the wildest stretch of the imagination accuse us of even prudent generosity. We cut to the bone."

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) called it "a very conservative bill." The Senate then passed it without debate.

## HOUSE

At a June 23 hearing of the House Banking and Currency Committee Alan E. Brockbank of the National Association of Home Builders, Oscar R. Kreutz of the National Savings and Loan League, and Housing Administrator Foley urged passage of S 3066. Samuel A. Neel of the Mortgage Bankers Association opposed the bill in its entirety.

The Committee reported the bill July 1 after removing a minor Senate provision and adding a section authorizing FHA mortgage insurance to aid in the sale of veterans housing projects constructed by states or municipalities.

The House took up the bill July 2. Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R Cal.) called it "essential to the interest and welfare of the Nation." Reps. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.), William B. Widnall (R N.J.) and Charles B. Deane (D N.C.), who wanted to "take the Government out of direct financing," urged that the next Congress closely examine the operations of "Fanny May" (the FNMA).

Rep. Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) spoke in favor of the farm housing program. The bill was passed by voice vote.

## CONFERENCE

In conference the House conferees agreed to accept the Senate provision deleted earlier. It would permit Federal savings and loan associations to purchase FHA and GI insured mortgages from any area. The Senate members accepted the House provision on state and municipal veterans housing.

On July 3 the Senate approved the conference report without discussion.

But in the House July 4, Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) objected to the reinstated Senate provision. Referring to a statement by the U. S. Savings and Loan League strongly opposing the provision, Multer said the savings groups should remain as "community associations for community purposes." Brent

Spence (D Ky.), Cole and McDonough defended the provision.

The House accepted the conference report by a 296-22 roll-call vote.

The President signed the bill July 14. It became Public Law 531.

## Mortgage Guarantees

S J RES 140—P.L. 309

Congress in 1952 enacted a bill (S J Res 140) to increase by \$52 million the \$200 million which the Federal National Mortgage Association could commit for buying defense housing mortgages. It was an interim measure to enable FNMA to continue its operations while the more comprehensive housing bill (S 3066) was being drawn up. (See page 144.)

S J Res 140 amended the National Housing Act to permit the FNMA to purchase uninsured mortgages if the Federal Housing Commissioner had issued a commitment to insure or a statement of eligibility prior to June 29, 1952, or if its own commitments, made after Sept. 1, 1951, did not exceed \$252 million at any one time, and if applications had been received by December, 1951.

The measure let the government guarantee mortgages on 37 additional defense and military housing projects in 17 states.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) introduced the bill March 13. It was reported in the Senate March 18 from the Banking and Currency Committee. The Senate passed the measure by voice vote March 24. Fulbright told the Senate the bill would take care of mortgage applications which could not be approved because of the \$200 million limit then existing.

Sponsoring the Senate resolution, in addition to Fulbright were Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) March 13 introduced the House version of the bill (H J Res 403). This was tabled, however, after the House March 31 suspended the rules and passed S J Res 140 by voice vote. The measure became law with the President's signature April 9.

## Health Department

S 1140

A Senate Committee in 1952 considered but took no action on a proposal to set up a Department of Health.

A Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in Executive Department opened hearings Feb. 29 on a bill (S 1140) to create such a Department. Introduced by John L. McClellan (D Ark.), William Benton (D Conn.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.), the bill was drawn by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

First witness was Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Agency Administrator. He said Feb. 29 he favored the bill "insofar as it would confer departmental status upon these problems of the Public Health Service, but strongly oppose the severance of these functions from other closely related activities." He recommended that the FSA be elevated to cabinet status.

Rear Adm. C. J. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General, Navy, opposed the bill, saying the armed forces should handle their own hospitals. Guy H. Birdsall, Veterans Administration, said the bill would offer neither more efficiency nor economy.

Dr. Walter B. Martin, American Medical Association, said March 3 the bill would effect no economies.

Four doctors from the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report supported the bill but offered modifications.

Opposition to the bill was registered April 19 by the American Legion when John Thomas Taylor, the Legion's legislative consultant, said the bill would lead to destruction of the Veterans Administration and would lay the foundation for socialized medicine.

The Senate Committee on Government Operations rejected S 1140 June 10, and accepted its Subcommittee on Reorganization's recommendation that another bill (S 3314) be considered instead. However, the Committee took no action on the second bill.

The bill (S 3314) was sponsored by Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.), and would have provided for the establishment of a Federal Board of Hospitalization, which would not affect directly hospitals run by the Veterans Administration, and would serve in more of an advisory capacity than the rejected Department of Health.



# School Construction

HR 8145

A Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee held hearings April 3 to April 25, 1952, on proposed legislation to provide federal aid to states for school construction. On June 18, the Subcommittee favorably reported a bill (HR 8145) to improve existing federal aid to school laws. The full House Education and Labor Committee, however, did not act on the bill.

The 81st Congress had passed two bills (S 2317 and HR 7940) which set up a program to relieve conditions in schools overcrowded because of nearby federal and defense installations. The bills became Public Laws 815 and 874 respectively. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI pp. 181-2)

During the Subcommittee hearings April 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10, witnesses appearing in favor of federal aid for school construction included:

Earle James McGrath, Commissioner of the Office of Education; Rep. Boyd Tackett (D Ark.); Hubert Wheeler, Missouri's Education Commissioner; Angus MacDonald, of the National Farmers Union; Dr. Edgar Fuller, National Council head of State School Officers; Edward J. Braun, of the National Council on School Construction; and School Superintendents from West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, Mississippi, Kentucky, Washington and California.

At the hearings April 23, George J. Hecht, publisher of Parents' magazine, advised that the Government channel all federal roads funds into school construction.

Also speaking for school construction aid April 23 were Elbert B. Norton, representing the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and Walter J. Mason of the American Federation of Labor.

Subcommittee hearings ended April 25, and on June 10, Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) introduced a bill (HR 8145) which would:

Amend P.L. 874 to provide that local education agencies were to get federal grants based on the number of children in school, who resided on federal property or had parents employed by the federal government. The funds allotted were to provide adequate free public education in critical defense housing areas.

Amend P.L. 815 so that funds were

available for communities where crowded conditions, high cost of construction and lack of funds necessitated federal aid for school construction.

The Education Subcommittee June 18 reported that bill favorably to the full Committee. No Committee action was taken, and the bill was left pending when Congress adjourned.

Funds for school construction were appropriated, however, in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill (HR 8370-P.L. 547) which set aside \$60 million for that purpose (See page 120)

## Consumer Group

S RES 169

Legislation (S Res 169) to set up a special Senate Committee on consumer interests was passed over July 3 by the Senate.

Initially, the bill had been agreed to by unanimous consent, but a demand for reconsideration was granted, and the bill was passed over when an objection to its approval was raised. The proposal, which would have required only Senate approval, thus died with the adjournment of Congress.

The measure would have provided that the Consumer Committee would consist of 13 Senators, who would give special attention to prices charged consumers for food, fuel and clothing. The Committee would be without legislative powers, but it was to study, and if necessary, hold hearings on all problems affecting consumers, and make recommendations to Congress on its findings.

At a session of the Senate Rules Committee March 22, opposition to the bill, sponsored by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) and 23 other Senators, was heard.

Gillette said such a committee was needed "to safeguard the interest of our consumers," but Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) said consumer problems were adequately handled by regular committees. Aiken added that the creation of special committees had to "stop . . . before it gets so completely out of hand, that Congress looks ridiculous."

### Five Chairmen Oppose

Rules Committee Chairman Carl Hayden, (D Ariz.) said March 22 he had received letters of opposition from the

Chairmen of the Agriculture, Banking and Currency, Finance, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees, and the Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

Senate Sponsors of the bill testified April 18 before the Rules Committee.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) said it was necessary to give the consumer a louder voice in Congress to counteract the pressure of the "special interest" groups. Also testifying for the special committee were representatives of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Cooperative League of the U.S., National Grange, National Association of Consumers, National Farmers Union, Consumers Union of the U. S. and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Senate Rules Committee reported the bill favorably June 28, with the recommendation that \$158,000 be appropriated for the Consumer group's expenses.

The Senate considered the resolution July 3. The bill was agreed to by unanimous consent, but Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) asked to have the bill reconsidered, and on his objection, it was passed over. The bill was not acted on further.

## Chemicals Probe

Hearings before the select House Committee investigating the use of chemicals in food, pesticides, fertilizers, and cosmetics ended March 6. The group, headed by Rep. James J. Delaney (D N.Y.), sought information to help it draft a proposed amendment to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

The Committee was created by the 81st Congress in June, 1950. Hearings were continued in 1951, when the investigation was extended to cover the use of chemicals in cosmetics. (CQ Almanac 1951 Vol. VII p. 193)

At the close of the 1952 hearings, the Committee recommended a change in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act to provide safe - guards against impure cosmetic preparations.

### Hearings

The Committee, trying to determine whether the pre-testing required of new drugs should be extended to cosmetics and new chemicals in food, Jan. 29 heard Dr. W. C. Hueper of the National Institute of Health.

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He recommended a law requiring pre-testing of food chemicals for both toxic and cancer-producing substances. L. C. Cox, representative of a canning concern, told the group Jan. 31 his firm would not "take a chance" on untried chemicals and urged an expansion of the Public Health Service so it could make more tests.

C. W. Crawford, Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, told the group March 4 the public was being used as "guinea pigs" by a few cosmetics manufacturers and asked for authority to pre-test new cosmetics.

Crawford said that under present law, his agency was able to take "positive regulatory action" on harmful cosmetics only after persons were injured. But he added that cosmetics were generally safe.

The Committee wound up its two-year long investigation March 6.

### Committee Reports

The Committee June 19 reported that cosmetic companies were not adequately testing their products to prevent injury to the public. Insufficiently tested cosmetics were a source of "annoyance, discomfort and disability," it said.

The report recommended that the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act be amended to require that "evidence of the safety of new cosmetic preparations be submitted to the Food and Drug Administration before they are marketed."

In another report issued July 10, the group dealt with the controversial problem of fluoridation of water. The Com-

mittee said there were "a sufficient number of unanswered questions" about water fluoridation "to call for caution" before communities adopt the process of adding fluorides to public water supplies to reduce dental cavities.

The District of Columbia and a number of cities throughout the country currently fluoridated their water supplies. The process was endorsed by the U. S. Public Health Service and the American Dental Association.

The report concluded that there was little dispute about the effectiveness of fluorides consumed in proper quantities by children under the ages of 8 or 9.

But a Committee member, Rep. A.L. Miller (R. Neb.) prepared a separate report suggesting delay in fluoridation.

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### Bills Acted On

#### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 383 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

#### Action Completed

##### EDUCATION

- HR 6922. Public Law 390. Amend act of June 29, 1935, re endowment and support of agriculture and mechanic arts colleges, to extend benefits to certain colleges in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Agriculture and Forestry reported April 8. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 12, 1952.
- HR 1732. Public Law 518. Amend National School Lunch Act to permit Alaska and Hawaii to participate on same basis as states. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Education and Labor reported Aug. 9. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 5, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar

July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 12, 1952.

##### HEALTH AND WELFARE

- S 2639. Public Law 343. Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by increasing amounts of unemployment benefits. MURRAY (D Mont.) and others. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 22. Passed Senate April 24. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Approved May 15.
- HR 6525. Similar to S 2639. CROSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 7. Tabled and S 2639 passed in lieu May 5.
- HR 1499. Public Law 354. Increase annual authorization for the American Printing House for the Blind from \$125,000 to \$260,000. MORTON (R Ky.). House Education and Labor reported Feb. 29. Passed House on consent calendar March 17. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 22.
- HR 6291. Public Law 420. Provide that until Jan. 1, 1954, the states and the federal government may enter into voluntary agreements to place state employees under social security the effective date of which shall cover service rendered previous to the date of agreement. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Ways and Means reported May 27. Passed House May 28. Senate Finance reported June 19. Passed Senate June 19. Approved June 28, 1952.
- HR 7231. Public Law 446. Amend act providing books for the adult blind. O'TOOLE (D N.Y.). House Administration reported March 27. Passed House March 27. Passed Senate June 26. Approved July 3, 1952.
- S 1310. Public Law 552. Authorize Secretary of Interior to promulgate and enforce regulations as to minimum health and safety standards for coal mine operation. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate with amendments May 7. Passed House under suspension of rules, amended, July 2. Senate concurred in House amendments July 2. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 7408. Similar to S 1310. McCONNELL (R Pa.). House Education and Labor reported June 30. Laid on table July 2, 1952, S 1310 passed in lieu.

HR 6521. Public Law 562. Further provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel. BOGGS (R Del.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 16, 1952.

HR 7800. Public Law 590. Amend Social Security Act increasing old-age and survivors insurance benefits. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported May 16. Failed to pass under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority required) 151-141, May 17. Passed House amended, 361-22, June 17. Senate Finance reported June 23. Passed Senate, amended, June 26. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 5. Approved July 18, 1952.

S Con Res 56. Authorize expenditure of \$50,000 for study of Railroad Retirement Act and related problems. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26. House Administration reported April 9. House adopted April 9.

H Res 278. Authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study offensive and undesirable radio and television programs. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Rules reported April 30. House adopted May 12.

H Res 596. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of offensive and undesirable books, magazines, and comic books. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Rules reported April 30. House adopted May 12.

H Res 733. Provide \$20,000 for expenses of Banking and Currency Committee for study authorized by H Res 436. RAINS (D Ala.). House Administration reported July 5. House adopted July 5.

##### HOUSING

- S 2786. Public Law 370. Amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949 re advance or progress payments on account of capital grants, to permit capital grants for slum clearance to be so advanced or paid. IVES (R N.Y.). Senate Banking and Currency reported March 24. Passed Senate March 28. House Banking and Currency reported May 12. Passed House May 23. Approved June 3.

## EDUCATION AND WELFARE

S 3066. Public Law 531. Amend defense housing laws to increase authorizations and make other changes in existing laws. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported, amended, May 16. Passed Senate, amended, May 23. House Banking and Currency reported July 1. Passed House under suspension of rules July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 3. House adopted conference report July 4, 296-22. Approved July 14, 1952.

### Unfinished Business

#### EDUCATION

- S 703. Provide that, in determination of amount which local educational agencies are entitled to receive for school construction purposes, no reduction shall be made for prior construction under the WPA, PWA, and NYA programs. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 1452. Authorize \$7,500,000 a year for five years, beginning in fiscal 1952, for grants-in-aid to states which provide matching funds for extension of public library service to rural areas. HILL (D Ala.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Sept. 17, 1951.
- S 2300. Encourage the further development of educational drama and music programs in colleges and universities. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 2.
- HR 7494. Authorize Commissioner of Education to encourage further development and growth of educational fine arts programs in State and land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities and in other nonprofit organizations. HOWELL (D N.J.). House Education and Labor reported July 1. Passed House July 4.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE

- S 337. Amend Public Health Service Act and Vocational Education Act of 1946 to provide 5-year program of grants and scholarships for education in medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, dental hygiene, public health and nursing professions. MURRAY (D Mont.), HILL (D Ala.), NEELY (D W.Va.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), PASSTORE (D R.I.). Senate Labor and

Public Welfare reported Feb. 15. Senate recommitted Oct. 4. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported with amendment Oct. 18, 1951.

- S 445. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. HILL (D Ala.), MURRAY (D Mont.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), CORDON (R Ore.), DOUGLAS (D Ill.), CHAPMAN (D Ky.), SMITH (R N.J.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), MALONE (R Nev.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), KNOWLAND (R Calif.), AIKEN (R Vt.), TAFT (R Ohio), NEELY (D W.Va.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 15. Passed Senate, 38-35, March 16, 1951.

- S 513. Provide for study of mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners and civilian internees during World War II. DOUGLAS (D Ill.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 12, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Jan. 24, 1952.

- S 991. Amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to require employers to furnish and maintain reasonably safe and healthful places of employment equipped with all necessary safety devices. MURRAY (D Mont.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6.

- S 2702. Provide for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26.

- S 2918. Prohibit movement in interstate commerce of highly flammable wearing apparel and fabrics. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

- S Res 307. Increase by \$10,000 limit of expenditures by Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 1. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration May 1.

- HR 304. Provide for a study of health to determine mental and physical effects of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar April 2, 1951.

- HR 2416. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that income from discharge of indebtedness shall be excluded from gross income. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported April 11. Passed House April 12. Senate Finance reported May 17. Senate amended to provide for increased public assistance grants to states, then recommitted June 26. Senate Finance reported with public assistance amendment July 9. Passed Senate with amendment July 19. Referred to Ways and Means Committee with Senate public assistance amendments July 26, 1951.

- HR 5118. Amend the Social Security Act to provide unemployment insurance for federal civilian employees. FORAND (D R.I.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 14. Failed of passage under suspension of rules (225 "yeas" required) 197-140, Oct. 4, 1951.

- H Res 520. Create a select committee to conduct a study and investigation of offensive and undesirable books and radio and television programs. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Rules reported March 28.

#### HOUSING

- S 3295. Amend National Housing Act to provide mortgage insurance on permanent emergency housing projects by state or municipality for use by World War II veterans and others. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.



## House Votes: Social Security; Defense Housing

3. Defense Housing Act Amendments (S 3066). Provide \$900 million defense housing mortgage purchase authority, and \$360 million conventional mortgage purchase authority, and authorize savings and loan associations to purchase FHA insured mortgages outside their 50-mile limit. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 296-22, July 4, 1952. (Story on p. 144.)

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# EDUCATION AND WELFARE

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
14 Martin (R)	?	Y	?	4 Howell (D)	✓	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y	12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino (D)	?	Y	Y	11 Brehm (R)	N	N	?	1 Lovre (R)	?	Y	Y
3 Philbin (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 Sieminski (D)	?	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	?	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Osmer (R)	✓	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	N	N	N	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	?	✓	Y	7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	?
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	N	N	?	10 Davis (D)	N	Y	?
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	Y	?	?
6 Blackney (R)	N	N	?	AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	?	Y	3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	Y
8 Crawford (R)	N	N	N	AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Gore (D)	?	Y	Y
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	<b>NEW YORK</b>				10 Jenkins (R)	N	N	Y	8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	Y	44 Butler (R)	N	✓	?	19 Kirwan (D)	?	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	32 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	?	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	?
11 Potter (R)	X	Y	?	39 Cole (R)	N	Y	?	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	?	7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?
3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	Y	28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	?	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>			
9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Greenwood (D)	N	Y	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	?	?	?
7 Wolcott (R)	N	?	?	27 Gwinn (R)	N	?	Y	15 Secrest (D)	✓	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	?
10 Woodruff (R)	N	X	?	37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	Y	?	12 Vorys (R)	?	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	?	Y
<b>Detroit—Wayne County</b>				2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	Y	2 Combs (D)	?	Y	?
15 Dingell (D)	Y	Y	?	31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	?	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	?
17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	?	Y	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	✓	Y	?	34 Kilburn (R)	?	?	?	8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	N	?	Y
1 Machrowicz (D)	✓	Y	Y	42 Miller (R)	N	Y	?	5 Jarman (D)	?	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	?	?	?
13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	41 Osterreich (R)	?	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	?	?	?	14 Lyle (D)	N	?	?
14 Rabaut (D)	✓	Y	Y	43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Vacancy				19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	?
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				45 Reed (R)	N	N	N	4 Steed (D)	Y	?	?	1 Patman (D)	N	?	?
7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	Y	36 Riehlman (R)	?	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	Y	?	?	7 Pickett (D)	N	?	-
1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	✓	Y	?	7 Wickersham (D)	✓	?	?	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	?
8 Blatnik (D)	✓	Y	Y	38 Taber (R)	N	N	Y	<b>OREGON</b>				4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-
9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	✓	Y	?	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	N	Y	?
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	?	30 Wharton (R)	?	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	✓	Y	Y	35 Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>New York City</b>				2 Stockman (R)	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	?	8 Anfuso (D)	✓	Y	?	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				9 Thompson (D)	X	N	?
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y	25 Buckley (D)	?	Y	?	33 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	N	?	?
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	N	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	N	?	?	4 Clemente (R)	Y	Y	Y	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>			
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	17 Couder (R)	?	Y	?	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Delaney (D)	✓	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)	?	Y	Y
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	✓	Y	N	32 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>			
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	18 Donovan (D)	Y	Y	N	12 Fenton (R)	N	✓	?	AL Prouty (R)	✓	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	?	Y	Y	23 Fine (D)	?	Y	N	11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	11 Heffernan (D)	?	Y	N	31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	4 Abbitt (D)	?	Y	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>				7 Heller (D)	✓	Y	?	19 Gavin (R)	?	Y	Y	6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	✓	?	Y	21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	?	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly (D)	✓	Y	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	?	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Keogh (D)	?	Y	?	7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	?	19 Klein (D)	✓	Y	?	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	?	3 Latham (R)	?	Y	?	27 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson (D)	✓	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	?	Y	Y	26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	N	21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	14 Multer (D)	✓	Y	N	16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	?	5 Stanley (D)	?	?	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	16 Murphy (D)	?	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	?	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	?	Y	N	18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	?	Y	?	22 Powell (D)	✓	?	?	10 O'Neill (D)	?	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	N	Y	?	5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	?	13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)	✓	Y	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	?	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	N	26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	✓	Y	?	17 Simpson (R)	N	N	N	1 Mitchell (D)	?	Y	?
<b>MONTANA</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	?	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
1 Mansfield (D)	?	Y	?	1 Bonner (D)	?	Y	Y	8 King (R)	?	Y	?	3 Bailey (D)	?	Y	?
<b>NEBRASKA</b>				7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Buffett (R)	N	N	?	5 Chatham (D)	?	?	?	<b>Philadelphia</b>				6 Hedrick (D)	✓	Y	Y
1 Curtis (R)	N	N	?	4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	✓	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	Y
3 Harrison (R)	X	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>				6 Durham (D)	✓	Y	Y	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
AL Baring (D)	N	Y	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	?	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	?	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	?	Y	Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	?	?	2 Fogarty (D)	?	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Vacancy			
11 Addonizio (D)	✓	Y	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	?	?	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				10 O'Konski (R)	Y	?	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	?	?	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	<b>OHIO</b>				3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	X	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	AL Bender (R)	✓	Y	?	5 Richards (D)	Y	?	?	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	<b>WYOMING</b>			
14 Hart (D)	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton (R)	?	Y	?	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	?	AL Harrison (R)	X	Y	Y



# **FOREIGN POLICY**

## **Major Actions**

Immigration Act

Japanese, German Treaties

Mutual Security Act



# Immigration and Nationality Act

HR 5678—P.L. 414

The McCarran-Walter omnibus immigration bill (HR 5678), officially the Immigration and Nationality Act, became Public Law 414 June 27 when the Senate overrode President Truman's veto by a 57-26 vote. The House had rejected the veto by a 278-113 vote on June 26. Because a two-thirds vote in both houses is necessary to override a veto, a switch of two votes in the Senate or 18 in the House would have sustained the President's action. (For roll-call voting, see pages 180 and 184.)

The House originally had passed the bill April 25 by a standing vote, 206-68. The Senate passed it May 22 by voice vote after opponents fought it vigorously in seven days of debate.

The 302-page measure revised and codified immigration, naturalization and nationality laws and regulations adopted since 1798. In general, it tightened requirements for citizenship and retained the quota system for immigration under which Great Britain, Germany and Ireland are allotted over two-thirds of the total quota.

Opponents of the bill charged that it discriminated against minority races and was not sufficiently generous in its immigration quotas. The measure permitted an immigration increase of 380.

## PROVISIONS

In its major provisions the Act:

Established quotas to permit entry of 154,657 immigrants annually. (This was an increase, through quota revision and addition of other immigration areas, of 380 persons over the previous limitation of 154,277.)

Kept the previous annual quota formula, established by the Immigration Act of 1924, which set immigration from any quota area at one-sixth of one per cent of the number of inhabitants attributable to that national origin in the U.S. in 1920. The special quota of 105 for Chinese persons, set up in 1943, was retained.

Continued the ban on transferring quotas from one country to another and on carrying unused quotas over from one year to another.

Repealed the exclusion of Asiatics but required that a person of half Asiatic ancestry had to be charged to the quota

of the Asiatic country, rather than to the area from which he was emigrating.

Assigned a quota of 100 to the "Asia-Pacific triangle" to cover Asiatic areas not having a quota, and retained the provision that each quota area have a minimum quota of 100.

### Sex Discrimination Repealed

Placed a ceiling of 2,000 on immigration from the Asia-Pacific triangle, so if political changes resulted in an increase of quota areas beyond 20, each quota would have to be reduced enough to keep within the 2,000 limit. (Nineteen areas were affected by this provision. Exempted from the limitation were: Special quota for the Asia-Pacific triangle itself; Japanese quota of 185; special quota of 105 for Chinese persons.)

Repealed discrimination based on sex.

Permitted to enter without quota: The spouse or child of an American citizen; immigrants from Canada, the Republic of Mexico, the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and the spouse or child of such immigrant (but immigrants at least half Asiatic had to enter under proper Asiatic quota); and ministers of a religious denomination, former citizens of the U.S. applying for reacquisition of citizenship, employees or former employees of the U.S. government abroad with 15 years' service and the spouse and children of such a person.

### Change Priority System

Established the following priority system for the allocation of visas within each nation's quota. Assign:

(1) The first 50 per cent of the quota to persons whose "high education, technical training, specialized experience, or exceptional ability" would be of substantial benefit to the U.S., and to the spouse and children of such person.

(2) The next 30 per cent to parents of U.S. citizens provided the citizens were at least 21 years of age. (Formerly parents had top priority.)

(3) The remaining 20 per cent to spouses or children of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

(4) Unused quotas first to other preference categories, then to other qualified immigrants, with brothers, sis-

ters, sons or daughters (over 21) of U.S. citizens limited to a preference of 25 per cent of such visas available.

### Non-Immigrant Group

The act also:

Classified persons not intending to become U.S. citizens as non-immigrants, hence not subject to quotas. This included persons traveling to the U.S. for pleasure or business; persons residing in the U.S. for business reasons in accordance with treaty arrangements between their native countries and the U.S. (treaty merchants); students; diplomats and foreign representatives to international organizations, their families, employees and personal staffs. The admission of non-immigrants was put under control of the Attorney General in the same fashion as the admission of immigrants.

Curtailed exemptions granted to certain foreign representatives below top ranks, and subjected the lowest ranks, such as servants, personal staffs and employees, to most of the exclusion and deportation provisions.

### Screening Provisions

Made extensive provision for screening aliens and provided newer and more exact definitions of what constituted excludable aliens. Grounds for exclusion included physical defects; dangerous contagious diseases; mental defects, including psychopathic personality; drug addiction or chronic alcoholism; moral defects; membership in or affiliation with subversive organizations; advocacy of subversive doctrines; pauperism; illiteracy; previous exclusion or deportation; attempts to enter as a stow-away; evasion of military service; obtaining a visa by fraud; assisting another to enter the U.S. illegally.

Permitted the illiteracy provision to be waived for persons escaping religious persecution, and for parent, grandparent, spouse, daughter or son of an admissible alien.

Permitted membership in a subversive organization to be waived where it was involuntary, or where it was necessary for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living; also in cases of membership under 16 years of age, or in case where the person concerned had terminated such membership more than five years before filing application for admission, and had since that time actively opposed such doctrines, programs, etc.

## FOREIGN POLICY

Permitted an alien to be excluded if the Attorney General or a consular official believed he was likely to become a public charge, or had reason to believe the alien would probably engage in subversive activities after admission to the U.S.

Made special provisions for control of entry, travel and departure of aliens in time of war or national emergency.

### Deportation Grounds

Authorized the Attorney General to deport any alien who: Was excludable at time of entry; entered illegally; became institutionalized at public expense within five years of his entry for reasons existing before emigration; was convicted of crime involving moral turpitude within five years after his entry; at any time after entry became a member of or affiliated with a subversive organization (unless he could prove ignorance of the true nature of the organization) or engaged in subversive activities.

Authorized the Attorney General, pending a determination of deportability, to arrest any alien on warrant, keep him in custody, release him under bond or on conditional parole.

Provided that a special inquiry officer, who should not be the same person who conducted the investigation or prosecution, should determine questions of excludability and deportability.

Outlined procedures for naturalization.

### Naturalization Procedures

Specified that grounds for revocation of naturalization would be: A naturalized citizen's refusal, within 10 years after his naturalization, to testify before a Congressional committee concerning his subversive activities, if convicted of contempt for such refusal; membership or affiliation by a citizen within five years after his naturalization with any organization which would have made him excludable; departure from the U. S. within five years after naturalization to take permanent residence in any other country.

Retained other provisions relating to nationality substantially as they were in past law.

Specified that the measure would take effect 180 days after its enactment.

Established a Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality to "make a continuous study" of the bill's administration, effect on the national security, economic and social welfare, and of

"such conditions within or without the United States" as might have any bearing on U. S. immigration and nationality policy.

### Revised, Old Quotas

Below are the immigration quotas as revised by the 1952 legislation (col. 1) and as they existed previously (col. 2.)

	Revised Quota	Old Quota
Afghanistan .....	100	100
Albania .....	100	100
Andorra .....	100	100
Arabian peninsula .....	100	100
Asia-Pacific triangle .....	100	
Australia .....	100	100
Austria .....	1,405	1,413
Belgium .....	1,297	1,304
Bhutan .....	100	100
Bulgaria .....	100	100
Burma .....	100	
Cambodia .....	100	
Cameroons (British mandate) .....	100	100
Cameroon (French mandate) .....	100	100
Ceylon .....	100	
China .....	100	100
Chinese .....	105	105
Czechoslovakia .....	2,859	2,874
Danzig, Free City of .....	100	100
Denmark .....	1,175	1,181
Egypt .....	100	100
Estonia .....	115	116
Ethiopia .....	100	100
Finland .....	566	569
France .....	3,065	3,086
Germany .....	25,814	25,957
Great Britain & North Ireland .....	65,351	65,721
Greece .....	308	310
Hungary .....	865	869
Iceland .....	100	100
India .....	100	100
Indonesia .....	100	
Iran (Persia) .....	100	100
Iraq .....	100	100
Ireland (Eire) .....	17,756	17,853
Israel .....	100	100
Italy .....	5,645	5,677
Japan .....	185	100
Jordan .....	100	100
Korea .....	100	
Laos .....	100	
Latvia .....	235	236
Lebanon .....	100	100
Liberia .....	100	100
Libya .....	100	
Liechtenstein .....	100	100
Lithuania .....	381	386
Luxemburg .....	100	100
Monaco .....	100	100
Morocco .....	100	100
Muscat .....	100	100
Nauru (Australia mandate) .....	100	100
Nepal .....	100	100
Netherlands .....	3,136	3,153
New Guinea (Australia mandate) .....	100	100
New Zealand .....	100	100
Norway .....	2,364	2,377
Pacific Islands (U.S. administered) .....	100	
Pakistan .....	100	100
Palestine (Arab) .....	100	100
Philippines .....	100	100
Poland .....	6,485	6,524
Portugal .....	438	440
Ruanda-Urundu (Belgian mandate) .....	100	100
Rumania .....	289	291
Samoa (New Zealand mandate) .....	100	100
San Marino .....	100	100
Saudi Arabia .....	100	100
Somaliland (Italy mandate) .....	100	
South-West Africa .....	100	100
Spain .....	250	252
Sweden .....	3,295	3,314
Switzerland .....	1,658	1,707
Syria .....	100	100
Tanganyika (British mandate) .....	100	100
Thailand (Siam) .....	100	100
Togo (French mandate) .....	100	100
Togoland (British mandate) .....	100	100
Trieste, Free Territory of .....	100	100
Turkey .....	225	226
Union of South Africa .....	100	100
U.S.S.R. .....	2,697	2,798
Vietnam .....	100	
Yemen .....	100	
Yugoslavia .....	933	938
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>154,657</b>	<b>154,277</b>

## Background

Federal laws governing and restricting immigration had grown in number and complexity over a period of 75 years. In the early years of the republic, immigration was actually encouraged by protective legislation. But the great increase of immigration from Europe after the wars, revolutions and famines from 1830 to 1850 gave rise to anti-foreign agitation.

Congress first passed restrictive legislation in 1875, prohibiting the immigration of convicts, the importation of women for immoral purposes, and prohibiting the transportation of Chinese or Japanese without their free consent. In 1882, paupers and criminals were excluded, and a 50 cent head-tax was levied on each immigrant to defray costs of administering the restrictions. The same year a 10-year ban on immigration from China was put into effect, and Chinese were barred from citizenship. This ban was later extended, and then made permanent in 1904.

Immigration of contract labor (future wages pledged to pay for passage) was forbidden in 1885. In 1891 a comprehensive qualitative exclusion act was passed, forbidding entry of mentally, morally, or physically undesirable persons.

In 1903 existing law was codified, further classes of undesirables were specified, including anarchists or persons who believed in or advocated the overthrow of our government by force or violence. Enforcement provisions were strengthened, provision was made for deportation, and the head tax raised to \$2. In 1907, the tax was raised to \$4, and the President was given authority to control immigration by treaty -- a power intended to control Japanese immigration.

In 1917 the laws were again codified in a new basic statute containing existing restrictions and adding new ones. It was this law which excluded persons of Asiatic ancestry.

### First Quota Law

The first quota law was passed in 1921. That law limited the number of any nationality entering the U.S. to 3 per cent of foreign-born persons of that origin living here in 1910. This permitted entry of about 350,000 persons a year, mostly from northern and western Europe. When it came up for renewal in 1924, the House Immigration Committee proposed a limit of 2 per cent based on the 1890 census, which would have further restricted immigration from southern and eastern Europe. There was strong opposition to extension of this system. A substitute was proposed

which would base the quota on the "national origins" of the people comprising the population of the U.S. in 1920, rather than on the number of foreign-born persons in the U.S. in that year or in 1910 or 1890. This was defeated in the House, but retained in the Senate and in conference.

This law provided quotas for all areas, assigning a minimum of 100 to those which, under the formula, would have less. Asiatic countries each had a quota of 100, available only to "white" persons coming from those areas—the exclusion features of the 1917 law were retained.

In 1943 the law excluding Chinese was repealed, a separate quota of 105 for Chinese persons was set up. When the Philippines attained independence in 1946 they were given a quota of 100, and exclusion of "races indigenous to India" was repealed.

Naturalization laws were codified in the Nationality Act of 1940 but 31 amendments were added to it in the next 11 years.

## COMMITTEE STUDY

The Immigration and Nationality Act was the result of over three years of study by the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate. During the 81st Congress the Senate committee under Pat McCarran (D Nev.) issued a voluminous report on the immigration and naturalization system and McCarran introduced a bill embodying the findings of the report (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 236). It was then submitted to Government and private agencies for detailed study.

In the 82nd Congress, McCarran and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), second ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee and head of its immigration subcommittee, introduced new omnibus bills.

## Joint Hearings

The immigration subcommittees of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees held joint hearings for 12 days from March 6 - April 9, 1951. Three bills were under consideration: McCarran's S 716; Walter's almost identical measure (HR 2379); and HR 2816 of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.); which used the same technical framework as the Mc-

Carran - Walter bills but provided more flexibility in the use of quotes.

On the first day, Omar B. Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Charles E. Foster, Disabled American Veterans, and Watson B. Miller, American Legion, endorsed the McCarran - Walter bills in general and suggested minor changes.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R Minn.), Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) and Mike Masaoka, Japanese-American Citizens League, testified March 7 on racial inequalities in existing immigration and naturalization laws. Albert Murphy of the National Council on Naturalization and Citizenship supported some provisions of the bills.

Roland Elliott, National Council of the Churches of Christ, said March 8 that his group favored permitting nominal Communists to enter the U. S. under certain conditions. Edward J. Ennis, American Civil Liberties Union, took the same stand. H. L. Mitchell, National Farm Labor Union (AFL), asked that the bills be amended to provide fine and imprisonment for any person hiring aliens who are in the U. S. illegally.

## Catholics For Revision

The Rev. William J. Gibbons of the National Catholic Rural Life Conference urged March 12 that "all the possibilities of nominal, involuntary, or juvenile membership in objectionable groups should be taken into consideration when dealing with former residents in totalitarian states." He also favored larger quotes for countries in Eastern and Southern Europe.

March 16, Stanley H. Lowell, Americans for Democratic Action, told the Congressmen that because of world tensions, "it might be well to postpone a general rewriting" of the immigration code.

Former U. S. Judge Simon H. Rifkind testified March 21 that the McCarran - Walter bills were "restrictive and racially discriminatory." He represented the National Community Relations Advisory Council, comprised of major Jewish groups.

Recommending considerable revision in the bills were Read Lewis of the Common Council for American Unity,

Gustav Lazarus of the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers, John A. Paine of Pan American World Airways and Mrs. Arthur Forrest An-

derson of the YWCA. In favor of the McCarran - Walter bills was Mrs. C. D. Wright of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

After the hearings, members of the subcommittees held numerous unofficial conferences with representatives of the State and Justice Departments. As a result, two modified immigration bills were introduced — S 2055 by McCarran on Aug. 27 and HR 5678 by Walter on Oct. 9, 1951.

## HOUSE

The House Judiciary Committee reported HR 5678 Feb. 14, 1952. Listing the proposed "basic and significant changes" in immigration and naturalization laws, the report said the new bill:

Eliminated race as a bar to immigration and naturalization.

Eliminated discrimination between sexes.

Introduced a system of selective immigration by giving a special preference to skilled aliens urgently needed in the U.S.

Provided a more thorough screening of aliens, especially of security risks and subversives.

Broadened the grounds for exclusion and deportation of criminal aliens, as recommended by the Senate Crime Committee.

Provided for structural changes in the enforcement agencies for greater efficiency.

Safeguarded judicial review and provided for fair administrative practice and procedure.

The bill kept the 1924 national origin formula for allocating quotas to different countries. By assigning quotas to new countries such as Pakistan and Indonesia, and revising other countries' allotments, the increase in quotas came to 380 over the past limitation of 154,277.

## Celler Dissents

The report declared that the proposed elimination of race as a bar to naturalization and immigration "no doubt will have a favorable effect on our international relations, particularly in the Far East."

It also pointed out that HR 5678 made improvements in language in the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and broadened the scope of Public Law 14 (82nd Congress) "in recognizing both involuntary membership in totalitarian organizations and bona fide defections" from such groups. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 237.)

## FOREIGN POLICY

Chairman Celler of the Judiciary Committee added his dissenting views to the majority report, pointing out the "startling discrimination against central, eastern and southern Europe" in the 1924 quota system. Willing to accept the national origin system even though he considered it unjustifiable, Celler argued that unused quotas should be transferable to countries with smaller quotas "so that, at the very least, the 154,000 allotment can be fully utilized."

He also urged the use of the 1950, rather than 1920, census in assigning quotas.

### Floor Action

House consideration of the immigration bill began April 23.

Celler declared that certain provisions in the bill were unfair to minority races. He offered amendments designed to correct "discriminatory" features but all of them were rejected.

One Celler amendment would have permitted quotas that were not used to be distributed to countries that had small quotas. Another amendment would have permitted immigrants of one-half Asian ancestry to be charged to the Asia-Pacific quota only if they were born in that area. Celler pointed out that under the proposed bill, a child born in England of an English-Japanese couple was chargeable to the Asia-Pacific quota rather than the larger English quota.

Seventeen other amendments designed to liberalize various provisions of the bill also were beaten.

An amendment by Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) to make 1940 instead of 1920 the base year for determining national origin quotas was rejected on standing vote, 23-82. Javits said the 1920 census gave greater weight to Anglo-Saxon peoples and reacted unfairly against southern and eastern Europeans.

Walter said the Javits amendment would penalize America's wartime friends and benefit former enemies.

### Cites Unfilled Quotas

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) said most northern European quotas were unfilled. He contended a reduction of those quotas would not therefore be a hardship. The British quota, for instance was more than 65,000, he said, but only 18,000 were used.

Roosevelt offered an amendment to permit unused quotas to be shifted to countries where more persons were

seeking entry. Walter said there was no obligation on the part of the United States to see that the annual quotas were always filled. The amendment was rejected 23-73 on standing vote.

Ten amendments were accepted. The most controversial was Celler's proposal to give legal recognition to the Board of Immigration Appeals, which had been set up by administrative regulation. It was accepted by a standing vote, 32-26.

A motion by Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee for further study was rejected on a standing vote, 62-195. The bill was then passed, 206-68, again on a standing vote, April 25.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)—Permit Attorney General to issue special border-crossing identification cards to aliens in U. S. who have been assured of obtaining immigration visas at a U. S. consulate located in foreign contiguous territory. Voice vote.

Walter—Preserve citizenship of any naturalized citizen who has lived in U. S. for 25 years and thereafter obtains employment or travels to another country for business purposes. Voice.

Walter—Provide punishment for any person who knowingly helped an alien to enter this country illegally. Voice.

Walter — Extend the time during which an American could vote in an Italian election without losing his American citizenship. Voice.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.)—Bar deportation for physical reasons of an immigrant who became diseased after coming to this country. Voice.

Celler—Give legal status to the informal Board of Immigration Appeals. Standing, 32-26.

Walter—Repeal the so-called "wet-backs bill" (S 1851) the provisions of which were included in the pending bill. Voice.

John F. Shelley (D Calif.)—Insure equal consideration for all persons traveling to the United States no matter what type of "identity" certificate they carried. Voice.

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)—Specify that World War II veterans would not lose their citizenship due to residence abroad. Voice.

Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii)—Restore American citizenship to a small number of persons who were naturalized Hawaiian citizens but who inadvertently lost their American citizenship through non-compliance with the Nationality Act of 1940, Standing, 39-5.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Celler — Provide that unused quotas would be distributed equitably to those countries having quotas under 7,000 annually. Voice vote.

Celler — Provide that any immigrant whose ancestry is attributed by one-half to natives of the "Asia-Pacific triangle" be charged to Asia-Pacific quota only if born in that area. Standing, 25-70; teller, 29-102.

Celler — provide that any immigrant born in colony or dependent area of a governing country for which no separate or specific quota has been set be chargeable to quota of governing country. Standing, 22-90.

Farrington — Make permanent residents persons who were brought into Hawaii from the Philippines as laborers and who remained in Hawaii. Voice.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) — Strike out provision which would fine a vessel or aircraft for each alien stowaway on board. Standing, 20-45.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Include professors in the group permitted to enter as non-quota immigrants. Voice.

Farrington — Give aliens who were permanent residents of Hawaii the status of permanent residents of the United States. Standing, 24-40.

Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.) — Permit the Attorney General to extend re-entry permits to deserving cases. Voice.

Javits — Establish the population makeup of the United States in 1940 rather than in 1920 as the basis for allocation of national immigration quotas. Standing, 23-82.

Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.) — Permit Italy to use quotas unused during the war years. Standing, 21-77.

O. K. Armstrong (R Mo.) — Permit non-quota entry of children adopted by American parents in foreign countries. Voice.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) — Permit transfer of unused quotas from countries not filling their quota to countries with applicants exceeding their quotas. Standing, 23-73.



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George Meader (R Mich.) — Provide for judicial review of decisions of the Attorney General concerning deportation. Voice.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Permit the President to adjust immigration quotas during time of national emergency. Voice.

Javits — Set up a Visa Review Board to review decisions made by consular officers in visa cases. Voice.

Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) — Permit entry of persons who cannot read if they are members of the family of an admissible alien or are victims of religious persecution. Voice.

Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) — Specify that an alien cannot be punished for not carrying his alien registration card unless the lapse was willful. Voice.

T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) — Put a five-year statute of limitations on deportation of an alien charged with entering without proper inspection. Voice.

Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) — Give the Attorney General authority to readmit aliens returning to the U. S. in cases where the grounds for exclusion would not have been grounds for deportation. Voice.

Chudoff -- Require the personal service of legal notice whenever possible on a person accused of having achieved naturalization fraudulently. Voice.

## SENATE

McCarran's immigration bill (S 2055) went through further modification in the Senate Judiciary Committee and emerged with yet another number (S 2550) on Jan. 29, 1952. In its major provisions, however, it was still a duplicate of the House bill.

The Committee's majority report, in addition to listing the basic changes covered under House report (see above) mentioned one other significant proposal in the bill: "Naturalization and denaturalization procedures are strengthened to weed out subversives and other undesirables from citizenship."

### Minority Report

Four of the 13 members of the Committee — Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) and William Langer (R N.D.) — submitted a minority report March 13, urging that (S 2550) be rejected by the Senate. They regretted that the Committee had acted before receiving final reports on the bill from

the State and Justice Departments and before considering a new omnibus immigration bill (S 2842) known as the Humphrey-Lehman bill.

This bill, introduced March 12, was sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), William Benton (D Conn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Blair Moody (D Mich.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Langer, Kilgore and Kefauver. It based the quota system on the 1950 census, authorized the "pooling" of unused quotas for specified groups of people, eliminated the "mortgages" on quotas required by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, and removed race and sex discriminations. The sponsors estimated their bill would enable 50,000 to 70,000 more immigrants to enter the U. S. each year.

The minority report charged that S 2550 "would inject new racial discriminations into our law, establish many new vague and highly abusable requirements for admission, impede the admission of refugees from totalitarian oppression, incorporate into law vague standards for deportation and denaturalization, and would deprive persons within our borders of fundamental judicial protections."

The dissenters added that the bill "fails to modify present arbitrary restrictions on immigration, fails to modernize our anachronistic quota system, and fails to establish administrative procedures consonant with our democratic tradition of fair play." They concluded that if adopted the McCarran bill "will be subject to repeated and effective attack in our courts, it will seriously impair our national security, and it will embarrass us both at home and abroad."

### Floor Action

The Senate voted May 7 to begin debate on S 2550 two days later, rejecting the appeal of Sen. Lehman that the Judiciary Committee be given time to study S 2842.

Debate actually started May 13, with McCarran explaining the background of the bill and charging that efforts to "sabotage" it were led by groups and Senators who had opposed his Internal Security Act of 1950. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 390-98.) He was supported by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.).

Lehman argued that hearings had never been held on S 2550, nor on S 2842 despite the efforts of its sponsors, and denied that the great majority of organizations opposing McCarran's bill were "radical."

On May 14 Benton attacked the measure as a move to "erect an iron curtain" around the United States. He denounced provisions which he said would permit the Attorney General to deport an alien for breaking a traffic law. A prediction that President Truman would veto the bill if passed with its present provisions was made by McMahon. Lehman, Benton and McMahon complained that McCarran and other sponsors had failed to explain the bill and had refused to answer questions about it.

Pastore said the bill "proposes unprecedented new restrictions which tend to infringe upon cherished American rights and plays directly into the hands of Soviet propagandists." Humphrey charged the bill was the "greatest effort to reduce the Constitution to a meaningless document ever attempted." May 15 Moody told the Senate S 2550 actually would add 20 new grounds for deportation and 13 new grounds for restricting immigration.

### McCarran Defends Bill

On May 16 McCarran said Senators opposing his bill "would wittingly or unwittingly lend themselves to efforts which would poison the bloodstream of the country." The provisions under attack "have been the basic provisions of our immigration law for generations and are designed to screen out subversives, the criminals and the undesirables," he argued.

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) and Douglas urged May 19 that the bill be recommitted. The Senate turned down by a roll-call vote of 28-44 (D 20-21; R 8-23) a motion by Humphrey to send the McCarran bill back to Committee with instructions to hold hearings on it and on the substitute bill (S 2842).

After the defeat of Humphrey's motion, Lehman offered an abbreviated substitute in the form of an amendment. It embodied the provisions of S 2343 and was only 11 pages long, compared with 302 pages in the McCarran bill. Lehman said it would meet his main objections to the McCarran measure.

The substitute included provisions removing racial barriers and pooling immigration quotas, to let countries with small quotas use the unused quotas of other countries. This would eliminate "discriminations" on the basis of racial origin, Lehman said. Co-sponsoring the amendment were Humphrey, Morse, Benton, Kilgore, Kefauver, Moody, Murray, Douglas, Magnuson, Langer, Pastore, Ives, Hendrickson and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa).

Lehman told his colleagues May 21

## FOREIGN POLICY

the substitute would make the immigration law "liberal and humane" instead of "harsh and discriminatory." Among those supporting him in debate was Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.).

### Substitute Rejected

Humphrey asserted the McCarran bill was "more than a recodification" and would be a "fundamental digression from the established immigration policy of the United States." Morse objected to "legal weaknesses" in the McCarran bill which, he said, would deny the Constitutional rights to a fair hearing and freedom from search and seizure.

Only McCarran spoke in opposition to the substitute bill.

On a roll call vote, the Senate upheld McCarran and rejected the substitute, 27-51 (D 19-26; R 8-25). (See page 184.)

Four Senators who had supported Humphrey's motion to recommit S 2550 voted against the Humphrey-Lehman substitute bill. They were J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.). George D. Aiken (R Vt.), who had been paired in favor of Humphrey's motion, voted against the substitute.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) was the only Southerner who voted for the Humphrey-Lehman substitute.

The Senate May 22 rejected by voice vote an amendment by Lehman to permit immigrants of one-half Asian ancestry to be charged to the Asia-Pacific quota only if they were born in that area. Also rejected was an amendment that would have permitted unused immigration quotas to be pooled and redistributed each year without regard to nationality. McCarran called this amendment "the most dangerous of all."

Practically the only changes made in the bill were of a technical nature. Repeated efforts to make major changes failed.

Later May 22 the bill was passed by voice vote and given the number of the corresponding House bill (HR 5678).

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Make it a felony to harbor willfully an illegally entered alien. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Substitute S 2343 for S 2550. Roll-call vote, 27-51.

William Benton (D Conn.) — Permit immigrants of one-half Asian ancestry to be charged to the Asia-Pacific area only if they were born in that area. Voice.

John O. Pastore (D R.I.) — Permit unused immigration quotas to be pooled and redistributed annually without regard to nationality. Standing.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Repeal provisions of existing law which charge against each country's normal immigration quotas one-half the number of persons admitted from their areas under the Displaced Persons Law. Voice.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Establish Board of Immigration Appeals and permit Board, upon appeal of an alien, to review decisions of Attorney General, Commissioner or employee of the Service. Voice.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Provide for independent hearing examiners in deportation cases. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

There were only minor conflicts in the House and Senate versions of the bill to be ironed out in conference and a compromise was reported June 9. The conferees emphasized their attempt to "perfect and refine the language" of the measure and explained their interpretation of some of its administrative provisions.

After Rep. Walter called up the report in the House June 10, Rep. Judd told the Congressmen: "To give something less than wholly complete equality to Orientals is certainly far better than to vote for total exclusion of them because of their race. Those are your only choices."

Delegate Farrington called the bill "a great step forward in strengthening the position of our country in the Pacific." But Javits said the measure "still has very serious imperfections" and Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) said it "closes our door to the peoples of overpopulated lands."

After Javits' motion to recommit was rejected by voice vote, the report was adopted by a 203-53 standing vote.

The Senate adopted it June 11 by voice vote after Lehman and Humphrey expressed their hopes of a Presidential veto.

## VETO

President Truman vetoed the McCarran - Walter bill June 25. He said

U. S. immigration and naturalization laws were in need of revision but that some of the provisions of the bill were "worse than the infamous Alien Act of 1798."

The President said the bill came to him "imbedded in a mass of legislation which would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world, hamper the efforts we are making to rally the men of East and West alike to the cause of freedom, and intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures."

Truman said "in one respect this bill recognizes the great international significance of our immigration and naturalization policy and takes a step to improve existing laws. All racial bars to naturalization would be removed, and at least some minimum immigration quota would be afforded to each of the three nations of Asia."

Truman asked Congress to:

Enact legislation "removing racial barriers against Asians from our laws," calling particular attention to a bill passed by the House (HR 403). (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, P. 213.)

Enact temporary emergency legislation authorizing the admission of 300,000 additional immigrants to the United States over a three-year period.

(Bills embodying his proposal for additional immigration had been introduced by Rep. Celler (HR 7376) and Sen. Hendrickson (S 3109). A House Judiciary Subcommittee held hearings on HR 7376 in June and reported it without recommendation to the full Committee, which shelved it July 1. The Senate Judiciary Committee took no action on (S 3109).)

### House, Senate Override

The House overrode the veto June 26 by a 278-113 roll call vote (D 107-90); (R 170-23). Walter called the President's message "fictional and amateurish" and attributed it to Presidential "ghost-writers" (For voting see page 180).

Representatives Celler, Alfred D. Sieminski (D N. J.), John W. McCormack (D Mass.), Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) and Louis B. Heller (D N.Y.) urged upholding of the veto.

June 27 the Senate, by a 57-26 vote little more than the required two-thirds, overrode the veto.

The Humphrey-Lehman group again vigorously castigated the bill. Benton predicted that if the measure became law, "there will be changes in the mem-

bership of this body on the issue of this vote alone." Lehman pleaded: "I beg of you, don't make immigration a myth by reducing it to a mere trickle."

McCarran urged his colleagues to override the veto "in God's name, in the name of the American people, in the name of America's future." He added that the President's message "not only misrepresents the facts, but it also conceals material facts from the Congress and the American people."

Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.) also spoke of the opponents' "great misrepresentation and distortion of the bill" and Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) declared "It would be tragic indeed to lose the positive benefits included in this bill in order to gratify the idealistic wishes of those who would revolutionize our Nation's immigration policies." Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) also called for overriding the veto.

## GROUP STANDS

The McCarran-Walter and Humphrey-Lehman bills drew considerable comment from national organizations. Patriotic groups led by the DAR and American Legion, supporting McCarran's measure, organized protests against relaxing immigration bars while nationality and church groups interested in increased immigration lobbied for passage of the more liberal Humphrey-Lehman bill.

Some of the groups taking sides on the bills are listed below.

### For McCarran-Walter Bill:

American Coalition (93 patriotic organizations)  
American Legion  
Chinese-American Citizens Alliance  
Daughters of the American Revolution  
Federation of American Citizens of German Descent  
Filipino Federation of America  
Japanese-American Citizens League  
Korean National Association  
National Catholic Welfare Conference  
Steuben Society of America

### For Humphrey-Lehman Bill:

Administrative Law Division of American Bar Association  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO)  
American Friends Service Committee  
American Hellenic Veterans Association  
American Jewish Committee  
American Veterans Committee  
Americans for Democratic Action  
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith  
Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers  
Catholic Committee for Refugees  
Chinese American Citizens National Association  
Common Council for American Unity  
Congress of Industrial Organizations  
Czechoslovak National Council  
Friends Committee on National Legislation  
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society  
International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL)

Jewish Labor Committee  
Jewish War Veterans of the U. S.  
Lithuanian American Congress  
Lutheran Resettlement Service  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
National Council of Catholic Charities  
National Council of Churches of Christ  
National Council of Jewish Women  
National Lutheran Council  
Order of the Sons of Italy in America  
Polish Legion of American Veterans  
Synagogue Council of America  
Union of American Hebrew Congregations  
United Auto Workers (CIO)  
United Service for New Americans

## "Wetback" Curb

S 1851 — P. L. 283

A bill giving immigration officers greater powers to prevent Mexican farm laborers from entering the U. S. illegally was enacted in 1952. Called the "wetbacks bill" because of the Mexicans' habit of evading immigration officials by wading across the Rio Grande, the measure (S 1851) imposed penalties on anyone who brought in or concealed an illegal alien and permitted immigration officials without warrants to search property near the borders and arrest illegal aliens. Though aimed principally at the Mexican problem, the measure applied to any illegal entry.

The bill was approved by voice vote in the Senate Feb. 5 and by a 162-10 standing vote of the House Feb. 26. Both houses adopted a conference report on the bill March 13 and sent it to the President, who signed it March 20. (For roll-call voting, see page 184.)

The provisions of the bill later were included in various sections of the omnibus immigration and nationality measure (HR 5678) which became law June 27 (see page 154).

### Provisions:

The "wetbacks" law:

Made it a felony (rather than the previous misdemeanor) to bring an illegal alien into the country, or to harbor or conceal him.

Specified that employment of an illegal alien would not by itself constitute harboring of him.

Permitted immigration officers designated by the Attorney General and other law enforcement officers to make arrests.

Authorized enforcement officers without a warrant to search private property — but not dwellings — within 25 miles of the U. S. boundary for illegal aliens.

## Background

In 1951 Congress enacted Public Law 78 authorizing the Department of Labor to recruit and import Mexican farm workers. The Senate version of the bill provided penalties for employing wetbacks but the provision was deleted in conference. Instead, the House provision authorizing employment of illegal aliens who had been in the U. S. five years was adopted.

In signing the bill July 12, 1951, President Truman asked Congress to enact legislation providing penalties for harboring "wetbacks" (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pages 95-98).

## SENATE

S 1851 was introduced by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) July 13, 1951, and unanimously reported by the Judiciary Committee Feb. 4, 1952, without holding hearings.

In debating the bill Feb. 5, Kilgore said it was "for the purpose of strengthening the arm of the Immigration Service pending the passage of complete legislation on the subject of immigration and to enable them to ferret out certain places which they have heretofore been unable to search." He said S 1851 "was really drafted by" Agriculture Department and Immigration Service officials and representatives of farm organizations.

Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) urged speedy action by Congress because the U. S.-Mexican agreement on farm labor was to expire Feb. 11 (it was later extended 90 days). Kilgore said the Mexican Government would not renew the contract unless Congress strengthened the laws against "wetbacks."

Tom Connally (D Tex.) protested that "we are letting Mexico dictate our policies" but Allen J. Ellender (D La.), though asking "more cooperation from the Mexican Government," said the bill was essential.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) objected to a provision specifying that normal employment of a "wetback" would not constitute harboring an illegal alien. Lehman said the provision would weaken the bill.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) offered an amendment to make it a felony to hire an alien if the employer had reason to suspect the alien had entered the country illegally. The amendment was rejected on a 12-69 roll call vote (For voting see page 184).



## FOREIGN POLICY

Douglas then offered a similar amendment which would make the employer liable only if he knew that the alien had entered illegally. This was rejected by a standing vote.

The Senate then passed the bill by voice vote, Feb. 5.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Make it a felony to employ an alien if the employer had reason to believe the alien had entered the country illegally. Roll call vote, 12-69.

Douglas — Make it a felony to employ an alien who the employer knew had entered the U. S. illegally. Standing vote.

## HOUSE

The House Judiciary Committee unanimously approved the wetbacks bill Feb. 19 without hearings. It was debated in the House Feb. 25-26.

Three Texas Congressmen — John E. Lyle, O. C. Fisher and Lloyd M. Bentsen — expressed opposition to some provisions of the bill and criticized "impracticalities" of the U.S.-Mexican contract for importing farm laborers. Antonio M. Fernandez (D N.M.) called S 1851 "a good bill."

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), regretting that the measure was known as the "wetback bill," pointed out that it applied to harboring any illegal alien and that previous law had provided no punishment for such action.

He opposed a Senate provision permitting Immigration officials to issue search warrants, arguing that it might violate the Constitution. Instead he offered an amendment to require the officials to obtain a warrant from a State or Federal court. It was accepted by voice vote.

The House accepted on voice vote another Walter amendment, to permit any law enforcement officer to arrest violators of the act.

By a 76-81 teller vote, the House rejected an amendment by John Phillips (R Calif.) that would have eliminated a provision permitting immigration officers to search without a warrant private property, except dwellings, within 25 miles of the border.

Also rejected, on a 38-70 standing vote, was an amendment by Fisher to reduce this area to within five miles of the border. The bill was passed Feb. 26 on a 162-10 standing vote and sent to conference.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) — Provide that search warrants be issued only by courts of record and eliminate section enabling immigration officials designated by Attorney General to issue such warrants. Voice vote.

Walter — Permit any law enforcement officer to make arrests for violation of the act. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John Phillips (R Calif.) — Eliminate section permitting immigration agents to search property, except dwellings, without a warrant if property was within 25 miles of border. Teller vote, 76-81.

O. C. Fisher (D Tex.) — Reduce from 25 to five miles from the border section which immigration agents could search without a warrant. Standing vote, 38-70.

## CONFERENCE

In a report submitted March 11, Senate - House conferees agreed to drop their conflicting provisions on the issuance of search warrants. This left immigration officers their previous authority, the "power without warrant," to arrest illegal aliens.

The Senate conferees accepted the House amendment enabling any law enforcement officer to arrest violators of the act.

On March 13 the House and Senate agreed to the conference report by voice votes without debate. The President signed the bill March 20. It became Public Law 283.

## Mutual Security Act,

## Foreign Aid Funds

HR 7005 — P. L. 400

Congress sent to the White House June 9 a bill authorizing \$6,447,730,750 for military, economic and technical aid abroad in fiscal 1953. The funds authorized were almost \$1.5 billion below the amount President Truman said was essential for the mutual security program.

On March 6, the President called on Congress to approve a \$7.9 billion program. Following his appeal the House Foreign Affairs and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees began joint hear-

ings with the Senate Armed Services Committee sitting in. On March 18, the House group began separate hearings which lasted until April 22. On May 7 the Committee recommended a \$6,901,100,000 bill.

House passage came May 21 on a 246-109 roll call after further reductions were agreed to. As it was sent to the Senate the measure provided \$6,174,600,000 in foreign aid. (For roll-call voting, see pages 180, 182.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which has begun hearings March 14, heard numerous Administration officials warn of the danger of reducing the program. But the group, reporting the bill April 28, cut \$1 billion from the President's \$7.9 request.

The Senate began consideration of the \$6.9 billion bill May 5 but quickly agreed to send it to the Armed Service Committee for further study. After holding hearings, this group reported it back to the floor changing the total recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Tackling the bill again on May 26, the Senate passed it, 64-10, two days later after agreeing to a \$200 million across-the-board cut. Deeper reductions previously had been turned back.

Conferees June 3 agreed on a foreign aid bill of \$6,447,730,750. House approval of the compromise came June 5 on a 230-115 roll-call vote and Senate approval followed June 9 on a 59-11 roll call.

The bill, which President Truman signed June 20, merely authorized funds and Congress had to enact separate legislation to provide actual appropriations. (For story on foreign aid appropriations, see Supplemental Appropriation bill, page 120.)

### Provisions

As it became law, the \$6,447,730,750 measure authorized these foreign aid funds:

Europe	
Military aid	\$3,415,614,750
Defense support	1,282,433,000
Near East:	
Military aid	560,316,500
Economic, technical	181,114,000
Asia:	
Military aid	564,807,500
Economic, technical	321,412,500
Latin America:	
Military	57,685,750
Economic, technical	20,329,000
For support of UN and other multilateral technical assistance programs:	15,708,750
Emigration of surplus manpower from Europe:	9,240,500
Ocean freight for relief packages:	2,587,500
International Children's Fund:	16,481,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,447,730,750</b>



In addition to providing these funds, the bill also:

Earmarked \$25 million in aid for Spain.

Permitted the transfer of up to 10 per cent of the funds in any title from military to economic aid or economic to military aid.

Directed that the Defense Department be reimbursed from Mutual Security Agency funds for any transfer of material to foreign governments from the domestic military establishment.

Barred the use of funds authorized to finance any general propaganda in the U.S. in support of the Mutual Security program or to pay for travel expenses of persons outside the U.S. for the purpose of publicizing the program within the U.S.

Provided that \$100 million of counterpart funds be set aside in a revolving fund to make loans to European businessmen with a view to encouraging free enterprise.

Directed the Mutual Security Administrator to assist American small business by making available to suppliers in the U.S., particularly small, independent enterprises, information about proposed purchases and by making available to purchasers in countries receiving aid information about commodities and services produced by small enterprises in the U.S.

## Background

Economic aid was first authorized in 1948 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1943, p. 170) and renewed in 1949 and 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 334 and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 204.)

Military assistance was inaugurated in 1949 to implement the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and was extended in 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 351 and Vol. VI, 1950, p. 220.)

The two programs were merged under the Mutual Security program in 1951 and it was this act which Congress extended in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 204.)

## TRUMAN PROGRAM

President Truman March 6 gave Congress his \$7.9 billion global foreign aid program. He asked for its enactment to meet a threat against the "survival of civilization."

Some lawmakers immediately spoke out against granting the amount he sought.

But the President said the only question about the aid he recommended was whether it might not be too little. He said the \$7.9 billion would bring security returns "no other policy could hope to produce so economically."

A policy of retreat to the Western hemisphere "has monetary seductiveness" but would be a "mandate for national suicide," he warned.

Mr. Truman based his argument for carrying on the Mutual Security Program on these main points:

(1) We cannot achieve lasting security...except in association with other nations. (2) The U. S. contribution was "essential." (3) "The funds thus invested by the United States would yield far larger returns in terms of our own security than if the same amount were used for our own defense establishment." (4) The cost of the security program was "well within our economic capacity."

The President said the money he requested would: Provide arms to U.S. allies in Europe, build up allied nations in the Middle and Far East, help European countries to make their own arms, and raise the living standards of African and Asiatic nations threatened by communism.

### Weigh Eisenhower Recall

Even before hearings began, Democrats on both sides of the Capitol put forth plans to recall Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower from Europe, where he headed North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, to testify on foreign aid legislation. Although Eisenhower was never summoned, the question of his recall arose repeatedly during foreign aid hearings. Testifying in Eisenhower's place was his chief of staff, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther.

Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) made a motion to recall Eisenhower at a March 11 closed-door session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), a member of the Committee, however, said the motion "would have political overtones, no matter how much they are denied" and "would be politically embarrassing to Ike."

(Eisenhower recently had declared his political affiliation as Republican, but had not come out actively for the Presidency.)

In the House, Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) March 11 requested that the Foreign Affairs Committee on which he served call Eisenhower so it could have "as much detail and accurate information as possible." However, the request was not carried out.

## HOUSE

Legislation embodying the President's Mutual Security program was introduced March 11 in the House in the form of a bill (HR 7005) by Rep. James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

## Hearings

Hearings were opened jointly with the House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees in charge and the Senate Armed Services Committee sitting as an observer. Later each committee also held separate hearings.

First witness was W. Averell Harriman, Director for Mutual Security, who testified March 13 before some 40 lawmakers. Any major cut in the \$7.9 billion program would undermine the efforts of Gen. Eisenhower to build an effective anti-Communist force in Europe, he said.

A "disruption of established plans (for foreign aid) would represent a major victory for the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin," he added.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said foreign aid reductions would have "the immediate and destructive effect of undermining the whole economy" of North Atlantic countries. Acheson told the lawmakers that current efforts of European nations in addition to new commitments "approach the limits of their capacities."

Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett also warned against cuts and emphasized assistance to Indochina. If the situation there could be cleared up, he said, Southeast Asia, the French position in Europe, and the "entire NATO defenses will be immeasurably improved."

Lovett also urged funds to continue building up "the Nationalist Chinese forces on Formosa," with the objective of insuring "the integrity of that island."

Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified that the "entire Mutual Security Program for fiscal year 1953 costs only a little more than one month of World War II." The World War II average was \$7 billion monthly for 45 months, he said.

### Begin Separate Sessions

Harriman went into more detail before the House group March 18, when it began separate hearings. More should be appropriated than could currently be used for military equipment to allow for manufacturing time, he said. By the end of June, 1952, the Mutual Se-

## FOREIGN POLICY

curity Agency would have between \$400 million and \$500 million in unobligated funds, he told House Members.

Economic aid to most European nations would have ended long ago, had the Korean war not started, Harriman testified March 19. He said the "defense support" funds requested in the new program offered "more security" for the U. S. than any other item.

In testimony March 20 Secretary Acheson also pleaded for "defense support" aid ranging from food for workers to steel imports. Without it "you just wouldn't have an army" in Europe, he said.

Defense Secretary Lovett gave the four-year (1950-1953) foreign military aid total as \$16.8 billion, including the \$4 billion recommended for the coming year. He said the Joint Chiefs of Staff had "complained" to him that the previous year's \$1 billion reduction in foreign aid would cut the "end items deliverable to NATO."

### Gen. Gruenther Testifies

William H. Draper, Jr., U.S. special representative in Europe for the Mutual Security Administration said March 24 that Europeans were gaining confidence in their defense strength and argued that both "defense support" and military aid were indispensable to creation of a strong Europe.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower, then testified March 25 that he thought Russia would not attack then and "if we take the proper action," would never attack. But he paid tribute to the Soviet army as "the most efficient" in the world today, and said the USSR forces included 175 divisions, 20,000 aircraft and 300 submarines.

Gen. Bradley March 28 gave the House Foreign Affairs Committee a top secret review of the world situation. William L. Batt, American representative to the NATO defense production board, and Gen. W. H. Arnold, Chief of the Military Mission in Turkey, testified April 1.

Other officials appeared April 7, 8 and 9 before the House Committee to argue the importance of continuing mutual security aid. They included C. Tyler Wood, Assistant Deputy Director of Mutual Security, Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Director for Europe, and Maj. Gen. George H. Olmstead, Director of Military Assistance, Department of Defense.

### Private Groups Heard

The Committee wound up the hearings April 22 with testimony from spokesmen for private organizations.

Clem D. Johnston, United States Chamber of Commerce, said that foreign aid spending for the year ending June 30,

1953, should be limited to \$5 billion. The Administration expected to spend \$10.5 billion in that time. He urged House Members to refuse all of the \$7.9 billion requested in new funds.

John J. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, called for more economic aid to Europe but recommended other changes which would mean a net reduction of \$1,764,800,000 in the bill.

John A. Baker, National Farmers Union, said the bill should be approved "without crippling amendments." Also supporting the program was J. T. Sanders, National Grange.

Andrew N. Overby, U.S. Director of the International Bank, warned it would be "unwise to have exaggerated expectations" of results of a proposed international financing agency to help private investment abroad. He referred to a proposal by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) for \$100 million for an international finance corporation.

### Committee Action

The foreign aid bill was approved May 7 by the Committee, but only after it recommended a \$1,010,900,000 cut in the amount requested by the Administration. All reductions were in European aid, and as the bill was sent to the House floor it called for global assistance totaling \$6,889,100,000. The Committee added \$12 million as a U.S. contribution to the U.N. International Children's Emergency Fund — making its total recommendation \$6,901,100,000.

The requested \$4,145,000,000 for European military aid was cut 20 per cent and the recommended \$1,637,300,000 for "defense support," to provide raw materials and other help for war production, was cut 10 per cent. The over-all cut was 12.8 per cent.

The bill also would let military officials shift up to \$1 billion in U.S. equipment to foreign nations. Chairman Richards said this was to allow leeway to meet emergencies.

Under other provisions the bill would: Specify at least \$25 million for aid to Spain; earmark at least \$1 billion of military aid to be used for buying equipment made abroad; authorize U.S. officials to make sure recipient nations made maximum use of their resources; let the Administration spend up to \$100 million in countries not then eligible for aid; and encourage private American investment abroad, with the aid of a \$100 million fund.

In a report accompanying its recommendation for passage of the bill, the House Foreign Affairs Committee May 11 said it was convinced after hearing 43 witnesses that "there has been no lessening of the danger of Soviet aggression" which would justify a letup in the U.S. defense effort.

The report warned that "large Soviet forces, fully mobilized, are ready in East Germany and elsewhere to attack at a moment's notice."

### Floor Action

The House began debate on the mutual security bill May 21, and passed it two days later on a 246-109 roll-call (for voting see page 180).

Approval came after the House agreed to amendments cutting \$726,500,000 from the aid amount recommended by the Committee. Together with the Committee's cut of approximately \$1 billion, this left the bill as it went to the Senate with a total of \$6,174,600,000 — about \$1.7 billion short of what the President said was the absolute minimum.

At the start of debate, Rep. Richards told the House the bill represented "the one best chance of avoiding World War III."

John M. Vorys (Ohio), second ranking Republican on the Committee, said the \$6.9 billion figure could be cut a billion dollars, as unexpended balances of past foreign aid appropriations would make more than \$18 billion available for foreign aid in fiscal 1953.

Richards said all but \$400 million of the balance would be obligated by June 30.

Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) told the House he hoped the bill would be cut in half. Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.) proposed to cut it \$500 million.

### Defeat Kill Motion

Voting on amendments, began May 22 when several attempts to reduce both economic and military aid funds were defeated. However, an amendment by Vorys reducing by \$615,300,000 economic aid funds to Europe was accepted on a 163-116 standing vote.

A motion by Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) to kill the bill in effect, by striking out the enacting clause was defeated on a 29-89 standing vote.

Other amendments to place conditions on the funds also were defeated. All May 22 action, taken in the Committee of the Whole, was tentative.

A Vorys amendment to cut \$615,300,000 from defense support funds for Europe tentatively agreed to May 22 on a 163-116 standing vote, was confirmed May 23 on a 221-137 roll call.

Another amendment, also sponsored by Vorys, to slash \$111,200,000 from funds for economic aid and Point Four technical assistance for Asia, was acted on May 23. It was first agreed to by a 122-91 teller vote and later on a 192-165 roll-call vote.

## FOREIGN POLICY

Attempts to delete funds for Spain and to cut funds for relief of Jewish refugees in Israel and for Arab refugees from that area were defeated.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

John M. Vorys (R Ohio) — Reduce by \$615,300,000 economic aid funds for Europe. Standing, 163-116.

Vorys — Repeal ECA Act and incorporate certain provisions of Act in H.R. 7005. Standing, 111-105; Teller, 151-133

Vorys — Provide for end of ECA, Marshall Plan under Title II and incorporate certain of their functions in Mutual Security Act. Standing vote, 54-76; teller, 101-99.

Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) — Provide that U.S. dollar costs for supplies and equipment under Point IV program in any country could not exceed three times the U.S. dollar costs for U.S. technicians and training of their personnel. Standing, 84-91; teller, 119-103.

Vorys — Provide for separation of mutual security and Point IV assistance and reduce by \$111,200,000 funds for Asia. Teller, 122-91; roll call, 192 to 165.

Chester E. Merrow (R N.H.) — Require countries receiving aid to gear total resources to defense and take steps toward European unification. Voice.

Errett P. Scrivner (R Kan.) — Make reimbursable to the Defense Department funds which are transferable from that Department to the Mutual Security Program. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Vorys — Reduce by \$615,300,000 funds for military aid. Voice vote.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) — Eliminate all aid to Yugoslavia. Voice.

James G. Fulton (R Pa.) — Prohibit sending jet aircraft to Yugoslavia until it joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Standing, 31-86.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Reduce by \$1 billion economic aid for Europe. Standing, 117-167; Teller, 117-157.

Fulton — Reduce by \$300 million economic aid funds for Europe. Voice.

Walter H. Judd (R Minn.) — Provide that 75 per cent of funds for military aid to Europe be used or distributed after June 30, 1953, by the European Defense Community. Standing, 103-126.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — Delete economic aid for Europe. Voice.

Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) — Withhold aid funds from any nation not accepting assistance of U.S. technicians in collecting taxes. Standing, 96-122.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Prohibit authorizing spending of unexpended balances. Standing, 21-138.

Gross — Delete funds for Spain. Standing vote, 9-107.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) — Limit to \$43 million funds for Austria. Voice.

Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.) — Authorize government to buy commodities which were under domestic allocation or price control and send commodity in lieu of dollars to participating countries. Standing, 30-74.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Amend Gwinn amendment to make action permissive rather than mandatory. Standing, 39-59.

Vorys — Amend Smith (R Wis.) amendment to provide that not more than 50 per cent of funds authorized for international development could be spent for procurement of supplies, materials, equipment or commodities. Standing, 82-88.

Thurmond Chatham (D N.C.) — Reduce by \$15 million funds for United Nations Palestine refugee relief and reduce by \$26 million funds for Israel. Standing, 66-103.

Judd — Amend Chatham amendment to reduce Israel aid by \$11 million. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Amend Vorys' amendment reducing funds for Asia to provide for separation of aid only. Voice.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) — Delete language extending \$45 million authorization for United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. Standing, 32-87.

Fulton — Provide that no funds for procurement of military items outside U.S. be used for procurement at higher prices than those quoted in U.S., adjusted for differences in cost of transportation and for quality. Standing, 19-63.

William C. Lantaff (D Fla.) — Substitute for Merrow amendment section providing for termination of aid for failure to make full contribution. Standing, 42-69.

Gross — Delete section providing for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of Director of Technical

Co-operation at \$16,000 a year and Assistant at \$15,000 a year. Voice.

Meader — Establish bipartisan commission to encourage private investment overseas. Standing, 34-76.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — Delete section which strikes out International Finance Corporation. Voice.

Gross—Delete section providing funds for special use for President. Voice.

Gross — Delete section dealing with migrants. Voice.

Gross — Delete section dealing with informational media guaranties. Voice.

Gross — Delete section granting military contracts to other nations. Voice.

## SENATE

Separate Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings got underway March 14, following earlier joint hearings with Representatives. (See House section, above.)

At the start, top officials went into detail on the Administration's argument for the combination "guns and butter" approach to foreign aid.

Mutual Security Director W. Averell Harriman March 14 tangled with Tom Connally (D Tex.), Committee chairman, as the head of the foreign aid program broke down government spending plans. Biggest share of a proposed "defense support" fund of \$1.4 billion would go to Britain and France, he said, with \$400 million of it earmarked for the 10 other original NATO nations.

Connally said the "defense support" category was a "device" for continuing economic aid under another name. Harriman insisted it was "a method of building up military security."

On March 17 Harriman again defended "defense support" funds, saying sharp cuts would mean less European defense, two or three times as much U. S. money contributed for direct military supplies, and more U. S. troops in Europe.

Urging continued aid, he said if the present "momentum" is stopped, we may never "recapture this moment in history." He referred to the readiness of France and Germany to co-operate for a unified Europe.



## FOREIGN POLICY

### Delay Eisenhower Decision

After the March 17 hearing, the Committee decided to delay final action on calling Gen. Eisenhower back from Europe for testimony. It did so by first voting 7-5 to reject a proposal to leave the decision to the General. Then it voted unanimously to reconsider the vote, thus leaving the question undecided.

Charles W. Tobey (R N. H.) reported the closed-session vote saw Sens. Tobey, Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.), Brien McMahon (D Conn.) and Theodore Francis Green (D R. I.) in support of the Wiley motion to invite Eisenhower to testify on an optional basis.

Tobey said Senators voting against the Wiley motion were Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) by proxy Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.), Owen Brewster (R Maine), by proxy; Walter F. George (D Ga.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.).

The Wiley motion was a substitute for one by McMahon to "request" Eisenhower.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson told the Senators March 18 that the \$7.9 billion program had been cut "to the limit of safety," and said if Congress thought the Truman budget had to be trimmed it should "look elsewhere" than at the mutual security request.

### Europe Unity Progress

Acheson said also it was no longer possible to estimate how long foreign aid would have to continue on a billion-dollar scale. He commended Congressional efforts to bring about European unity, which he said was progressing "with tremendous speed."

Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, testifying March 19 in closed session, said, according to a statement by Chairman Connally, that new funds were needed even though large sums previously appropriated still were unspent. Lovett said this was so because of the long time it took to get the "vastly complicated weapons we use."

Lovett pleaded March 20 against any cut in the \$7.9 billion request, terming it "very close to an impudent figure, on the low side." If Congress insisted on a reduction, he said it should be general so officials could distribute it to "do the least damage."

William H. Draper, Jr., European representative of the Mutual Security Administration, March 21 told the Foreign

Relations Committee there was "far greater strength and stability in Western Europe now than three years ago," but reported that living standards had not kept up with production increases. The arms program brought inflation troubles and trade dislocations, he said.

Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, testifying for the foreign aid bill on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower, said March 24 that Eisenhower believed Europe's defense "must come basically from within" and "this effort is now being made in good measure."

### Discuss France, England

Supporting the "defense support" phase of foreign aid — under attack as being non-military, economic aid — Gruenther said in modern warfare, "the economic and military aspects of defense...defy separation."

David K. E. Bruce, Undersecretary of State and formerly Ambassador to France, testified March 25 that in proportion to national income, France was making the largest contribution to the defense of Western Europe of any NATO country except the United States.

William L. Batt, Chief of the Mutual Security Administration to the United Kingdom, said March 26 the cost of American economic aid to Britain "is really small compared to the large dividends it will yield in mutual security."

Gruenther spent March 26 behind closed doors giving the Committee greater detail on the military situation in Europe.

Undersecretary of State Bruce said March 27 France was making "a tremendous and indispensable contribution to the defense of the free world," through the Indo-China war and by pledging the largest number of ground troops to the West European army.

### C. of C. Skips Session

The following day, March 28, the Committee devoted to hearing private witnesses. Seventeen appeared. Chairman Connally announced in advance each would be limited to 10 minutes, not counting direct questioning.

Two days before the hearing of private organizations, however, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce charged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with attempting to "stifle public opinion" by its limit on non-government witnesses. This would give the Administration a 9-1 advantage in time allotted to witnesses, it said.

Although originally scheduled, the Chamber skipped the session, saying not

enough time was given "the tax-paying public." Instead of direct testimony, it filed a statement denouncing "grandiose foreign aid spending." It said that although it supported all previous foreign aid programs, it opposed any new foreign aid authorizations in 1952.

### Group Stands

Other private witnesses trooped before the Committee, however. Among the statements were:

Allan B. Kline, American Farm Bureau Federation — Urged a \$1.9 billion cut over-all, but wanted "defense support" aid hiked \$500 million. Refused to support bill as not adequately using NATO nations' resources.

James G. Patton, National Farmers Union — Called Administration request "too skimpy" and urged increased military and economic aid.

J. T. Sanders, National Grange — Supported the program in general, but urged more emphasis on economic and technical aid.

James Carey, CIO — Supported the bill, insisted "economic aid is more important than the military."

Boris Shishkin, AFL — Endorsed the program, but stressed "extreme importance" of defense support, and called military defense "essential" but "negative."

Other witnesses spoke for these groups: National Council of the Churches of Christ, Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, Church of the Brethren, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, American Association for the United Nations, National Council for the Prevention of War, Coal Exporters Association of the U.S., Detroit Board of Commerce, Jewish War Veterans, Association for International Development, and Americans for Democratic Action.

### More Government Witnesses

Returning to government witnesses, the Committee March 31 heard Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a closed session. He said any cuts should be made across the board rather than on specific items. Gen. W. H. Arnold, Chief of the Military Mission in Turkey, also appeared.

Tyler Wood, assistant deputy director of the mutual assistance program, Maj. Gen. George H. Olmstead, Defense Department military aid director, and Harold Cleveland, assistant mutual aid administrator for Europe, were heard April 1 in closed session.



## FOREIGN POLICY

Jonathan B. Bingham, acting administrator for the Point Four program, said April 2 technical aid "provides a positive answer to the wiles of communism."

Bingham, Wood, Stanley Andrews of the Department of Agriculture and Arthur Gardner of the State Department testified in closed session April 3. At the final hearing the next day, Wood, Cleveland and Olmstead were heard in closed session.

### Committee Report

Following several days of executive sessions, the Committee April 28 approved a tentative foreign aid bill after first cutting \$1 billion from the \$7.9 billion recommended by the President. The cut was approximately 12.6 per cent on each item.

Voting for the reduction were Connally, George, Sparkman, Gillette, Wiley, Smith, Hickenlooper, Tobey and Brewster.

Lodge did not vote on the cut.

Opposing the cut were Democrats Green, McMahon and Fulbright.

On the 12-0 vote for approval of the bill itself, all Committee members except Hickenlooper voted.

The Committee decided to keep the provision allowing the President to transfer up to 10 per cent of the funds from one use to another within a geographical area, or from one area to another, for the same aid used.

A bill (S 3086) embodying the committee recommendations was formally introduced April 30 under the name of Chairman Connally. The same day it was reported formally to the Senate.

In a report accompanying its recommendations the Foreign Relations Committee said May 3 that actual deliveries of military equipment to Europe had lagged, but that officials promised a speedup.

The report warned that some countries might not do enough to help themselves and said the Committee would expect the President to use his discretion to "stop or reduce aid" in such cases.

### Bill "Rereferred"

The Senate took up the foreign aid bill May 5, but kept it only briefly. On a motion by William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Senators voted 40-33 to send the legislation to the Armed Services

Committee for further study. Republicans voted 37-2 for the motion to "re-refer" the bill; Democrats stood 3-31 against. (For voting, see page 182).

Knowland took the floor at the start of debate on the bill, then offered his motion instructing the Armed Services group, on which he served, to study the bill and report back by May 15.

Knowland backed the aid program, but argued that with 70 per cent of the aid money for military purposes, his Committee had a "direct and vital interest" in the bill. It should consider whether the bill should be cut beyond the \$1 billion slash made by the Foreign Relations unit, and whether military equipment sent to allies was depriving U.S. forces, he said.

Gillette told the Senate that Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) of the Armed Services group had announced he no longer wanted the bill brought before his committee. He originally sought joint jurisdiction.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Connally of the Foreign Relations Committee complained of the delay Knowland's motion would make in approval of the aid bill.

Connally asserted the motion was a "repudiation" of the work of his group in favor of a "jealous group . . . seeking to intrude." It would "almost insult" his Committee, he said.

### Armed Services

With the foreign aid bill turned over to his committee, Chairman Russell at the outset May 8 cabled Gen. Eisenhower to ask if the \$6.9 billion program recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee would be adequate. In answer to Russell as well as to Chairman Connally, who earlier had asked Eisenhower the same question, the General said the \$1 billion cut in the \$7.9 billion requested by President Truman "would be heavily and seriously felt." Any cut greater than that would require "drastic revision of the whole program." However, Eisenhower said "moderate sized cuts can be absorbed without critical damage."

Before the bill had been formally referred to it, the Armed Services Committee had held hearings on the legislation, both as observer to joint Senate-House hearings (see house section, above) and later at separate committee sessions. Among those testifying were Gen. Gruenther, who March 27 presented Eisenhower's views.

As it began hearings anew May 8, Defense Secretary Lovett was the first witness, followed by Secretary of State Acheson, who urged the Committee to restore the \$1 billion cut made by the Connally Committee.

### Jet Export Curb

A new move to curtail further U. S. aid developed May 12 when Sen. Knowland proposed changing the bill to limit shipments of jet planes to American allies to 10 per cent of the nation's production, until the U. S. Air Force would be fully equipped with jets. Knowland withdrew the motion after the Committee May 13 heard testimony from top military officials.

Protesting the jet restriction in a closed-door hearing were Mutual Security Director Harriman, Air Force Secretary Finletter, Gen. Nathan F. Twining, acting Air Force chief, and Vice Adm. John H. Cassady, Naval air advisor.

On May 14 the Committee agreed to return the bill to the Senate unchanged, after Committee Members voted 6-7 against a motion by Russell B. Long (D La.) for a cut of \$400 million below the \$6.9 billion mark. The vote, as announced by Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), acting chairman, was:

For the cut: Long, Byrd, John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Styles Bridges (R-N. H.), Knowland and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.).

Against: Russell, Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.).

### Floor Action

With the bill's approval by two of its committees, the Senate May 26 began debate. Passage came late May 28 on a 64-10 roll-call vote, after the Senate agreed to trim the \$6.9 billion measure across-the-board by \$200 million. As it went to the House, the bill carried \$6.7 billion. (For voting, see page 183.)

Technically, the Senate passed its own bill (S 3086), then substituted its next for that of the House bill, numbered HR 7005. (The House version set aid at \$6.2 billion.)

Sen. Connally led off the debate with a lengthy speech supporting the Committee recommendations. Noting that the bill would probably be the last major piece of legislation he would present to the Senate, he warned against further fund cuts. (Connally was not running for re-election.) The Chairman of

## FOREIGN POLICY

the Foreign Relations Committee reminded Senators of Gen. Eisenhower's warning against any cut below the \$1 billion made by the Committee and asked, "Who knows the most about the military situation — a trained soldier with a distinguished record, or some candidate for office?"

Connally called the House action on the bill "unfortunate" and warned those advocating economy they might save money but lose the free world.

William E. Jenner (R Ind.) suggested the Senate wait until January, 1953, to act on the measure. Herman Welker (R Idaho) told Members "unless we call a halt to this crazy spending and these give-away programs, this international WPA, we will revert to the Dark Ages here at home."

An attempt to slash \$1 billion from the authorization was defeated May 27, by a 27-35 roll-call vote, (D 5-27; R 22-8). The amendment was sponsored by Welker and 10 other Republicans.

The vote came after a warning by Connally that such a cut would "probably force a reconsideration of the whole defensive set-up in Europe."

Sen. George said he would prefer to see cuts in domestic defense funds rather than mutual aid funds. The Georgia Democrat said Congress could pass supplementary bills for the Defense Department if it cut too much off the regular appropriation. But, George warned, a cut in foreign aid funds would have a harmful psychological effect on all the NATO countries.

Administration forces scored a second victory May 28 when a Welker amendment to cut the authorization \$500 million was defeated on a 33-41 roll-call vote (D 7-31; R 26-10).

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) sought to attach a qualification to the amendment which would have permitted the President and the National Security Council to transfer \$500 million from domestic defense appropriations to the Mutual Security Program. The proposal was ruled out on a point of order.

The Senate then rejected, by a three-vote margin, an amendment to cut \$400 million from the bill. Russell B. Long (D La.) offered the proposal rejected 37-40. (D 10-30; R 27-10).

Another attempt to reduce defense support funds for Europe by \$500 million was also turned back on a 34-43 roll-call vote.

### Free Enterprise Aid

Blair Moody (D Mich.) and 26 other Senators successfully sponsored an amendment which they said would aid free enterprise in Europe and deal a direct blow to Communist-dominated labor unions. The amendment would provide that \$150 million of the counterpart funds be set aside in a revolving fund. (Counterpart funds were local currencies which each nation put up to equal the amount of economic aid it received from the U.S.) The revolving fund would then be used for loans to European businessmen who, Moody said, showed a willingness to increase productivity. The proposal was accepted by voice vote.

Another successful amendment, by Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) would bar use of funds in the bill for publicity purposes in the U.S. concerning the Mutual Security Program. It would also bar payment of trips abroad by private U.S. citizens who intended to publicize the program in the U.S. The amendment was agreed to on a 52-19 roll-call vote.

Late in the day the Senate accepted an amendment by Long to cut the bill \$200 million across-the-board. It was agreed to on a 37-34 roll-call vote (D 11-27; R 26-7).

On a 40-32 roll-call vote, the Senate accepted an amendment by James P. Kem (R Mo.) barring U.S. economic, financial or military aid to any nation exporting arms or strategic material to Russia or Soviet-dominated areas. A similar amendment was passed by Congress in 1951 but later was replaced with the Battle Act which permitted the President to make exceptions in certain cases. (CQ Almanac, 1951, Vol. VII, p. 211.)

Two amendments by Pat McCarran (D Nev.) to include Spain in foreign aid were approved by voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Pat McCarran (D Nev.) — Specifically include Spain among nations to which President could extend aid under a 10 per cent discretionary authority. Voice vote.

McCarran — Earmark for Spain \$25 million from military, technical and economic aid funds. Voice.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Provide that \$150 million of counterpart funds be placed in revolving fund to make loans to stimulate free enterprise and expansion of local economies. Voice.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) — Bar use of funds for publicity purposes within the U.S. concerning the Mutual Security Program and bar funds for payment of travel abroad by U.S. citizens with intent of publicizing Mutual Security Program in U.S. Roll call, 52-19.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Reduce authorization by \$200 million. Roll call, 37-34.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Provide that when a commodity bought outside U.S. under aid program was under price or regulation controls in U.S. it had to be procured by a U.S. government agency and furnished to recipient as a commodity rather than dollar aid. Voice.

James P. Kem (R Mo.) — Bar economic, financial and military aid to any nation exporting arms, military equipment or strategic material to Russia or Soviet-dominated nations. Roll call, 40-32.

John Sparkman (D Ala.) — Direct Mutual Security Director to aid small business by making information concerning proposed purchases available to small businessmen and by making information about independent enterprises in U.S. available to prospective purchasers in other nations. Voice.

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Modified, to restrict expenditure of counterpart funds to projects of military assistance or defense support for which new funds authorized by bill would themselves be available. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Herman Welker (R Idaho) — Reduce authorization by \$1 billion. Roll-call vote, 27-35.

Welker — Reduce authorization by \$500 million. Roll call, 33-41.

Long — Reduce authorization by \$400 million. Roll call, 37-40.

Allen J. Ellender (D La.) — Reduce by \$500 million defense support funds for Europe. Roll Call, 34-43.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) — Provide that dollar costs for supplies and equipment under Point Four Program in any country should not exceed three times the dollar costs for U.S. technicians and training of local personnel. Roll call, 29-47.

## CONFERENCE

After a one-day session, House-Senate conferees agreed June 3 on an author-

ization of \$6,447,730,750 for military, economic and technical aid abroad in fiscal 1953.

The figure was a compromise between the Senate-approved amount of \$6.7 billion and the lower House figure of \$6,174,600,000. The compromise was \$1,452,269,250 below President Truman's request of \$7.9 billion.

Deleted by the conferees was the controversial amendment sponsored by Sen. Kem which barred financial, economic or military aid to nations shipping arms or strategic materials to Russia or Soviet-dominated nations. The Administration had termed the provision unworkable.

Also killed by the conference group was a provision limiting Point Four expenditures on materials and equipment to three times the amount devoted to technical personnel. The group changed from 10 per cent to five per cent the additional cut in the overseas personnel of the MSA.

Retained was a provision that earmarked \$25 million for Spain in addition to \$100 million reappropriated from the current fiscal year. Also retained was a provision permitting transfer of up to 10 per cent of funds in any title of the bill from military to economic aid or economic to military aid.

#### House, Senate Act

The Conference report won approval of the House June 5 on a 230-115 roll-call vote, taken after only brief discussion.

Senate approval of the report came June 9 on a 59-11 roll-call. Voting against the compromise measure were 10 Republicans and one Democrat, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (S.C.).

During Senate consideration of the compromise bill, Sen. Kem voiced opposition to the elimination by the conferees of his amendment to bar U.S. aid to any nation shipping arms or strategic material to Russia or Soviet-dominated nations. Kem offered a motion to recommit the report to the conference committee with instructions to insist on his controversial amendment but later withdrew the motion. Since the conference report had been approved by the House, the motion would have been out of order.

The legislation became Public Law 400 when signed June 20 by the President.

## Truman-Churchill Talks

### H RES 514

The House Feb. 20, 1952, adopted on a 189-143 roll-call vote a resolution (H Res 514) demanding "full and complete information" on "any agreements, commitments or understandings" reached in the Truman-Churchill talks held in Washington during January.

Southern Democrats joined Republicans to vote acceptance of the resolution to end, its backers said, "secret covenants secretly arrived at." Voting for the resolution were 29 Democrats and 160 Republicans; opposing it were 141 Democrats, one Republican and one Independent. (For voting, see page 178.)

Earlier the Administration was handed a defeat when the House turned back on a 150-184 roll call, a motion to table the resolution. The motion was made by Chairman James P. Richards (D S. C.) of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The resolution, sponsored by E. Y. Berry (R S. D.), directed Secretary of State Dean Acheson to supply to the House any agreements which may have been entered into by President Truman and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and which might require sending American forces abroad.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee had recommended Feb. 19 that the resolution be killed.

Rep. Richards told House Members during debate that the State Department had supplied all the information it could "in the interest of the country" in statements it published after the talks and in a report to his Committee.

Rep. Berry called the State Department's report "Achesonian gobbledygook."

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) told Members, "Too long have Congress and the people been compelled to subserviently yield to international sell-outs secretly negotiated."

Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) told Republicans, "If you want to give them (the Russians) all the information in the world, go ahead and do it; but if you do, you are endangering the security of our own country."

#### Truman, Acheson Report

Following the House action, which was not binding on President Truman or Secretary Acheson, Mr. Truman said that he made no commitment to Britain to send U. S. troops anywhere.

Later, Acheson, in a March 5 letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn, reported that the U. S. had made no troop commitments during the Truman-Churchill talks.

## Koje Prisoner Revolt

### H RES 641

The 1952 prisoner of war riots on Koje island off Korea — in which the commander, Brig. Gen. (later Col.) Francis T. Dodd was seized May 7 — inspired Congressional demands for full information and investigation.

Rep. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) introduced May 15 a resolution (H Res 641) asking for a complete investigation of the Koje incidents by the Armed Services Committee. Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) introduced four resolutions (H Res 661-64) May 28 asking for further information on the prison camps, Communist-led riots in Japan and the demotion of Col. Charles F. Colson, who had arranged for Dodd's release.

The House Subcommittee on Army Appropriations, headed by Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.), held a hearing June 9 at which Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, testified on the Koje incidents.

After Army Secretary Frank Pace had sent the Armed Services Committee lengthy reports on the Koje and Japanese riots and the demotions of Dodd and Colson, the House voted June 10 to table H Res 661-663. But the Foreign Affairs Committee, unsatisfied with a brief report from Secretary of State Acheson, said it wanted a "more complete and coordinated report" from the State and Defense Departments.

H Res 664, which asked the Secretary of State to furnish more information on the Koje and Japanese riots, was then passed by voice vote of the House June 10.

## Japanese Treaty, Security Pacts

The Senate ratified March 20, 1952, the Japanese Peace Treaty (Executive A, 82nd Congress, 2nd session) and three accompanying Pacific security treaties (Executive B, C, and D, 82nd Congress, 2nd session). These security treaties were, respectively, with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, and Japan. President Truman signed all four April 15, thus completing U. S. ratification.

The treaty formally took effect after ceremonies April 28.

The Japanese Peace Treaty had been signed by representatives of 48 nations Sept. 8, 1951 during a San Francisco Conference (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, page 241). The security pact with Japan was also signed that day. The other two pacts had been signed Aug. 30, 1951.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate held hearings on the agreements from Jan. 21 to Jan. 25. The Committee Feb. 20 unanimously recommended ratification by the Senate. The Senate group suggested the adoption of a reservation barring recognition of any claim by the Soviet Union to territory held by Japan Dec. 7, 1941.

The Senate debated the pacts for five days beginning March 14. The Japanese Peace Treaty was ratified on a roll - call vote of 66-10 after the Senate accepted, by voice vote, its Committee's reservation. The security treaties with the Philippines and Australia and New Zealand were both passed by voice vote, while the security pact with Japan was ratified on a roll - call vote of 58-9. (For voting, see page 177.)

Seven additional reservations to the four agreements were voted on. Six of these came from Sen. William Jenner (R Ind.) with the support of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) and the other one from Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.). All seven were defeated on roll - call votes.

### Provisions

The Japanese peace treaty formally ended the war and recognized Japanese sovereignty.

The treaty recorded Japan's intention to apply for UN membership and live peaceably according to UN principles; stated that Japan renounced title to Korea, Formosa, the Kurile

Islands, and South Sakhalin Island and agreed to place the Ryukyu and other islands under UN trusteeship. The treaty obligated Japan to pay reparations, but only in surplus assets, such as excess labor and unused plant capacity.

The security treaty with Japan granted the U. S. rights to place armed forces in and around Japan for the defense of that nation and maintenance of peace in the Far East.

The mutual defense treaty with the Philippines and the security treaty with Australia and New Zealand provided that an armed attack on any of the specified nations would be dangerous to the peace and safety of the other nations signing the pact. In both these treaties, the signatory nations pledged to aid and support each other in attempts to develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

### Hearings

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings on the Japanese peace treaty and three security pacts on Jan. 21.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson asked for Senate approval of the four plans, which he said were the basis for a new and "effective system of regional security in the Pacific."

John Foster Dulles, then Republican foreign policy adviser to the Administration, said approval of the treaties was necessary to keep Japan from becoming "a captive of communism."

Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the security pacts would contribute "materially to peace in the Pacific."

Bradley said the Joint Chiefs "are not completely happy" about the peace treaty provision under which Japan renounced any right to South Sakhalin and the Kuriles, now in Russian possession.

Opponents of the treaty testified Jan. 23. A. J. Miste, New York City, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, said the pact was "politically unwise and morally wrong" because it opened the way to rearmament of Japan.

William H. Evans, Jr., of Edgewater, Md., ex-Navy lieutenant discharged for writing a denunciatory letter, described the treaty as "pro-Communist."

The committee Feb. 5 unanimously recommended ratification of the peace

treaty with Japan and of the three associated Pacific defense pacts.

The Committee added to the resolution of ratification the reservation that the Japanese treaty in no way was deemed to prejudice in favor of the Soviet Union the right of Japan or the Allied powers to the South Sakhalin, Kurile, Habomai and Shikotan Islands. The islands were to be handed over to Russia under terms of the Yalta agreement of 1945.

### Floor Action

The Japanese peace treaty and three security pacts went before the Senate March 14.

Tom Connally (D Tex.) urged ratification "to show Japan that her destiny lies on the side of freedom and democracy."

Connally denied that the treaty "gives validity to the Yalta agreement and to the Russian claims over South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands." He said the treaty merely required Japan to relinquish her claims but did not recognize Russian claims.

Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.) said, "The network of security treaties before the Senate... will constitute a new form of Monroe Doctrine for the Western Pacific."

Nine reservations to the peace treaty, and the accompanying security pacts, promised previously by William E. Jenner (R Ind.), were given to the Senate March 17. They also had the backing of Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine). Four reservations were to the peace treaty, three to the Japanese security pact, and one each to the other security pacts.

Jenner declared the treaty, without his reservations, would "deliver the military power to the Presidency."

Mrs. Smith told reporters she wanted "to be sure that the Senate has something to say about any agreements made."

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.) and H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.) opposed the reservations.

### Dirksen Seeks Postponement

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) March 18 said rejection of the peace treaty would "please the Kremlin" and could cause the downfall of the present anti-Communist government in Japan.



Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) backed the peace treaty and said it made adequate provision for handling trade, fishing, maritime and reparations problems.

Opposition to early ratification gathered March 19 after Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) urged speedy approval. Sen. Dirksen took the floor to express "dismay" over U. S. Asiatic policy and said there would have to be a "show-down." He filed a motion to postpone indefinitely consideration of the peace treaty.

The Senate set aside the pending Dirksen motion March 20, and took up the first Jenner-Smith reservation.

It said nothing in the treaty could limit U. S. sovereignty or impose "continuing limitations" on Japanese sovereignty. Jenner argued that the many references to the United Nations in the four treaties would "put American boys under control of the U. N." The reservation was rejected, 25-55.

Jenner's second reservation stipulated that the treaty did not approve any of the Potsdam agreements affecting Russian-occupied former Japanese islands. The resolution of ratification under which the treaty was brought up disavowed recognition of any Yalta agreements in favor of Russia. This had been written in by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in response to a reservation offered by Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah).

#### Treaty Approval 66-10

Jenner wanted mention of the Potsdam agreement included, contending it reaffirmed Russia's rights to the islands given at Yalta.

Wiley argued that the Potsdam agreement mentioned in the reservation did not deal with Japan. A Potsdam agreement bearing on Japan was not signed by Russia, Wiley said.

The second Jenner reservation was turned down, 27 to 54.

Jenner's third reservation, designed to protect rights of Americans in reparations claims against Japan, was rejected 23 to 58.

The fourth reservation was to reaffirm the U.S. "open door" policy and stipulate that the only China recognized in the treaty would be Nationalist China, was rejected 29 to 48.

Sen. Dirksen turned back to Jenner's first reservation and asked the Senate to approve a shortened version, omitting mention of Japanese sovereignty. This was defeated, 29 to 47.

The Senate then adopted by voice vote the Committee's Yalta reservation and defeated on 11-64 roll call Dirksen's motion to postpone a treaty vote.

The Peace treaty then was ratified 66 to 10 — well over the two-thirds vote required. Nine Republicans and one Democrat, Pat McCarran (Nev.) voted against ratification. Voting for it were 38 Democrats and 28 Republicans.

#### Act On Security Pacts

Turning to the security pacts, the Senate by voice votes ratified treaties with the Philippines, and Australia and New Zealand. Jenner did not call up his reservations to these pacts.

As the Senate took up the Japanese security treaty, Jenner passed over one of his reservations, but proposed a stipulation requiring Senate ratification of any administrative agreement covering U.S. troops. This was rejected 22 to 45.

The Indianan offered another reservation, to declare that U.S. security rights could not expire without Senate consent. The Senate rejected this 26 to 41.

It then voted 58-9 to ratify the security treaty with Japan.

On March 21 Sen. Watkins entered a motion to reconsider votes on the security treaties with the Philippines and Australia and New Zealand.

Watkins withdrew his motion April 1 after an hour's debate in which he explained he wanted to clarify the extent of American commitments in the Pacific. He received assurance from Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.) that the pacts gave the President no additional powers.

President Truman April 15 signed the Japanese Peace Treaty and security pacts with Japan, Australia, and New Zealand and the mutual defense treaty with the Philippines.

## "Voice" Study

### S RES 74

The Senate June 30, 1952, passed a resolution (S Res 74) to study the effectiveness of the Voice of America and other foreign information programs. Passage was by voice vote.

The resolution sponsored by Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and William Benton (D Conn.) authorized the spending of \$50,000 of the Foreign Relations Committee's funds for this investigation. The Committee or a subcommittee was to make the investigation.

## Germany Peace, Defense Pacts

The Senate July 1, 1952, ratified two treaties involving the West German Government. The two agreements had been negotiated at Bonn and Paris in May. President Truman signed the two documents Aug. 2, making the United States the first nation to complete ratification.

The President had asked June 2 for "early and favorable" Senate action on the two agreements which required Senate ratification. One, a peace contract signed by Great Britain, France, the U. S., and West Germany, gave the German Republic almost complete freedom. The agreement was short of being a full peace treaty because Russia and Western nations were split on the issue of German unification.

The other compact, amending the North Atlantic Treaty, extended the treaty organization defense guarantees to West Germany by including the European Defense Community in NATO. While it did not bring Germany directly into NATO, it did so indirectly, since West Germany was the only one of the six EDC nations not already in NATO.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held public hearings from June 10 through June 17. On June 23 the Committee unanimously approved the peace compact after agreeing 6-3 to an amendment offered by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), intended to make sure that Senate ratification did not give additional power to the President to send troops abroad.

The Committee June 24 approved the revision to the North Atlantic Treaty to bring Western Germany into the European Defense Community.

The Senate debated and passed the two treaties July 1, after accepting the Hickenlooper reservation to the peace treaty. A similar reservation to the NATO revision was rejected. The peace compact was passed on a 77-5 roll-call vote and the NATO revision on a 72-5 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 182.)

#### Hearings

Secretary of State Dean Acheson urged a speedy okay of the two treaties as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 10 opened hearings on the pacts.

"These agreements greatly advance all that we have been trying to do since the end of the war to build strength and unity among the free nations," Acheson said.

Acheson also stressed the importance of the six-nation army agreement under the European Defense Community. This contract, negotiated along with the other treaties, did not include this country. But he said it would be of tremendous concern to the U. S. if any nations would pull out of EDC.

Coming before the Committee again June 11, Acheson said the treaties would not add in any way to the President's powers to send American troops abroad. He also assured the Committee that this nation had made no commitments other than those "printed and open."

Also testifying in favor of the treaties was David K. Bruce, Undersecretary of State, who appeared June 10 and 11.

John J. McCloy, U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, told the Senators June 12 that Russia was waging a mighty campaign of "terror and conquest" to deter West Germany from joining the alliance against communism. He urged swift approval of the treaties.

#### Says Germans Democratic

Despite "clear cases of Nazi evils in Germany," McCloy said the great majority of Germans "solidly support democracy and can be trusted by the West."

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff, June 13 urged quick ratification of the two treaties. He told the Committee he would regard West Germany as a dependable partner in event of a Russian attack.

Frank Nash, an assistant to Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett, said the treaties make "no change in the status quo" when asked if they would affirm or give the President any rights to assign American forces to an international army.

High Commissioner to Germany, McCloy advised the Committee in a letter that rebuilding of West Germany military forces in the next three years would cost more than 7 billion dollars. McCloy wrote "it is not true" as a London newspaper (*The Times*) had reported that Bonn had asked the United States for \$5 billion to aid in its military buildup.

James Riddleberger, head of the bureau of German affairs in the State Department, said West Germany had agreed to contribute about \$2.55 billion for her own rearmament and the occupying forces in the fiscal year starting July 1, 1952.

The Senate Committee June 17 ended public hearings on the two peace treaties with testimony from opposition witnesses.

#### Committee Approval

On June 23 the Committee unanimously approved the Allied peace contract with Western Germany.

It tacked on an "interpretation" stating that the contract did not broaden the President's powers to send U. S. troops abroad. Proposed by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), the amendment was approved by a 6-3 vote. The State Department had objected.

Voting with Hickenlooper were Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.), Owen Brewster (R Maine), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), and Walter F. George (D Ga.). Opposed were Tom Connally (D Tex.), J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and John H. Sparkman (D Ala.).

On June 24 the Committee approved the North Atlantic Treaty revision bringing Western Germany into the defensive military alliance of the Western powers. It provided that an attack on the German Federal Republic would be regarded as an attack on all the 14 signers of the North Atlantic Treaty, but it did not make Germany a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Committee turned down by an 8-4 vote an interpretation on the treaty revision also proposed by Hickenlooper, similar to that it had added to the peace treaty.

#### Floor Action

The Senate July 1 approved the two treaties providing a peace pact with West Germany and bringing that nation into the mutual defense setup of Western nations. The four-nation peace contract (Executive Q, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session) was approved on a 77-5 roll-call vote.

This treaty was signed May 26 in Bonn by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and West Germany, and was subject to legislative ratification by each. The U. S. Senate was the first to act.

During debate, several Senators approving of the peace contract said they would prefer a full treaty, but explained that this was impossible as long as Russia and the West could not agree on unification of Germany.

After ratifying the peace pact, the Senate approved 72-5 the revision in the North Atlantic Treaty to bring Western Germany into the defensive alliance. The revision (Executive R) accomplished this by bringing the new six-nation European Defense Community army into NATO. EDC included Germany, the only one of the six not in NATO. Some countries wanted the round-about procedure to avoid bringing West Germany directly into NATO.

The NATO revision had been signed May 27 in Paris.

#### Accept 'Interpretation'

Before approving the peace contract, the Senate accepted by voice vote an "interpretation" by Sen. Hickenlooper which he said was intended to make sure that the treaty did not add to the President's powers to send troops abroad.

The same reservation, sponsored by Hickenlooper, Smith (R N.J.) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and directed to the NATO revision, was rejected on a 25-51 roll call.

During debate, Chairman Connally, of the Foreign Relations Committee said the treaties were without parallel in history.

Sen. Wiley (R Wis.) pleaded for "resounding bi-partisan approval" so "Soviet propagandists" could not use the vote to argue that Americans were dissatisfied on the issue.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) favored ratification, but warned "we must not be blind to the dangers we create by this act." Concession to Germany in the treaties was only a down payment, he said.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) said the treaties were "founded on suspicion" and said ratification might "be expiated by holy young American blood."

President Truman Aug. 2 signed the Bonn peace contract with the West German Republic and the protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty. This completed American ratification of the Peace Pact and its twin agreement to admit the former enemy country to the family of free nations.

## Greece, Turkey

### In NATO

The Senate in 1952 twice ratified an amendment to the North Atlantic Treaty bringing Greece and Turkey into the alliance. Final approval came Feb. 7 on a 73-2 roll - call, a week after the Senate gave the amendment voice vote endorsement with only six Senators present. (For roll - call voting, see p. 182.)

The amendment was recalled when Senators said the small original vote gave the appearance of lack of support. When the treaty change made its second appearance before the Senate, a revival of 1951's "Great Debate" arose from arguments over troop commitments. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 220.)

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed April 4, 1949, in Washington by 12 nations including the United States and was ratified the following July 21 by the U. S. Senate. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, p. 343.)

The treaty emphasized the signatory nations' resolve "to unite their efforts for collective defense and for the preservation of peace and security." Although it did not mention Russia, the treaty grew out of widespread distrust of that nation's intentions.

Subsequent U. S. military aid to Europe was built around the North Atlantic alliance, and the treaty led directly to the arming of Western Europe under the command of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

### SENATE

The admission of Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic alliance was unanimously approved, 9 to 0, by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Jan. 15.

Earlier, Secretary of the State Dean Acheson appeared before the group Jan. 14 to present a review of the international situation and again on Jan. 15 to urge broadening the NATO to include Greece and Turkey.

Gen. Omar Bradley told the Senators Jan. 15 that admitting the countries into the 12-nation mutual defense pact would bolster Gen. Eisenhower's southeastern flank. He added the two nations would "serve as powerful deterrents" to aggression.

### Floor Action

The Senate first approved the treaty amendment (Executive E, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session) Jan. 29 on voice vote (two - thirds vote of those present is Constitutionally necessary for ratification). Sens. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Warren Magnuson (D Wash.), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Tom Connally (D Tex.) spoke briefly for the treaty amendment.

The protocol then was sent to the President.

However, on Jan. 31 Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) told the Senate it had been a mistake to approve the protocol by voice vote with only six Senators present.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) agreed the Senate should again approve the protocol and that all future action on major treaties should be taken on roll - call vote after formal notification of all Senators. A skimpy vote, he said, could be construed as a lack of support for a treaty.

The Senate then approved by voice vote a resolution (not numbered) requesting the President to return the treaty amendment.

### Gillette Asks Reconsideration

The document arrived at the Senate Feb. 6, and Gillette moved reconsideration of the vote by which it had been ratified. He said he was in doubt as to the "effect of the broadened commitments as provided in the new language that was written into the protocol."

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said the area covered by the treaty would be extended to include Greece and Turkey but that the American obligation to support treaty nations would not be changed. Holland said action under the treaty was left up to the individual nations concerned and that the United States would not enter a shooting war except in the case of a serious attack from behind the Iron Curtain.

Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) asked whether the President or Congress would have the power to send troops into a shooting war.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) said the Constitution divided control over disposition of troops. "If there were a real emergency," he said, "I think as a practical matter the President would act without consulting us. . . In a normal and reasonable situation, . . . the President would consult with the Congress and seek its advice and consent."

Watkins and James P. Kem (R Mo.) said the President had not so consulted Congress in the case of the Korean war.

The motion to reconsider approval of the protocol was approved by voice vote.

### Watkins Offers Amendment

Watkins offered an amendment to the resolution of ratification expressing, as the opinion of the Senate, that the Constitution gives Congress sole power to declare war and that U. S. forces in NATO shall not be used "in a manner which would necessarily involve the United States in war, unless the Congress by act or joint resolution so provides."

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) supported the Watkins amendment Feb. 7. He said the President had no right to send troops into a situation which would necessarily involve the U. S. in war. The amendment, he said, would reaffirm a Constitutional point.

Sen. George said it was clear under the treaty that "all the provisions of the treaty must be implemented by the Congress." Chairman Connally, of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he agreed with George.

Watkins withdrew his amendment, saying he was satisfied with that assurance. The amendment to the treaty, bringing Greece and Turkey into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was then ratified 73-2 on roll-call vote.

## Ship Loans

HR 8222 — P.L. 467

S 3337 — P.L. 510

Congress passed two measures in 1952 to lend U.S. naval craft to the Netherlands and Japan.

One bill (HR 8222) allowed the government of Japan to borrow 18 coastal patrol craft and 50 landing boats for coastal security patrol. This bill was passed by voice vote by the House July 2 and the next day by the Senate. The President signed it July 8 when it became Public Law 467.

These boats were loaned to Japan for five years, subject to a five-year renewal if agreed to by the two governments.

The other bill (S 3337) provided for the loan to the Netherlands of two reserve submarines. The bill was also passed on voice vote, the Senate passing it June 21 and the House July 2. The President signed it into Public Law 510 July 11.

## Katyn Massacre Investigation

The submarines, in the American Reserve fleet, were loaned to the Netherlands until the first two of four submarines they were building were completed. A maximum term of five years was provided by a Senate amendment, accepted by both chambers.

The Netherlands, which planned to use the submarines as training vessels, was to modernize the submarines at an expense of \$2,450,000. This sum was to come out of the Mutual Security Funds already appropriated for the Netherlands.

### Embassy Fund

HR 6661 — P.L. 399

Congress enacted a bill (HR 6661) to use blocked funds in foreign countries for construction of embassies and other buildings. The House passed the bill March 31, 1952, and sent it to the Senate which amended and passed it June 2. After the House agreed to the Senate amendment June 9, the bill was signed into law.

At the end of World War II the United States was owed \$900 million in credits in various countries. The settlement was made on the basis of an agreement to spend the credits in the countries concerned. HR 6661, which amended a section of the Foreign Service Building Act of 1926, provided that \$90 million of these blocked funds were to be used for the construction and alteration of embassies and other U.S. buildings in these countries.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee reported the bill Feb. 20, 1952.

The House passed the bill March 31 after voting 240-82 on a roll-call to suspend the regular floor procedure. (For voting see page 180).

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the House - passed bill unchanged May 21.

During the Senate debate June 2, Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) offered an amendment to the bill providing for the annual authorization of funds by Congress for any future construction or alteration. The Senate adopted the amendment and passed the bill by voice votes the same day.

A week later the House by voice vote agreed to the Senate amendment and sent the bill to President Truman, who affixed his signature June 19. The legislation became Public Law 399.

Hearings were held in Washington, London and Frankfurt, Germany, during 1952 by the Select House Committee investigating the wartime massacre of nearly 5,000 Polish officers in the Katyn Forest near Smolensk, Russia. The Committee also looked into the disappearance of some 10,000 other Polish officers.

Several roll call votes were required before the Committee won House authorization and appropriations to hold hearings outside the United States. At the foreign hearings, the group received testimony or affidavits from 181 persons.

In a July 2 interim report the Committee blamed the massacre on Russia and urged that the United Nations take action against the USSR.

### Background

The German Nazi government reported in 1943 the discovery of nearly 5,000 bodies of Polish officers in a mass grave at Katyn Forest and charged that Russian soldiers had committed the massacre in 1940. The Soviet government immediately countered that the Nazis had killed the officers in 1941 when they overran Russian territory. The following year the Russians issued an official report confirming their version of the incident.

During and after the war, Polish nationality groups in the United States demanded impartial investigation of the massacre and the disappearance of 10,000 other Polish officers captured by the Russians.

On Sept. 18, 1951 the House passed a resolution creating a Select Committee to investigate the Katyn Forest massacre. Ray J. Madden (D Ind.) was named chairman of the group, which also included Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Foster Furcolo (D Mass.), George A. Dondero (R Mich.), Alvin E. O'Koniski (R Wis.) and Timothy P. Sheehan (R Ill.).

### Hearings

The Select Committee began its hearings in Washington Feb. 4.

Col. John H. Van Vliet said that as a prisoner of the Germans in 1943 he

was shown the massacre scene. Though at first convinced the Germans had committed the mass murder, Van Vliet said his observation that the victims' boots and clothing were in good condition made him believe Russians had done the killing early in 1940, soon after the Poles were captured.

In 1945 Van Vliet submitted to Army intelligence a report of his observations that the Defense Department subsequently was unable to find. He testified that his second report, written in May, 1950, and released Feb. 4, 1952 by the Department at the Committee's insistence, contained the same facts and conclusions as his 1945 report.

Chairman Madden called the Katyn murders "the greatest organized mass genocide in world history" and said the Committee hoped the record of its hearings eventually would "serve to convict the guilty at an international court."

Marion (Mike) Gawiak, a former Polish cadet then living near Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 5 told of beatings and starvation treatment in a Russian prison camp whose inmates were among those slaughtered at Katyn forest.

Appearing in a pillowslip mask, an eyewitness to the massacre told the Committee Feb. 6 the Polish officers were killed by Russians. He said that after escaping from a prison camp, he watched while 200 prisoners were shot or strangled.

### Tells Of 'Murder' Camps

Former Polish Col. George Grobicki, who escaped five times while a Russian prisoner during 1939-1941, testified Feb. 7 that Georgi N. Zarubin, Soviet Ambassador to Britain (currently, Ambassador to the U.S.), had commanded a Russian "murder" prison camp where Grobicki was confined in 1940.

Henry Cassidy, former chief of the AP bureau in Moscow, told of being taken to Katyn by the Russians in 1944 to see the grave. "The performance was entirely staged," Cassidy said, and did not convince the American newsmen that the Germans had done the killing.

On Feb. 29 the Soviet Embassy denounced as an "insult" the Committee's invitation to present the Russian story of the massacre at a hearing. Chairman Madden March 11 charged that a Polish Embassy press release terming the hearings a "farce" was an insult to the Committee and Congress.



## FOREIGN POLICY

The Committee won House approval March 11 of a resolution (H Res 539) authorizing it to go to Europe to conduct further hearings. A number of Congressmen, however, agreed with Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.), who said he did not see the purpose of a Committee "trekking around" Europe "acting as judge and jury over an offense with which... we really have no authority."

Madden told the House that testimony before the Committee had revealed that the Soviets were responsible for the massacre of 14,000 Polish soldiers in the Katyn Forest during World War II. He added he wanted to get further testimony from witnesses in London, Paris, and Berlin. The Committee head said that the group's work had done much "to combat and expose insidious Communist propaganda, not only behind the iron curtain but beyond the iron curtain."

### House Grants \$65,000

A motion by Madden to move the previous question and thereby force a vote on the issue was approved on a roll-call vote of 164-156. The resolution was then passed by a 206-115 roll call (for voting, see page 178).

On March 20 the House granted \$65,000 to the Committee to hold its European hearings. The action came on a 235-114 roll-call vote approving H Res 556. A House Administration Committee amendment to cut the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$65,000 was approved by voice vote.

Five members of the Select Committee held hearings in London April 16-19 and in Frankfurt, Germany, April 21-26.

A former Polish officer, George Lewszecki, testified April 19 in London that a son of Premier Stalin named Jacob Stalin (or Djughashvili) told him the Russians probably were to blame for extermination of the Polish officers. Lewszecki said he had met Stalin's son in a German prison camp.

A former German officer, Albert Bedenk, whom the Russians held responsible for the Katyn killings, denied April 21 in Frankfurt any connection with the massacres.

An international commission of 12 doctors, in a report to the Committee, April 23, put the blame on Russia for the massacre. They had inspected the bodies in April, 1943.

Wladyslaw Kawecki, former Polish officer, told the Committee April 24 in Frankfurt that Polish Communists tried

in 1943 to bribe him into accusing the Germans of the massacre. He testified he refused the bribe and was sure the Russians had committed the atrocity.

A former U.S. assistant prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, Robert M. W. Kempner, told the group there had never been any "collusion" between the U.S. and Russia to whitewash the Katyn case.

On April 26 Rep. Machrowicz said in Frankfurt that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had maintained a "hands off" policy concerning blame in the case because he did not want to "antagonize the Russians." Rep. Dondero replied that the General was a military commander and had no responsibility in the case.

Resuming the hearings in Washington June 3, the Committee heard Maj. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, retired, say he did not know what had happened to Col. Van Vliet's secret 1945 report. Bissell, who was chief intelligence officer in the Pentagon during the war, testified he believed he had sent the report to the State Department but was not positive.

The Committee was told June 4 that Stalin's former personal physician, the late Lt. Gen. N. N. Burdenko, believed the Russians slaughtered the Polish officers although he signed a report blaming the Germans. The testimony came from Boris Olshansky, a friend of Burdenko.

At this point, the Committee ended the hearings on the massacre, and scheduled later hearings on why the U.S. government had not taken action on reports of the atrocity.

### Report Blames Russia

On July 2 the Committee issued an interim report on the hearings, placing the blame for the Katyn massacre on the Russians and accusing the USSR of murdering some 10,000 other missing Polish officers. "There can be no doubt this massacre was a calculated plot to eliminate all Polish leaders who subsequently would have opposed the Soviet's plans for communizing Poland," the report said.

The Committee also declared that the Polish murders "may well have been a blueprint for Korea," where 60,000 South Korean prisoners are reportedly missing.

The Committee urged that the report be forwarded by Congress to the United Nations for appropriate action against Russia in the UN General Assembly and before the World Court.

It also recommended that the President instruct the United States delegation to seek the creation of an international commission to investigate "other mass murders and crimes against humanity."

The Committee held hearings during the week of Nov. 10-14 to determine if U. S. officials suppressed reports of Russian guilt in the massacre.

Witnesses included Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, former Nuremberg Trials Chief Prosecutor, Elmer Davis, radio commentator, Sumner Welles, former Under-Secretary of State, ex-Gov. George H. Earle (Pa.), and Maj.-Gen. Clayton Bissell, who handled the Van Vliet report.

In a report December 22 the Madden group recommended that the UN General Assembly seek action before the World Court against Russia on charges of committing the Katyn massacre.

The Committee also said similar violations of international law were being perpetrated in Korea and asked for a Congressional investigation of atrocities against UN troops.

## Refugee Visas

### HR 7376

President Truman in 1952 appealed to Congress for emergency legislation to allow 300,000 European refugees to enter the U.S. However, neither House nor Senate acted.

On March 23 the President ordered \$4.3 million in Mutual Security funds for immediate use to form forces supporting the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from escapees of Communist countries. March 24 he offered a program to aid escaping refugees and to increase immigration to the U. S.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) April 3 introduced a bill (HR 7376) to authorize 300,000 special nonquota visas to persons of German ethnic origin, and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands.

The bill was referred to the House Judiciary Committee April 3. A subcommittee held hearings May 22 and 23 and June 2 and 3.

On July 1 the full Committee rereferred the measure to the subcommittee for further consideration. No additional action was taken.

## FOREIGN POLICY

### Bills Acted On

#### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 386 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

#### Action Completed

- S Res 249. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, authority of Foreign Relations Committee to employ two additional clerical assistants. CONNALLY (D Tex.), WILEY (R Wis.). Passed Senate Jan. 15.
- S Res 342. Authorize additional expenditure of \$10,000 by Foreign Relations Committee. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 27. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 30. Senate adopted June 30.

#### ADMINISTRATION STATE DEPT.

- HR 6661. Public Law 399. Make amendments in Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926. CHATHAM (D N.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 20. House suspended rules and passed, 240-82, March 31. Senate Foreign Relations reported May 21. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House agreed to Senate amendments June 9. Approved June 19, 1952.

- S Res 74. Authorize \$50,000 for investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee of effectiveness of existing foreign information programs. BENTON (D Conn.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 28. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration June 28. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 30. Senate adopted June 30.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- S 1851. Public Law 283. Provide penalty of \$2,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment for any one convicted of assisting an alien in entering or remaining in the U.S. illegally. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate Feb. 5. House Judiciary reported Feb. 19. Passed House, 162-10 division vote, Feb. 26, amended to enable any law-enforcement officer to arrest such aliens. House agreed to conference report March 13. Senate agreed to conference report March 13. Approved March 20.
- S 2549. Public Law 307. Provide relief for sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Judiciary reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar March 25. Approved April 9.
- HR 5678. Public Law 414. Omnibus immigration bill revising the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 14. Passed House on division vote, 206-68, April 25. Passed Senate, amended, May 22. House adopted conference report on division vote, 203-53, June 10. Senate adopted conference report June 11. President vetoed June 25. House overrode veto, 278-113, June 26. Senate overrode, 57-26, June 27. Approved June 27, 1952.
- S Res 261. Authorize \$97,000 in additional funds for Immigration Subcommittee of Judiciary Committee. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 21. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.
- H Con Res 62. Grant status of permanent residence to certain displaced persons now residing in the U.S. WALTER (D Pa.). House

Judiciary reported Feb. 28. Passed House March 6, 1951. Senate Judiciary reported April 17. Passed Senate May 4, 1951.

- H Con Res 236. Authorize printing of additional copies of the Immigration and Nationality Act of the 82nd Congress. STANLEY (D Va.). House adopted June 30. Passed Senate July 1, 1952.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- HR 7005. Public Law 400. Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 to extend the program to June, 1953. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported May 12. Passed House 246-109, May 23. Senate passed, amended, 64-10, May 28. House adopted conference report, 230-115, June 5. Senate adopted conference report 59-11, June 9. Approved June 20, 1952.
- HR 8222. Public Law 467. Authorize the loan of certain naval patrol-type vessels to the Government of Japan. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 18. Passed House July 2. Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate July 3. Approved July 8, 1952.
- S 2042. Public Law 486. Extend diplomatic privileges to representatives of member states on the Council of the Organization of American States. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Oct. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House Foreign Affairs reported May 29, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 10, 1952.
- S 3337. Public Law 510. Authorize loan of two U.S. submarines, to the government of the Netherlands. LONG (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported June 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Passed House under suspension of rules July 2. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 7993. Similar to S 3337. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 17. Laid on table July 2, 1952. S 3337 passed in lieu.
- S Res 326. Investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nations. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- H Res 514. Direct Secretary of State to transmit to House information re any agreements made by the

## FOREIGN POLICY

President and British Prime Minister during their recent conversations. BERRY (R S.D.). House Foreign Affairs reported adversely Feb. 20. House adopted, 189-143, Feb. 20.

H Res 539. Amend resolution providing for investigation of Katyn Forest massacre to authorize investigating committee or subcommittee to sit and act outside the U.S. MADDEN (D Ind.). House Rules reported March 6. House adopted, 206-115, March 11.

H Res 556. Provide \$100,000 for expenses of committee investigating the Katyn Forest Massacre. MADDEN (D Ind.). House Administration reported March 20. House adopted, amended to provide \$65,000, 235-114, March 20.

### Unfinished Business

#### ADMINISTRATIVE -- STATE DEPT.

S 2611. Amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act, to exclude from registration exemption any diplomatic or consular officer engaged in public relations, publicity, or information service. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.

S 3413. Authorize Secretary of State to make grants or loans to needy widows of certain Foreign Service officers. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 28.

#### IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

S 1696. Extend from June 30, 1951, to Dec. 31, 1951, time for issuing visas under special immigration quota for sheepherders. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Judiciary reported July 10. Re-committed at request of committee Aug. 6, 1951.

S 2550. Revise immigration, naturalization, and nationality laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29.

S Res 326. Investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nationals. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 4.

HR 401. Amend Nationality Act of 1940 to provide that any person not a citizen, and regardless of age, who serves with the Armed Forces on or after June 25, 1950, and not later than June 30, 1955, may be naturalized after compliance

with the naturalization laws.

WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Judiciary reported June 9. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

HR 403. Provide privilege of becoming a naturalized citizen of U.S. to all aliens having a legal right to permanent residence. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 7. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19, 1951.

H J Res 411. Authorize completion and termination of the issuance of immigration visas authorized under the act of June 25, 1948. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 4. Passed House, amended, on call of calendar May 19.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 960. Authorize agreement between the U.S. and Mexico for joint operation of Nogales sanitation project. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.

S 2079. Authorize contribution of \$12 million to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S 2269. Create a Commission To Study Relations Between the U.S. and Other North Atlantic Nations. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and others. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 22.

S 2439. Provide funds for the acquisition and maintenance of a German Embassy by the Federal Republic of Germany. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

S 3086. Extend the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1953. CONNALLY (D Tex.). Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30. Senate referred, 40-33, to Senate Armed Services May 5. Senate Armed Services reported May 15.

S J Res 104. Assist in rehabilitation of economy of South Korea by selling war-built vessels to that country. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Sept. 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1.

S Con Res 18. Express approval of Congress of action of the President of the United States in cooperating in the common defense

efforts of the North Atlantic Treaty nations. CONNALLY (D Tex.), RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services reported jointly March 14. Passed Senate, with amendment calling for Congressional approval of future troop assignments, 45-41, April 5.

S Res 270. Create Special Committee to Investigate Problems of Overpopulation in Western Europe and programs of assistance to refugees from Communist tyranny. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 3.

# FOREIGN POLICY

## Senate Votes: Japanese Peace Treaty, Security Pact

1. Japanese Peace Treaty, Reservation No. 1 -- JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine) -- to provide that nothing in the treaty shall be construed to limit the United States in control of its foreign policy, military establishment, or domestic matters, or to impose any continuing limitations on the sovereignty of Japan. Rejected, 25-55, March 20, 1952. (Story on p. 169.)
2. Japanese Peace Treaty. Reservation No. 2 -- JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine) -- to provide that nothing in the treaty shall be construed to diminish or prejudice, in favor of the Soviet Union, the interest of Japan or the Allied Powers in the South Sakhalin and adjacent islands, the Kurile Islands, or other territories possessed by Japan prior to Dec. 7, 1941. Rejected 27-54, March 20, 1952.
3. Japanese Peace Treaty. Reservation No. 3 -- JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine) -- to provide that nothing in the treaty shall be construed to abrogate U.S. claims for direct military costs of the occupation, or proper claims of U.S. citizens. Rejected, 23-58, March 20, 1952.
4. Japanese Peace Treaty. Reservation No. 4--JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine)--to provide that nothing in the treaty shall be construed to change the policy of the U.S. as stated in the

- "Stimson Doctrine", and that all references to China shall refer to the legally established Republic of China, embracing all territory held by that Republic prior to the war between China and Japan. Rejected, 29-48, March 20, 1952.
5. Japanese Peace Treaty. Reservation No. 5 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- similar to Reservation No. 1, but without any reference to Japanese sovereignty. Rejected, 29-47, March 20, 1952.
  6. Japanese Peace Treaty. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) motion to postpone consideration of the treaty indefinitely. Rejected, 11-64, March 20, 1952.
  7. Japanese Peace Treaty. Advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the treaty. (Two-thirds majority, or 51 "yeas" required.) Agreed to, 66-10, March 20, 1952.
  8. Security Pact between U.S. and Japan. Reservation No. 2 -- JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine) -- to provide that any administrative agreement relating to disposition of U.S. Armed Forces shall not become binding on the U.S. unless ratified by the Senate as a treaty, or approved by Act of Congress. Rejected, 22-45, March 20, 1952. (Story on p. 169.) (Additional votes on page 182.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS								
YEAS									YEAS									YEAS								
NAYS									NAYS									NAYS								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO								
Hill (D)									Brewster (R)									Bricker (R)								
Sparkman (D)									Smith (R)									Taft (R)								
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA								
Hayden (D)									Butler (R)									Kerr (D)								
McFarland (D)									O'Connor (D)									Monroney (D)								
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON								
Fulbright (D)									Lodge (R)									Cordon (R)								
McClellan (D)									Saltonstall (R)									Morse (R)								
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA								
Knowland (R)									Ferguson (R)									Duff (R)								
Nixon (R)									Moody (D)									Martin (R)								
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND								
Johnson (D)									Humphrey (D)									Green (D)								
Millikin (R)									Thye (R)									Pastore (D)								
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA								
Benton (D)									Eastland (D)									Johnston (D)								
McMahon (D)									Stennis (D)									Maybank (D)								
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA								
Frear (D)									Hennings (D)									Case (R)								
Williams (R)									Kem (R)									Mundt (R)								
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE								
Holland (D)									Ecton (R)									Kefauver (D)								
Smathers (D)									Murray (D)									McKellar (D)								
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS								
George (D)									Butler (R)									Connally (D)								
Russell (D)									Seaton (R)									Johnson (D)								
IDAHO									NEVADA									UTAH								
Dworshak (R)									Malone (R)									Bennett (R)								
Welker (R)									McCarran (D)									Watkins (R)								
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT								
Dirksen (R)									Bridges (R)									Aiken (R)								
Douglas (D)									Tobey (R)									Flanders (R)								
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA								
Capehart (R)									Hendrickson (R)									Byrd (D)								
Jenner (R)									Smith (R)									Robertson (D)								
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON								
Gillette (D)									Anderson (D)									Cain (R)								
Hickenlooper (R)									Chavez (D)									Magnuson (D)								
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA								
Carlson (R)									Ives (R)									Kilgore (D)								
Schoeppel (R)									Lehman (D-Lib)									Neely (D)								
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN								
Underwood (D)									Hoey (D)									McCarthy (R)								
Clements (D)									Smith (D)									Wiley (R)								
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING								
Ellender (D)									Langer (R)									Hunt (D)								
Long (D)									Young (R)									O'Mahoney (D)								



# FOREIGN POLICY

## House Votes: U.S.-U.K. Agreements; Katyn Forest Massacre

1. American-British Agreements (H Res 514). Direct the Secretary of State to transmit to the House of Representatives, at the earliest practicable date, full and complete information with respect to any agreement, commitments, or understanding which may have been entered into by the President of the U.S. and the Prime Minister of Great Britain during conversations in Jan., 1952. RICHARDS (D S.C.) motion to table the resolution (a parliamentary move designed to make a final and adverse disposition of a bill since a motion to table is not debatable). Rejected, 150-184, Feb. 20, 1952. (Story on p. 168.)
2. American-British Agreements (H Res 514). Passage of resolution. Passed, 189-143, Feb. 20, 1952.

3. Katyn Forest Massacre (H Res 539). Authorize committee or subcommittee investigating Katyn Forest Massacre of 14,000 Polish soldiers to sit and act outside the United States. MADDEN (D Ind.) motion to move the previous question. (A parliamentary device to close debate and bring the resolution to a vote.) Agreed to, 164-156, March 11, 1952. (Story on p. 173.)
4. Katyn Forest Massacre (H Res 539). Agreement to resolution authorizing investigating committee to sit and act outside the United States. Agreed to, 206-115, March 11, 1952.
5. Katyn Forest Massacre (H Res 556). Provide \$65,000 additional funds for expenses of special committee to investigate the Katyn Forest Massacre. Agreed to, 235-114, March 20, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE						DEMOCRATS						REPUBLICANS					
YEAS	150	189	164	206	235	YEAS	149	29	99	96	114	YEAS	160	64	109	120	
NAYS	184	143	156	115	114	NAYS	24	141	67	72	68	NAYS	159	1	89	43	46
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<b>ALABAMA</b>																	
3 Andrews (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	2 Cox (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	9 Golden (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Battle (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	5 Davis (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	3 Forrester (D)	?	?	N	N	N	3 Morton (R)	N	Y	N	?	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	7 Lanham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	N	N	N	?	6 Vinson (D)	Y	N	Y	N	?	6 Watts (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	N	N	?	2 Vacancy					
5 Rains (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	9 Wood (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
4 Roberts (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	<b>IDAHO</b>						8 Allen (D)	?	?	N	N	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>						2 Budge (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	✓	X	N	N	N
1 Murdock (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	1 Wood (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	4 Brooks (D)	✓	X	Y	N	N
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>						1 Hebert (D)	✓	✓	N	N	?
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						17 Allen (R)	X	✓	?	?	?	7 Larcade (D)	✓	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	17 Arends (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	✓	X	?	?	?
7 Harris (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Passman (D)	✓	?	N	N	N
5 Hays (D)	✓	X	Y	?	Y	19 Chipewfield (R)	X	✓	N	Y	?	3 Willis (D)	?	?	N	N	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	23 Jenison (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	<b>MAINE</b>					
6 Norrell (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	3 McIntire (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Tackett (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	15 Mason (R)	X	✓	N	Y	?	1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Price (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Nelson (R)	X	Y	N	N	N
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						14 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	<b>MARYLAND</b>					
7 Allen (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	20 Simpson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Beall (H)	X	✓	N	Y	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Springer (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Devereux (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Velde (D)	X	✓	N	Y	?	4 Fallon (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Engle (D)	✓	X	N	N	N	24 Vursell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Havenner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>						1 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Hunter (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	3 Busbey (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Sasser (D)	N	Y	✓	✓	Y
3 Johnson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	13 Church (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
23 McKinnon (D)	✓	X	?	?	?	1 Dawson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Miller (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	8 Gordon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Phillips (R)	X	Y	?	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	N	✓	N	Y	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
1 Scudder (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Shelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczyński (D)	✓	X	?	?	?	10 Herter (R)	?	✓	?	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey (R)	X	✓	N	Y	Y	1 Heselton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Werdel (R)	X	✓	?	?	N	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	✓	X	?	?	?
<b>Los Angeles County</b>						7 Sabath (D)	✓	X	?	?	?	7 Lane (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y
18 Doyle (D)	Y	N	✓	✓	✓	11 Sheehan (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	14 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Hillings (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	2 Vail (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	?	9 Yates (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Holifield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>						3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Jackson (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	4 Adair (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
17 King (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	?	5 Beamer (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McDonough (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>MICHIGAN</b>					
13 Poulson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	11 Brownson (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Crumacker (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>						8 Denton (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	X	✓	N	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	X	✓	?	?	?	4 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Hill (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	10 Harvey (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Potter (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						9 Wilson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	3 Shafer (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
3 McGuire (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>IOWA</b>						9 Thompson (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Morano (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	?	5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	7 Wolcott (R)	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	10 Woodruff (R)	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	3 Gross (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	15 Dingell (D)	✓	X	?	?	?
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	17 Dondero (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>DELAWARE</b>						4 LeCompte (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	16 Lesinski (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
AL Boggs (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	N	Y	?	✓	?	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>						2 Talle (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	13 O'Brien (D)	✓	X	?	?	Y
2 Bennett (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>						14 Rabaut (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Cole (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	<b>MINNESOTA</b>					
4 Lantaff (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	3 George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
1 McMullen (D)	?	✓	N	N	N	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	1 Andresen (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	?	?	N	N	N	4 Rees (R)	X	✓	N	Y	N	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	2 Scrivner (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	9 Hagen (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>						6 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	X	✓	?	?	Y
10 Brown (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	<b>KENTUCKY</b>						6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	?	?	N
4 Camp (D)	✓	X	?	?	N	8 Bates (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
						4 Chelf (D)	✓	N	N	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?

# FOREIGN POLICY

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	26 McGrath (D)	Y	X	?	?	Y	2 Granahan (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						14 Multer (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Green (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	16 Murphy (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	✓	?	?	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	?	N	N	N	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Powell (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
3 Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	5 Ross (R)	-	-	N	Y	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Forand (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	N	?	?	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
<b>MISSOURI</b>						3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	?	N	N	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	6 McMillan (D)	?	?	N	N	N
5 Bolling (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	5 Richards (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y
9 Cannon (D)	?	?	?	?	N	5 Chatham (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	2 Riley (D)	Y	X	Y	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	?
12 Curtis (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	✓	X	N	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
4 Irving (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	?	?	N	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Jones (D)	?	?	Y	N	N	6 Durham (D)	Y	N	?	?	N	1 Lovre (R)	N	Y	N	N	N
13 Karsten (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
1 Magee (D)	Y	N	?	?	N	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	2 Baker (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Moulder (D)	✓	X	?	?	Y	2 Kerr (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Short (R)	X	✓	?	?	?	12 Redden (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	10 Davis (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	AL Andahl (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
<b>MONTANA</b>						AL Burdick (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Gore (D)	?	?	Y	N	N
2 D Ewart (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	<b>OHIO</b>						8 Murray (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEBRASKA</b>						AL Bender (R)	N	Y	✓	✓	?	1 Reece (R)	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Buffett (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	?	?	N
1 Curtis (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>					
4 Miller (R)	N	Y	N	?	N	16 Bow (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>						11 Brehm (R)	X	✓	Y	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
AL Baring (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	7 Brown (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?	?
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						5 Clevenger (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	N	N	N	N	?
1 Merrow (R)	?	✓	?	?	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	20 Kilday (D)	✓	X	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						20 Feighan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	12 Lucas (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Addonizio (D)	✓	X	?	?	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Lyle (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	X	✓	N	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
8 Canfield (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	?	?	?	?	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Eaton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	4 McCulloch (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	17 McGregor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	?	6 Polk (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	N	N	?	?	N
4 Howell (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	N	?
12 Kean (R)	X	✓	?	?	Y	15 Secrest (D)	?	✓	?	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Rodino (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Rodinsld (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	9 Thompson (D)	?	X	Y	N	N
9 Osomers (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						10 Thornberry (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Wildnall (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	3 Albert (D)	✓	N	N	N	Y	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Wolverton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	N	Y	N	Y	?	<b>UTAH</b>					
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						5 Jarman (D)	✓	X	N	N	N	2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	N	N	?
AL Dempsey (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	1 Granger (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	<b>VERMONT</b>					
<b>NEW YORK</b>						4 Steed (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	X	X	N
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	2 Stigler (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
32 Vacancy	-	-	-	-	-	7 Wickersham (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
39 Cole (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>OREGON</b>						6 Burton (D)	?	?	?	?	N
28 Gamble (R)	X	Y	?	?	Y	3 Angell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Fugate (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
27 Gwinn (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	1 Norblad (R)	?	✓	N	N	N	2 Hardy (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	2 Stockman (R)	X	✓	?	?	N	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						1 Robeson (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	✓	X	?	?	?	8 Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	N
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	?	✓	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N
34 Kilburn (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	30 Corbett (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
42 Miller (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	X	✓	?	?	N
43 Radwan (R)	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	32 Eberhart (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Jackson (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	✓	X	?	?	?
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?
38 Taber (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	19 Gavin (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
33 Taylor (R)	X	✓	?	?	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Bailey (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	N	Y	N	N	?	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	7 James (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Hedrick (D)	Y	N	?	?	?
<b>How York City</b>						28 Kearns (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	N	?	?	?
8 Anfuso (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	1 Ramsay (D)	?	X	?	?	?
25 Buckley (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	N	?	?	?
15 Celler (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
4 Clemente (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	X	✓	N	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	18 Mumma (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	9 Hull (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	?	?	?	13 Rhodes (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	N	Y	?	?	?
18 Donovan (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (R)	X	?	?	?	?
23 Fine (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Simpson (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	✓	X	?	?	?	23 Sittler (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	X	✓	N	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	N	?	?	Y	8 King (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Withrow (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Walter (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	?	?	Y	<b>Philadelphia</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
19 Klein (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	✓	X	Y	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Latham (R)	X	✓	?	?	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	✓	X	?	?	Y						

# FOREIGN POLICY

## House Votes: Mutual Security; Immigration; Foreign Service Buildings

1. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Authorize \$6,901,100,000 for foreign military and economic aid. (House decreased amount to \$6,174,600,000. Conferees agreed on \$6,447,730,750.) VORYS (R Ohio) amendment to reduce by \$615,300,000 economic aid funds for Europe. Agreed to, 221-137, May 23, 1952. (Story on p. 161.)
2. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). VORYS (R Ohio) amendment to reduce by \$111,200,000 funds for Asia (a 10 per cent cut in military and economic aid funds, and a 50 per cent cut in Point Four technical assistance). Agreed to, 192-165, May 23, 1952.
3. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Passage of bill. Passed, 246-109, May 23, 1952.

4. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Adoption of conference report authorizing \$6,447,730,750 for military, economic and technical aid abroad. Adopted, 230-115, June 5, 1952.
5. Immigration and Nationality Act (HR 5678). Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 261 "yeas" required). Passed, 278-113, June 26, 1952. (Story on p. 154.)
6. Foreign Service Buildings Act (HR 6661). Permit the Department of State to continue use of foreign credits and currencies owed to the U.S. for its overseas building program. Passage under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 215 "yeas" required). Passed, 240-82, March 31, 1952. (Story on p. 173.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE						DEMOCRATS						REPUBLICANS					
YEAS						YEAS						YEAS					
NAYS						NAYS						NAYS					
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA																	
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						2 Cox (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Battle (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?						3 Forrester (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						6 Vinson (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y
8 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	?	Y
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
4 Roberts (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						LOUISIANA					
ARIZONA																	
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						1 Wood (R)	Y	?	X	N	Y
ILLINOIS																	
16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						28 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Mack (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N						21 Mack (D)	?	?	?	N	N
15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
CALIFORNIA																	
20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Chicago-Cook County																	
3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N						1 Dawson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N						8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Kluczyński (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						5 Kluczyński (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N						6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Sabbath (D)	X	X	Y	Y	Y	Y						7 Sabbath (D)	X	X	Y	Y	Y
11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Vall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						2 Vall (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Yates (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N						9 Yates (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
INDIANA																	
4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N						1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IOWA																	
5 Cunningham (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y						5 Cunningham (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y
6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N						8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y
7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N						7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y						1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y
2 Talle (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	N						2 Talle (R)	?	?	?	N	Y
KANSAS																	
1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA																	
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y						1 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y						9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						5 Judd (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI																	
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						6 Marshall (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y						4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y	Y						2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	X	N	Y



# FOREIGN POLICY

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	26 McGrath (D)	X	X	✓	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>							14 Multer (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	5 Green (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	16 Murphy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	X	X	?	Y	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	22 Powell (D)	N	N	X	X	X	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Ross (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>							4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>							3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	3 Dorn (D)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	N	1 Bonner (D)	?	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	5 Richards (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Chatham (D)	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	X	X	✓	?	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
4 Irving (D)	X	X	?	Y	N	?	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Durham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	?	<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
1 Magee (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
2 Moulder (D)	X	X	?	Y	N	?	2 Kerr (D)	?	?	?	?	N	?	9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	✓	✓	?	?	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>							5 Evins (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Welch (D)	X	X	?	?	?	?	AL Aandahl (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	N	Y	✓	?	Y
<b>MONTANA</b>							AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	N	X	?	N	4 Gore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	✓	✓	?	N	Y	Y	<b>OHIO</b>							8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	6 Priest (D)	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEBRASKA</b>							AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y
2 Buffett (R)	✓	✓	X	X	Y	?	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>						
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>							11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	2 Combs (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>							5 Cleveland (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>							20 Feighan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y	18 Hays (D)	?	?	✓	Y	N	N	14 Lyle (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	✓	?	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	X	X	✓	✓	Y	?	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	N	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
9 Osmer (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>							10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Wolvertson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	<b>UTAH</b>						
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>							5 Jarman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	✓	✓	?	Y	X	?	6 Morris (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	1 Granger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	-	-	-	-	-	N	<b>VERMONT</b>						
<b>NEW YORK</b>							4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	AL Prouty (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	X	X	?	?	?	?	<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
32 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	-	7 Wickersham (D)	✓	✓	?	Y	?	Y	4 Abbt (D)	✓	✓	?	Y	Y	?
39 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>OREGON</b>							6 Burton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	?	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Fugate (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Hardy (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>							1 Robeson (D)	✓	✓	?	?	Y	?
31 Kearney (R)	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Dague (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	✓	✓	?	Y	N	?	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	?	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29 St. George (R)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	?	31 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	N	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>New York City</b>							28 Kearns (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y
8 Anfuso (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	?	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
25 Buckley (D)	N	N	Y	✓	N	?	21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stagers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
15 Celler (D)	N	N	Y	?	N	?	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
4 Clemente (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Coudert (R)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	?	16 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	5 Kersten (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Donovan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	26 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (R)	-	-	-	-	-	?
23 Fine (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	X	X	Y	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	23 Sittler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Heller (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	8 King (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Kelly (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	✓	Y	?	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	N																			



# FOREIGN POLICY

## Senate Votes: Japanese Security Pact -- Cont'd.; Protocols To North Atlantic Treaty; German Convention; Mutual Security

1. Security Pact between U.S. and Japan. Reservation No. 3 -- JENNER (R Ind.), SMITH (R Maine) -- to provide that rights of the U.S. under the treaty shall not expire until all agreements for U.S. security in the Pacific have been ratified by the Senate as a treaty, or approved by Act of Congress. Rejected, 26-41, March 20, 1952.
2. Security Pact between U.S. and Japan. Adoption of resolution of ratification. (Two-thirds majority, or 45 "yeas" required.) Agreed to, 58-9, March 20, 1952.
3. Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty. Protocol inviting Greece and Turkey to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Adoption of resolution of ratification. (Two-thirds majority, or 50 "yeas" required.) Agreed to, 73-2, Feb. 7, 1952. (Story on p. 172.)
4. Federal Republic of Germany. Convention on relations between the Three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany. Adoption of resolution of ratification. (Two-thirds majority, or 55 "yeas" required.) Agreed to, 77-5, July 1, 1952. (Story on p. 170.)
5. Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty. Protocol covering security guarantees by parties to the North Atlantic Treaty to members of the European Defense Community. Reservation -- HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), JENNER (R Ind.) -- to provide that any military implementation must be authorized by Congress. Rejected, 25-51, July 1, 1952. (Story on p. 170.)
6. Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty. Protocol covering security guarantees by parties to the North Atlantic Treaty to members of the European Defense Community. Adoption of resolution of ratification. (Two-thirds majority, or 53 "yeas" required.) Agreed to, 72-5, July 1, 1952.
7. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). Authorize \$6.9 billion for foreign military and economic aid. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to refer bill to Armed Services Committee with instructions to report by May 15. Agreed to, 40-33, May 5, 1952. (Story on p. 161.)
8. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). WELKER (R Idaho) amendment to reduce authorization by \$1 billion. Rejected, 27-35, May 27, 1952. (Additional votes on next page.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ -- Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
 AGAINST: N (nay) X -- Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 NOT RECORDED: ? -- Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS										
YEAS		26	58	73	77	25	72	40	YEAS		1	33	44	45	2	43	3	5	YEAS		25	25	29	32	23	29	37	22
NAYS		41	9	2	5	51	5	33	NAYS		32	0	0	0	41	0	31	27	NAYS		9	9	2	5	10	5	2	8
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8										
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO										
Hill (D)									Brewster (R)									Bricker (R)										
Sparkman (D)									Smith (R)									Taft (R)										
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA										
Hayden (D)									Butler (R)									Kerr (D)										
McFarland (D)									O'Connor (D)									Monroney (D)										
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON										
Fulbright (D)									Lodge (R)									Cordon (R)										
McClellan (D)									Saltonstall (R)									Morse (R)										
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA										
Knowland (R)									Ferguson (R)									Duff (R)										
Nixon (R)									Moody (D)									Martin (R)										
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND										
Johnson (D)									Humphrey (D)									Green (D)										
Millikin (R)									Thye (R)									Pastore (D)										
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA										
Benton (D)									Eastland (D)									Johnston (D)										
McMahon (D)									Stennis (D)									Maybank (D)										
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA										
Frear (D)									Hennings (D)									Case (R)										
Williams (R)									Kem (R)									Mundt (R)										
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE										
Holland (D)									Eaton (R)									Kefauver (D)										
Smathers (D)									Murray (D)									McKellar (D)										
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS										
George (D)									Butler (R)									Connally (D)										
Russell (D)									Seaton (R)									Johnson (D)										
IDAHOO									NEVADA									UTAH										
Dworshak (R)									Malone (R)									Bennett (R)										
Welker (R)									McCarran (D)									Watkins (R)										
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT										
Dirksen (R)									Bridges (R)									Aiken (R)										
Douglas (D)									Tobey (R)									Flanders (R)										
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA										
Capehart (R)									Hendrickson (R)									Byrd (D)										
Jenner (R)									Smith (R)									Robertson (D)										
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON										
Gillette (D)									Anderson (D)									Cain (R)										
Hickenlooper (R)									Chavez (D)									Magnuson (D)										
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA										
Carlson (R)									Ives (R)									Kilgore (D)										
Schoeppel (R)									Lehman (D-Lib)									Neely (D)										
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN										
Underwood (D)									Hoey (D)									McCarthy (R)										
Clements (D)									Smith (D)									Wiley (R)										
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING										
Ellender (D)									Langer (R)									Hunt (D)										
Long (D)									Young (R)									O'Mahoney (D)										

## FOREIGN POLICY

## Senate Votes: Mutual Security -- Cont'd.

1. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). WELKER (R Idaho) amendment to reduce authorization by \$500 million. Rejected, 33-41, May 28, 1952.
2. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). LONG (D La.) amendment to reduce authorization by \$400 million. Rejected, 37-40, May 28, 1952.
3. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). ELLENDER (D La.) amendment to cut defense-support (economic aid) funds for Western Europe by \$500 million. Rejected, 34-43, May 28, 1952.
4. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). BUTLER (R Neb.) amendment to provide that expenditures under the Point Four program shall be at a ratio not greater than \$3 for materials and equipment to every \$1 for U.S. technicians and training of local personnel. Rejected, 29-47, May 28, 1952.

5. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). DWORSHAK (R Idaho) amendment to prohibit use of funds for publicity within the U.S. concerning the Mutual Security Agency. Agreed to, 52-19, May 28, 1952.
6. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). LONG (D La.) amendment to reduce authorization by \$200 million. Agreed to, 37-34, May 28, 1952.
7. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (S 3086). KEM (R Mo.) amendment to cut off economic, military or financial aid to nations exporting military equipment or strategic materiel to Russia or Soviet-dominated nations. Agreed to, 40-32, May 28, 1952.
8. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Passage of bill. (With text of S 3086, as amended, substituted for text of House bill.) Passed, 64-10, May 28, 1952. (Additional votes on next page.)

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE										DEMOCRATS										REPUBLICANS									
YEAS	33	37	34	29	52	37	40	64		YEAS	7	10	7	2	18	11	7	39		YEAS	26	27	27	27	34	26	33	25	
NAYS	41	40	43	47	19	34	32	10		NAYS	31	30	33	38	19	27	31	1		NAYS	10	10	10	9	0	7	1	9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
<b>ALABAMA</b>										<b>MAINE</b>										<b>OHIO</b>									
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Brewster (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	X	
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<b>ARIZONA</b>										<b>MARYLAND</b>										<b>OKLAHOMA</b>									
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Kerr (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		O'Connor (D)	X	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y		Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>										<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>										<b>OREGON</b>									
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Lodge (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Cordon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
McClellan (D)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓		Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Morse (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>										<b>MICHIGAN</b>										<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>									
Knowland (R)	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	✓		Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Duff (R)	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		Moody (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
<b>COLORADO</b>										<b>MINNESOTA</b>										<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>									
Johnson (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Humphrey (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>										<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>										<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>									
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	X	Y	X	N	Y		Johnston (D)	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
McMahon (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		Stennis (D)	✓	✓	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Maybank (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>										<b>MISSOURI</b>										<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>									
Frear (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>										<b>MONTANA</b>										<b>TENNESSEE</b>									
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Ecton (R)	✓	✓	?	?	?	✓	?	?		Kefauver (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
Smathers (D)	N	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Murray (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓			McKellar (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	
<b>GEORGIA</b>										<b>NEBRASKA</b>										<b>TEXAS</b>									
George (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Butler (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	?	Y		Seaton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
<b>IDAHOW</b>										<b>NEVADA</b>										<b>UTAH</b>									
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Malone (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		McCarran (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?	✓		Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>										<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>										<b>VERMONT</b>									
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Aiken (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Tobey (R)	N	N	N	N	?	X	?	?		Flanders (R)	X	X	X	?	?	X	?	✓	
<b>INDIANA</b>										<b>NEW JERSEY</b>										<b>VIRGINIA</b>									
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		Byrd (D)	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?		Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		Robertson (D)	N	✓	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>IOWA</b>										<b>NEW MEXICO</b>										<b>WASHINGTON</b>									
Gillette (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Cain (R)	✓	✓	✓	?	?	✓	?	✓	
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Chavez (D)	N	N	N	N	X	X	X	✓		Magnuson (D)	X	X	X	X	?	X	?	✓	
<b>KANSAS</b>										<b>NEW YORK</b>										<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>									
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?		Ives (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y		Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	X	X	N	Y	
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>										<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>										<b>WISCONSIN</b>									
Underwood (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Hoey (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		McCarthy (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y	✓	Y	Y	
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y		Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y		Wiley (R)	X	X	X	?	?	X	?	✓	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>										<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>										<b>WYOMING</b>									
Ellender (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y		Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N		O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

# FOREIGN POLICY

## Senate Votes: Mutual Security -- Cont'd.; Alien Entry; Immigration

1. Mutual Security Act of 1952 (HR 7005). Conference report authorizing \$6,447,730,750 for foreign military and economic aid. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 59-11, June 9, 1952.
2. Alien Entry (S 1851). Strengthen alien entry laws to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U.S. illegally. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to make it a felony to employ an alien when the employer has actual or constructive knowledge that the alien has entered or is remaining in the U.S. illegally. Rejected, 12-69, Feb. 5, 1952. (Story on p. 160.)
3. Immigration and Nationality Act (S 2550). HUMPHREY (D Minn.) motion to recommit with instructions to hold hearings on S 2842

(Humphrey-Lehman bill). Rejected, 28-44, May 19, 1952. (Story on p. 154.)

4. Immigration and Nationality Act (S 2550). LEHMAN (D N.Y.) and other Senators, amendment to substitute text of S 2343 repealing discrimination based on race or sex, providing for pooling of unused quotas, and giving nonquota status to parents of citizens, to orphans, and to alien members and former members of the U.S. Armed Forces. Rejected, 27-51, May 21, 1952.
5. Immigration and Nationality Act (HR 5678). Passage of bill over President's veto (two-thirds majority, or 56 "yeas" required). Passed, 57-26, June 27, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

TOTAL VOTE						DEMOCRATS						REPUBLICANS					
YEAS	1	2	3	4	5	YEAS	1	2	3	4	5	YEAS	1	2	3	4	5
NAYS	59	12	28	27	57	NAYS	41	9	20	19	25	NAYS	18	3	8	8	32
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<b>ALABAMA</b>						<b>MAINE</b>						<b>OHIO</b>					
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	?	N	Brewster (R)	✓	X	X	X	Y	Bricker (R)	?	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Smith (R)	Y	N	X	N	✓	Taft (R)	Y	?	X	N	?
<b>ARIZONA</b>						<b>MARYLAND</b>						<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Butler (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Kerr (D)	Y	?	?	?	?
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	O'Connor (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Monroney (D)	✓	Y	Y	N	✓
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						<b>OREGON</b>					
Fulbright (D)	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Lodge (R)	✓	N	✓	Y	X	Cordon (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Saltonstall (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Morse (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						<b>MICHIGAN</b>						<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					
Knowland (R)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Ferguson (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Duff (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Nixon (R)	Y	N	N	X	Y	Moody (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Martin (R)	N	N	N	X	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>						<b>MINNESOTA</b>						<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Thye (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Pastore (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
Benton (D)	✓	?	Y	Y	N	Eastland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Johnston (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
McMahon (D)	✓	N	Y	Y	X	Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>						<b>MISSOURI</b>						<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
Frear (D)	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Hennings (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Case (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	Kem (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Mundt (R)	Y	N	X	N	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>						<b>MONTANA</b>						<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Ecton (R)	?	N	X	X	Y	Kefauver (D)	✓	?	Y	✓	X
Smathers (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Murray (D)	✓	Y	✓	Y	N	McKellar (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>						<b>NEBRASKA</b>						<b>TEXAS</b>					
George (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Butler (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	Connally (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
Russell (D)	✓	N	N	X	?	Seaton (R)	✓	?	Y	?	N	Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>						<b>NEVADA</b>						<b>UTAH</b>					
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Malone (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	N	X	N	Y
Welker (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	McCarran (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Watkins (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>						<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						<b>VERMONT</b>					
Dirksen (R)	N	?	N	X	Y	Bridges (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	Aiken (R)	✓	N	✓	N	N
Douglas (D)	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Tobey (R)	Y	N	✓	Y	X	Flanders (R)	✓	Y	✓	?	Y
<b>INDIANA</b>						<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
Capehart (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Byrd (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y
Jenner (R)	?	N	N	?	Y	Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Robertson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
<b>IOWA</b>						<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
Gillette (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Anderson (D)	Y	N	?	Y	?	Cain (R)	✓	N	X	X	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	?	?	N	N	Y	Chavez (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	✓	✓	N
<b>KANSAS</b>						<b>NEW YORK</b>						<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
Carlson (R)	?	?	N	?	✓	Ives (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Schoeppel (R)	N	?	N	N	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Neely (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
<b>KENTUCKY</b>						<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
Underwood (D)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Hoey (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	✓	✓	X	N	Y
Clements (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Smith (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Wiley (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y
<b>LOUISIANA</b>						<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
Ellender (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Langer (R)	?	N	?	?	?	Hunt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Young (R)	?	N	X	N	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N

# **LABOR**

## **Major Actions**

Coal Mine Safety

Taft-Hartley Amendment



# Coal Mine Safety

## S 1310—P.L. 552

A bill designed to end major coal mine disasters became law when signed by President Truman, with certain reservations, July 16. The Senate bill (S 1310), sponsored by Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) and favored by the Administration, was passed by the upper house May 7. But on July 2 the House, after extended hearings, substituted the text of its bill (HR 7408), and the Senate voted, a few hours later, to accept that measure.

The chief difference between the two bills was that the Senate gave the federal Bureau of Mines broad powers to make and enforce regulations covering dangers to the safety and health of miners whereas the House bill dealt specifically with the causes of major mine disasters and left the states in control of other features of miners' safety and health.

The law provided for a mine-closing order by a federal coal-mine inspector if he found imminent danger of a fire, explosion, inundation or mechanical disaster. It also provided that an operator could be required by a mine inspector to close his mine for violation of safety provisions of the bill.

An operator could apply for annulment or revision of the closing order to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or to the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review established by the Act. If the appeal was to the Director, his decision would be subject to appeal to the Board. A final order issued by the Board would be subject to review by a U. S. Court of Appeals.

The measure specified that state laws providing greater safety for miners than did the federal law would supersede P.L. 552. All other state laws would be superseded by the federal law, if they dealt with the same problems.

### Provisions

The Mine Safety Act, in its major provisions:

Exempted mines employing no more than 14 persons underground, and all strip mines, from the safety requirements.

Required a minimum of one inspection a year by Bureau of Mines inspector to determine whether mine was safe from explosion, fire, inundation, man-trip (underground transportation) or man-hoist (elevator) accidents and excessive gassiness.

Empowered federal inspectors to close mines if they found immediate danger.

Empowered inspectors to close mines not in immediate danger only if the operator failed, after receiving the inspector's report, to remedy safety violations.

Permitted mine operators to appeal inspector's findings to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or directly to the Federal Mine Safety Board of Review established by the Act.

Granted the Board of Review power to give operators temporary relief from inspectors' orders.

Provided that Board decisions would be subject to review by U. S. Court of Appeals.

Specified safety regulations for mines and penalties for violations.

Required Bureau of Mines to cooperate with state mining agencies and specified procedures for establishing coordination between state and Bureau.

Declared that state laws providing greater safety for miners would supersede the federal statutes.

### Background

Following the Centralia disaster which killed 111 miners March 25, 1947, the 80th Congress passed P. L. 328, which requested coal operators and state mining agencies to report the extent of their compliance with safety recommendations (non-enforceable) of Bureau of Mines inspectors. The law left enforcement to the state agencies and lapsed after one year (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, page 453).

Extensive hearings on a bill to permit federal inspectors to close unsafe mines were held by the Senate and House Labor Committees in 1949 and an amended bill was reported out of the Senate Committee. But no floor action was taken by the 81st Congress (CQ Almanac, Vol. pp. 459-60).

On Dec. 21, 1951, an explosion at Orient No. 2 Mine in West Frankfort, Ill. killed 119 coal miners and set off Presidential and Congressional demands for a federal mine safety law.

### SENATE

A Special Subcommittee on Mine Safety was set up by the Senate Labor Committee Jan. 16 to study compulsory federal mine safety legislation. Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), sub-

committee chairman, had introduced such a bill (S 1310) on April 11, 1951.

Hearings began Jan. 24, 1952. Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman said the government could have prevented the West Frankfort mine explosion if it had had authority to enforce its directives on safety. Chapman urged enactment of S 1310 and suggested that violators of federal safety regulations should face criminal prosecution.

John J. Forbes, Director of the Bureau of Mines, told the Subcommittee that a law with teeth would pose a "real economic question" for some mine owners, but added under questioning that it would not be "too serious."

H.A. Treadwell, vice president of the company that owned Orient Mine No. 2, said he favored "any bill" which would make mines safer.

On Jan. 28 Ed D. Schorr of Cincinnati, Ohio, representing owners of mines producing a fifth of the nation's soft coal, testified that his group was not opposed to federal enforcement of mine safety rules but wanted them spelled out in a law.

### Asks End to "Slaughter"

However, Mine Workers President John L. Lewis, speaking for miners "who are not yet dead," interrupted Schorr to condemn his safety plan as having too many "escapes."

Appearing again Jan. 29, Lewis asked Congress to enact stricter safety laws to end a "most abominable record of slaughter unequaled in the civilized world."

The head of the West Virginia Department of Mines, Arch J. Alexander, and the Pennsylvania Secretary of Mines, Richard Maize, testified against a compulsory federal law. O. S. Batten, speaking for Kentucky coal operators, charged that the "principal design" of S 1310 was to "eliminate small producers throughout the U. S." Batten also said the bill was designed to help the "unionization of non-union coal mines."

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) appeared Jan. 30 to answer Lewis' earlier reference to "Bob Taft's slave statute," which Lewis said worked against miners trying to act against unsafe mines. In the ensuing explosive verbal exchange, Taft accused Lewis of dragging in a "red herring."

### Safety Compliance "Low"

After rewriting the bill, the Senate Labor Committee unanimously reported S 1310 to the Senate Feb. 27.

In its report the Committee declared that coal operators' compliance with safety recommendations of federal inspectors was "at the lowest level since the Centralia disaster." In 1947-48, operators complied with 41 per cent of the recommendations whereas in 1950-51 the percentage was only 27, according to the report.

"The failure and refusal of the coal-mining industry to comply with the safety standards and recommendations of the Bureau of Mines is a national disgrace and an industrial calamity," the Senators declared.

After discussing objections that the bill unlawfully delegated legislative power and invaded state powers, the report recommended that Congress:

Authorize the Secretary of the Interior "to promulgate and revise regulations necessary to establish safety standards."

Make it a misdemeanor for an operator to willfully violate safety regulations.

Authorize a federal inspector to close a mine where there was "imminent danger to life or safety."

Make it a felony for an operator to willfully fail to comply with an order to shut down his mine.

In the past voluntary compliance and state enforcement, had failed, the report said, and concluded that "enforcement of federal regulations" was essential.

## Floor Action

The Senate passed the measure May 7 by voice vote, after agreeing to an amendment by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) which provided for re-inspection of mines after the operators had notified the Bureau of Mines that unsafe conditions had, in their opinion, been corrected. If inspection had not begun within five days of notification, the operators could re-open the mines without penalty.

In speeches on the floor, the bill was supported by James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Sen. Neely, who said the legislation was vitally needed and long overdue. Edward Martin (R Pa.), who said he would not oppose the bill, nevertheless questioned whether it was not leading "to greater federal control over matters which are primarily and properly the responsibilities of the individual states."

## AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Provide for inspection of formerly unsafe mines within five days after notification by mine operator that unsafe conditions had been corrected and permit reopening of mines without penalty if inspection was not begun at end of five days. Voice vote.

## HOUSE

House action began on a bill (HR 268) introduced by Melvin Price (D Ill.), which was similar to S 1310, and ended, after much rewriting, with a new bill drafted by Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) and amended according to proposals by Chairman Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) of the House Labor Committee.

Hearings on HR 268 were held in February by a Labor Subcommittee under Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.), a coal operator with strong United Mine Workers support.

The first witness, Rep. Price, said Feb. 18 that Congress had to share with careless mine operators the blame for coal mine deaths. Interior Secretary Chapman said two recent explosions fatal to 125 miners "would not have occurred" if the federal government had held enforcement authority.

Robert E. Lee Hall, counsel for the National Coal Association, said Feb. 19 that a mine safety law with enforcement powers might do more harm than good. It might be found illegal, and the present mine inspection setup would be lost, he explained.

Walter R. Thurmond, Southern Coal Operators Association, said he did not believe "that safety is the underlying object of the proponents of the bills." The real object was "the extension of federal control of industry leading to nationalization and finally to dictatorship."

## Fears Mine Closing

Degen Boyd of the Arkansas-Oklahoma Coal Operators said the bill would result in closing most of the mines he represented — 30 companies employing 3,000 miners and producing two million tons yearly. Other opponents were Alfred L. Howes of the Central West Virginia Coal Producers Association and W. Guy Tetrick, member of the West Virginia legislature.

On Feb. 20, Ed Schorr and James Hyslop, representing East and Midwest coal associations whose operators, they said, produced 37 per cent of the nation's soft coal, favored giving federal

inspectors authority to close dangerous mines, but opposed allowing the Bureau of Mines to write safety regulations.

Statements by G. Albert Steward and Franklin H. Mohney, speaking for open pit operators, and O. S. Batten of the Kentucky Coal Association opposed the bill and said it would make a "dictator" of John L. Lewis, and give his United Mine Workers union "policing" power because it had influence with the Bureau of Mines.

Charles Ferguson, United Mine Workers safety director, testified Feb. 21 that mine owners consistently fought against passage of stricter mine safety laws in various states.

Lewis, UMW president, called on Congress to "abate this record of horror" in the coal industry by passing the mine safety bill. Enforcement of the federal safety code would have prevented every coal mine blast since 1940, he asserted.

## McConnell Offers Bill

On April 4, Rep. McConnell, a member of the Kelley subcommittee, introduced HR 7408. It proposed immediate closing of a mine if a federal inspector found any of five specified dangers present, creation of a Federal Mine Safety Board of Review to hear appeals, setting up of eight safety requirements for mines, and penalties for violations.

After the Subcommittee heard testimony May 2 from coal representatives Hyslop and Schorr, Ferguson of the UMW and others, McConnell's bill was amended and favorably reported, 6-3, to the full Committee.

Further hearings were held June 10-12 by the Labor Committee. Vigorous opposition to HR 7408 was expressed by Joseph E. Moody of the Southern Coal Producers Association, Richard Quillen and Clay M. Bishop, Kentucky mine operators, and Robert G. Kelly, a West Virginia operator.

Over Chairman Barden's objections, the Committee voted 9-5 to end the hearings June 12. On June 27 the Committee adopted amendments sponsored by Barden which provided for greater participation by state mining agencies in mine inspections. HR 7408 was then approved by a 17-7 Committee vote.

In its report June 30, the Committee emphasized that HR 7408 was designed to prevent major mine disasters such as explosions and fires, not ordinary mine accidents which were responsible for 90 per cent of miner fatalities.

Only intensive safety-first training programs could cut down the ordinary accident rate, the report said. But it declared the basic causes of major disasters were few, means of eliminating them were well-known, and the cost was not prohibitive.

"The enforcement of rules and regulations in the field of day-to-day accidents, safety, health and welfare" was left to the states' jurisdiction and the law also provided for state cooperation in enforcing the federal law. Thus, "every possible step has been taken to reserve to the State as much responsibility as can be, if the Federal Government is to enter this field with any enforcement powers," the Committee said.

The report also emphasized that the House bill (unlike the Senate bill) granted no authority to the Bureau of Mines "to make coal mine safety regulations of any kind."

## Floor Action

Rep. Kelley brought HR 7408 to the floor July 2, by moving to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S 1310) with an amendment substituting the text of the House bill.

Supporters of the bill argued that a federal mine safety law could have prevented the Centralia and West Frankfort disasters. But opponents of the measure — Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.), Thomas H. Werdel (R Calif.), Wint Smith (R Kan.), Howard K. Smith (D Va.) and Ralph Gwinn (R N.Y.)— said it violated states' rights. Lucas declared the bill gave the government power "to control the mines" and was a step toward "the regulation of every industry in the land."

Rep. McConnell explained that his bill protected miners from major disasters but stayed "clear of the general mine accident field," and left to the states the responsibility for protecting the "general health and welfare of miners."

Others speaking for the bill were Reps. Barden, Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.), Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) and Tom B. Fugate (D Va.).

Rep. Price declared that his bill, like the Senate's provided greater safeguards for miners because it "left a leeway" for federal inspectors to "cope with new types of hazards which might arise in the future." But he urged passage of HR 7408.

The House, by a standing vote of 185-37, then passed the bill and sent it to the Senate, July 2. The vote was

well over the two-thirds required for passage under rules suspension.

## Senate Agrees; Truman Critical

Later July 2 the Senate by voice vote accepted the House version. Neely complained that it "substantially diminishes the efficiency of the Senate bill" and "provides much less than the miners deserve," but he said the alternative was "no legislation at all." Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) said he would seek a tougher bill in the next Congress.

In signing the bill into Public Law 552 July 16, President Truman called it a "significant step" toward preventing mine casualties but warned the public not to be "misled" into believing it a broad accident-prevention measure.

He asserted the law contained these five deficiencies:

Exemption of mines employing less than 15 persons from complying with safety provisions. He said this would leave many hazardous mines uncovered.

Limiting provisions to five major disaster causes, which he said were responsible for only seven per cent of fatalities in the past 20 years.

Providing exemptions for operators under which the causes of most recent disasters might not be remedied for years.

Establishing complex inspection and appeal provisions which made enforcement of the law difficult.

Vesting enforcement functions in the Director of the Bureau of Mines rather than in his superior, the Secretary of Interior, thus violating good administrative principles.

## Taft-Hartley Change S 1973

A bill (S 1973) to simplify collective bargaining procedures in the building industry by amending the Taft-Hartley law went through the Senate in 1952 but was stymied in the House Labor Committee when the session ended. It did not become law.

Introduced Aug. 9, 1951, by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and co-sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), the bill would have:

Permitted building-trades unions and contractors to make collective bargaining agreements before the workers were hired.

Permitted union-shop agreements under which a worker would be required to join the union within seven days after he was hired.

Speeded up representation election procedures for voting on a new bargaining agent.

## Worked Out With AFL

In introducing the bill, Sen. Taft said it had been "worked out by us with the building trades representatives of the American Federation of Labor." He said it was needed because elections in the building trades had been "impracticable under the terms of the Taft-Hartley law," due to the short length of employment in the industry.

Hearings on S 1973 were held Aug. 27-29 and Sept. 4, 1951. Labor supporters of the bill were Richard Gray of the AFL Building and Construction Trades Department, William E. Mahoney, International Union of Operating Engineers (AFL), Vincent F. Morreale of the AFL Hod Carriers and representatives of the Screen Actors Guild and Hollywood AFL Film Council.

Businessmen who testified for the bill were C. B. Bronson of the National Constructors Association, Richard Cole of the Tile Contractors Association of America, S. J. Cristiano of the National Electrical Contractors Association and Gardiner Johnson of the Associated General Contractors of California.

## Opponents of Bill

Opposing the bill were William J. Tobin, National Association of Home Builders and Ernest R. White of the International Association of Machinists (AFL). David McDonald of the CIO opposed S 1973 "in its present form."

The Senate Labor Committee reported favorably on the bill May 5, 1952. The report said that the building industry was "characterized by short and intermittent terms of employment" but that it was "highly organized." The Senators declared that therefore representation elections were "less necessary" in the industry because "normally building - trades unions represent a majority of employees" in construction work.

They also found that workers want "to know what their wages and working conditions are to be before hiring on at a particular project." S 1973, the report said, would benefit both employers and workers.

Without any discussion, the bill was passed by the Senate by voice vote May 12. It then went to the House Labor Committee, where no action was taken on it before Congress adjourned.



## Taft-Hartley Act Reports

In an April 26 majority report a Subcommittee of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee under Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) branded the Taft-Hartley Labor Regulations Act a "cover for the ambush" of labor unions in southern textile areas.

A minority report issued by Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) charged that the majority report was neither objective nor factual. The minority members of the Subcommittee said the majority report "could not be more one-sided if it had been written by the attorneys for the union which inspired the investigation." It named the CIO Textile Workers as the union.

The majority findings asked the full Labor Committee to act to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to limit authority of state or local courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes; study whether federal law should prohibit use of National Guardsmen in "a strike situation" without a specific court order; tighten curbs on the rights of employers to address anti-union statements to workers.

### Non-Communist Oath

On Aug. 3 a staff report of the Humphrey Subcommittee said the non-Communist oaths required of labor leaders by the Taft-Hartley Act were "serving no practical purpose."

The report said, "well-known Communist party liners have had no difficulty in signing affidavits that they are not Communist. Whatever else may be attributed to the anti-Communist affidavit, it has not prevented unions controlled by followers of the Communist party line from using the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board."

## Migratory Labor

After 11 days of hearings, Feb. 5-March 28, the Senate Labor Committee favorably reported June 6 an original bill (S 3300) proposing establishment of a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. It received no floor action and the House did not act on an identical bill (HR 8277) introduced June 18 by Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.).

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) was Chairman of the Labor Subcommittee that held hearings on migratory

labor problems. On Feb. 5 Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Tex., urged creation of a special migratory farm labor committee to co-ordinate all federal, state and private activities in the field.

Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) Feb. 6 criticized, both the U. S. and Mexico for the labor import program, which he described as "a collusion between two governments to knowingly exploit human beings."

Acting Secretary of Labor Michael J. Galvin said "elimination of the wetback is the most important thing in this whole picture," adding that blacklisting employers who hired them helped control the problem. (For action on legislation dealing with wetbacks, see page 160.)

### Church Spokesmen Testify

The Subcommittee Feb. 11 heard pleas for legislation to improve living standards of migratory workers from spokesmen for the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, the National Catholic Rural Life Conference, the American Association of Social Workers, the National Farmers Union, and the National Education Association.

The Rev. Theodore J. Radtke, Austin, Tex., representing the Bishops' Committee for the Spanish-speaking people of six southwestern states, recommended a 75-cent minimum hourly farm wage, in testimony Feb. 15. He also favored a permanent federal commission on migratory labor and improved living standards for the migrants.

Canon Robert D. Smith, Trenton, Social Service Director for the New Jersey Episcopal Diocese, speaking for his state's Consumers League, also called for a federal migrant labor board, and said such a board in his state had strikingly improved conditions for itinerant workers.

But John G. Sholl, Trenton, of the Consulting Committee on Migratory Farm Labor for the Atlantic Seaboard States, said, migrant problems "are best solved at a state level."

On Feb. 27 Allan S. Haywood of the Congress of Industrial Organizations urged Congress to enact laws to improve the migrants' living standards. He also urged a clampdown on Mexican "wetbacks" who he said threaten American labor standards.

A statement by Karl Feller, presi-

dent of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America (CIO), warned that the union would strike in certain agricultural industries if necessary to get Congress to put farm workers under the 1947 Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

### Ask New Legislation

These and other witnesses Feb. 27 called for a federal committee on migratory farm labor and regulation of imported labor. The others included John W. Edelman, Textile Workers Union (CIO), Sol Markoff, National Child Labor Committee; Edith E. Lowery, National Council of the Churches of Christ of America; Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Rowland Watts, Workers Defense League; Patricia Roberts, American Council on Human Rights; and Selman Borchardt, American Federation of Teachers (AFL).

Elizabeth S. Magee of the National Consumers League said Feb. 28 that "sweatshop conditions" had developed in "large-scale agriculture" and called for minimum wage and unemployment compensation laws to cover farm workers.

Other witnesses were LaMonte Graw of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association; Fred Sikes, U.S. Sugar Corp.; Ralph Lasbury, Shade Tobacco Growers Association; Mrs. Rebecca C. Barton, Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights, and George Silver, Jewish Labor Committee.

H. L. "Hank" Strobel, Associated Farmers of California, testified Feb. 29 and said the Mexican "wetback" problem could be solved by simplifying regulations covering entry of workers. Frank L. Noakes, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees (AFL), said foreign labor threatened American working standards.

Other witnesses were Mrs. M. E. Tillery of the Women's Division of the Methodist Church; Robert W. Hudgens, Farm Security Administration; Albert Plone, Meat and Cannery Workers Union, Local 56 (AFL), and David Henley, Friends Service Committee.

William M. Leiserson, former member of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, told the Subcommittee that migratory labor conditions in the west were outdated by a century. Representatives of the Minnesota and Puerto Rico Departments of Labor also testified, as did members of four Indian tribes.



## Committee Files Report

In its June 6 report, the Senate Labor Committee said that "action is urgently necessary to provide agricultural employers with a reliable labor supply and agricultural workers with reliable employment." It pointed out that six federal agencies were concerned with migratory labor but the problem was of "marginal" importance to them and no coordinating machinery existed for integrating their work.

Reviewing Congressional hearings in 1936-1940 and the 1951 report of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, p. 96), the Committee said that with one small exception, "all of the legislative recommendations made again and again remain to be acted upon."

It declared S 3300 represented its best judgment on how to meet the fact "of virtually no progress, if anything, retrogression, on a serious social problem which has plagued the U. S. for some two decades and is likely to continue to plague it unless affirmative action is taken."

The report said a Federal Committee for Migratory Labor was needed to: Integrate the government's program; provide long-range planning; avoid setting up a new agency; provide liaison with state agencies. The Federal Committee would be composed of three public members (one to be the full-time chairman) and six members appointed from the Labor, Agriculture, State and Justice Departments, the Federal Security Agency and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

## Reds-In-Unions Investigation

A Senate Labor Subcommittee headed by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) in 1952 held hearings to study the problem of Communist-domination of unions. (For other studies touching on communism in labor unions, see pages 250 and 256.)

In a Feb. 17 report preliminary to the hearings, Humphrey released the views of labor, management and government officials, gathered through questionnaires.

William Green, American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, Congress

of Industrial Organization, answering the questionnaire, said unions were handling the problem satisfactorily and special legislation was not needed.

The Justice Department, however, recommended a more stringent requirement for non-Communist oaths from union leaders. L. R. Boulware, General Electric vice-president, called for a federal agency to put the finger on Communists in unions.

## Says Security Endangered

Hearings began March 17. Lead-off witness John D. Small, Chairman of the Munitions Board, told the group that the national security was endangered because some of the defense contracts were in the hands of Communist-dominated unions. As an example, Small said that a "substantial dollar volume" of contracts was in plants whose bargaining agent was the United Electrical Workers Union, a union expelled from the CIO in 1949 for following the Communist line.

On March 18, Paul M. Herzog, Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said the leading labor organizations have "done a vigorous job" in driving Communists from their ranks. He said he doubted that it would be advisable for Congress to give the NLRB affirmative authority to determine whether a particular union was Communist-dominated.

A proposal to deny bargaining rights to Communist-dominated unions came March 19 from Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. Admitting there might be valid objections to such an approach, Tobin said Congress could amend the Taft-Hartley law to make it an unfair labor practice for a company to bargain with a union the NLRB found to be Communist-controlled.

## Says New Law Unneeded

The hearings resumed in June. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), said June 13 that the independent United Electrical Workers "could not have survived" without "deliberate and active assistance and encouragement of big business." He specifically mentioned General Electric Co.

Allan S. Haywood, executive vice-president of the CIO, said June 16 there was no need for additional legislation to deal with Communist-dominated unions. Haywood said even in such unions "the

great bulk of the membership are not Communists but loyal Americans."

## Denounces Carey Charge

Sal B. Hoffman, international president of the AFL upholsterers' union, whose testimony was read to the group June 19, said the Taft-Hartley law actually helped in keeping Communists in strategic positions in unions against the unions' will. He favored new legislation.

On June 27, Russ Nixon of the independent United Electrical Workers opposed any proposals to establish government controls depriving workers of their free choice in selecting a bargaining agent.

L. R. Boulware of General Electric appeared July 8 to denounce as "untruthful, deceitful . . . and irresponsible" James Carey's charges that the company had encouraged the United Electrical Workers. Boulware said that GE yielded to no one in its hatred of communism but had no alternative in dealing with the UE once it had been certified by the government as a bargaining agent. (GE had contracts with both UE and IUE-CIO.)

## Industrial Safety

S 2325, S 2714

The Subcommittee on Health of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held hearings in March on two industrial safety bills (S 2325 and S 2714) but reached no formal conclusion, and did not report the bills to the full Committee.

S 2325 would establish a Bureau of Accident Prevention, and S 2714 would give aid to state agencies in developing and administering their own safety laws.

The National Association of Manufacturers in a statement filed with the Subcommittee March 31 opposed both bills.

Witnesses opposing the bills at March 31 hearings represented the Tennessee Department of Labor, U. S. Brewers Foundation, Inc., and New York Shipping Association. Testifying against S 2325 were spokesmen for the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, the Association of American Railroads, and the Arkansas Department of Labor. The Arkansas unit favored enactment of S 2714.

# LABOR

## Bills Acted On

### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed here. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 388 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

### Action Completed

HR 6857. Public Law 449. Liberalize provision for employment of minors by abolishing age limit (now 14) and the educational requirement for theatrical professional performers. CELLER (D N.Y.). House District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed House amended, May 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.

S Res 243. Extend authority of Labor and Public Welfare Committee to employ two additional assistants. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 21. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 244. Authorize Labor and Public Welfare Committee to employ temporary personnel and make expenditures not exceeding \$176,012. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Jan. 21. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amount decreased to \$139,000 Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 307. Increase by \$10,000 the limit of expenditures by the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29.

### Unfinished Business

S 1973. Amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, re days employment in building and construction industry before joining the union. TAFT (R Ohio) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported May 5. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 12.

S 2999. Provide a more effective method of dealing with labor disputes in vital industries. MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 2.

S 3300. Establish a Federal Commission on Migratory Labor. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 6.

S J Res 161. Create a Commission on Labor-Management Relations. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), MOODY (D Mich.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 26.



# **MILITARY**

**And**

# **VETERANS**

## **Major Actions**

Armed Forces Reserve Act

Universal Military Training

Military Pay Hike

Marine Corps Increase

GI Bill For Korea Vets



# Universal Military Training Program

HR 5904, S 2441

The House March 4, 1952, shelved a bill (HR 5904) to set up a Universal Military Training Program, when it approved a motion for recommitment on a 236-162 roll call vote. (For voting, see page 226.)

The House Armed Services Committee held hearings Jan. 9 to Jan. 31 on the controversial measure, with supporting testimony terming the UMT program a "billion dollar" saving, and a necessity for military strength. Opposition witnesses called it "military boondoggling" and "more dangerous . . . than communism."

The House unit approved the UMT bill Feb. 6 on a 27-7 vote. Under the program, all able-bodied 18-year-olds would be called for six months of military training which would be followed by 7 1/2 years of reserve service.

After holding hearings Feb. 7 to 14, the Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 20 approved unanimously a UMT bill (S 2441) substantially the same as the House measure.

Formal debate on the House floor lasted from Feb. 26 to 29, with Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, leading the proponents of UMT.

Sitting as a Committee of the Whole, the House voted March 4 to accept a substitute bill offered by Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) establishing a program of high school military training and a six-week summer military training course.

The Committee of the Whole was then dissolved, and the House voted to reject its adoption of the Brownson substitute, which returned the bill to its original form before it had been amended in Committee and on the House floor.

The House then approved March 4, on a 236-162 roll-call vote, a motion to recommit the stripped bill. In effect, this killed the measure.

## Provisions

### House Bill

As approved by the House Armed Services Committee, the bill (HR 5904)

in its major provisions would:

Call all able-bodied 18-year-old males for six months military training.

Follow the training with seven and a half years of Reserve service.

Permit UMT reservists to be called to active duty only on consent of Congress.

Permit either the President or Congress to set the UMT program in motion.

Ban in UMT camps all drinks with alcoholic content greater than one per cent.

Set up a "code of conduct" for trainees.

Specify that trainees would stand trial for major crimes in civil courts rather than courts-martial.

Set up a civilian-dominated commission to supervise the UMT program.

### House Floor Changes

As HR 5904 was amended on the House floor, it would:

Fix termination date for bill at July 1, 1958, and specify that UMT would not start until the draft had ended.

Specify that if UMT were once started and the draft revived, then UMT would be suspended.

All House Committee and floor amendments were stripped from the bill, when a substitute bill was accepted. (See House Floor Action, below.)

### Senate Committee Version

The bill (S 2441) approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee differed from the House bill in these provisions. It would:

Make it mandatory for the Pentagon to reduce the standing armed forces as UMT trainees in the reserves reached a strength of three times the number of members of the armed services on active duty.

Require all trainees to be selected by lottery, rather than local draft boards as provided in the House bill.

Transfer major crime cases to Civil Courts only on request of UMTers involved.

Call for NSTC review of the UMT budget yearly, and appeal to the Presi-

dent if the Commission disagreed with the Secretary of Defense.

No limits on active duty calls for UMT Reservists.

## Background

UMT legislation had been considered by Congress since 1948. (CQ Almanac 1948 Vol. IV p.235). In 1950 President Truman renewed requests for a bill to establish compulsory military training for the nation's youth. The Senate Armed Services Committee worked on such a bill that year, but it never reached the Senate floor. (CQ Almanac 1950 Vol. VI pp. 313-314)

In 1951 Congress enacted a bill (S 1 — P. L. 51) approving in spirit a UMT program, and setting up a National Security Training Commission. The NSTC was to draw up a plan for UMT and submit it to Congress. The Commission also was designated to supervise the basic military training program. (CQ Almanac 1951 Vol. VII pp. 274-5).

## HOUSE

The House Armed Services Committee Jan. 9 began considering legislation (HR 5904) to establish a universal military training program. The bill was prepared by the National Security Training Commission under instructions from Congress, and introduced Jan. 8 by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.).

Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett appeared before a closed session of the Committee Jan. 14 to outline the defense picture in general and to recommend a legislative program for 1952.

He asked for action on Universal Military Training, an armed services pay increase, benefits for survivors of military personnel, reorganization of the Reserves, an Air Force Academy, a Reserve Officers Training Corps bill and legislation to change Defense Department authority in the light of the formal end to war with Germany and Japan.

## Hearings

On Jan. 15 the Committee began hearings on the UMT bill.

First witnesses were members of the National Security Training Commission, the group designated by Congress in 1951 to draw up a plan for the UMT which Congress approved in principle. Former Sen. James W. Wadsworth (R N.Y.), chairman of the Commission, testified Jan. 15 and 16.

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He explained the National Security Training Corps as envisaged in the 1951 law: Every physically and mentally fit 18-year-old would undergo six months of basic military training. The program would not start until Congress approved a code of conduct and safeguards for the welfare of the trainees and specific details of the program. Training could be started by order of the President or Congress.

Wadsworth explained in general how the Commission had arrived at its recommendations. He estimated the cost of the program at \$4,187,000,000 the first year and \$2,168,000,000 a year thereafter, based on estimates of 800,000 trainees a year.

UMT could be substituted for the draft over a transition period of two or three years, he said. He estimated UMT would save "billions of dollars a year" over the cost of the draft.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, Commission member, testified Jan. 16. He said UMT would provide better training and would spread the obligation of citizenship on a wider scale.

Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, and Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid testified Jan. 16 on details of the program. A statement supporting the plan was submitted on behalf of William L. Clayton, Commission member.

### Top Brass Heard

Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett told the group Jan. 17 that limited UMT could begin about six months after Congressional approval. Urging establishment of UMT, Lovett said it would insure adequate military strength without "placing an excessive financial burden on this country."

Also appearing in favor of the plan Jan. 17 was Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg.

Top military men were heard Jan. 18. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, said the Army would accept the proposal by Chairman Vinson to begin a voluntary UMT on a "modest scale." Collins said training could be started within six months after passage of the bill. Collins spoke for the principle of UMT. Vice Adm. Laurance T. Dubose, Chief of Naval Personnel, and Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Air Force Chief of Staff, also backed the UMT plan.

Opponents started their testimony Jan. 22. Dr. Joseph M. Dawson, Baptist

Committee on Public Affairs, called UMT a "discredited Old World plan."

E. Paul Weaver, Indiana Council of Churches, said it was a "grave error to think that communism can be stopped by preparing for war with Russia." Alonzo F. Myers, National Council Against Conscription, said UMT was "a military boondoggling operation of such size as the world has never seen."

J. T. Sanders, National Grange, said the American people were "overwhelmingly opposed" to UMT. John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said UMT would "weaken us from the inside — we will be playing into the hands of the Kremlin."

### Says Bill "Dangerous"

Frederick J. Libby, National Council for Prevention of War, said the American people were not committed to such a "fundamental change in the American way of life." The bill, he said, "is more dangerous to us than communism."

Donald W. Shriver, Jr., United Christian Youth Movement; James G. Patton, National Farmers Union; and J. Raymond Schmidt, International Order of Good Templars, also opposed the bill.

Shriver said UMT would "convince large segments of the world's population that our long-range plans are not for peace but for war."

Other opposition witnesses were heard Jan. 23. Mrs. William Brainard, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told the Committee that UMT had not saved other nations from defeat.

Bishop Wilbur E. Hammaker, Methodist Church, asked the Committee to add a prohibition against sale of 3.2 beer in UMT camps. Harold S. Bender, Mennonite Central Commission, and Miss Marion Cornelius, War Resisters' League, also testified against the bill.

James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations, said Jan. 24 that UMT should be postponed until the armed forces had been reduced. George D. Riley, American Federation of Labor, asked that a time limit be put on any UMT program.

At this point, the House group went into night and weekend sessions to continue UMT hearings.

Francis H. Horn, National Education Association, urged Jan. 25 that the

draft rather than UMT be used to meet manpower needs. James L. Conrad, American Association of Junior Colleges, opposed UMT, as did Charles F. Boss, Jr., Methodist Church; Elmer W. Henderson, American Council on Human Rights; Rev. Andrew Fowler, National Fraternal Council of Churches; and Rev. J. Ervin Waters, Church of Christ.

- Testimony was heard Jan. 26 from Rocco B. Bunino, National Licensed Beverage Association, who suggested that UMT trainees be given an easily recognizable insignia; Elizabeth Smart, Women's Christian Temperance Union, who spoke against UMT, but said beer or liquor sales in any UMT training area should be banned; and Harvey O. Yoder, National Temperance League, who opposed giving UMT trainees access to liquor.

Norman Thomas, Post-War World Council, testified against the bill Jan. 28, saying it would make it harder for the United States to work for peace. Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, Reserve Officers Association, and Maj. Gen. E. A. Walsh, National Guard Association, asked that a full UMT program be initiated as soon as possible.

Donald R. Wilson, American Legion; and Omar Ketchum, Veterans of Foreign Wars, both asked for a full UMT program.

Rufus H. Wilson, AMVETS; Louis C. Pakiser, Jr., American Veterans Committee; Francis M. Sullivan, Disabled American Veterans, asked Jan. 29 for a full-scale UMT.

### Professional Groups Speak

Carey H. Brown, Engineering Manpower Commission; Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, American Medical Association, asked Jan. 29 that engineers, doctors and dentists, respectively, be relieved of active service under any UMT plan until after they had finished their professional training.

Four Congressmen testified Jan. 30. They were Reps. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.), Foster Furcolo (D Mass.) and Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.). Brownson asked that an expanded ROTC be substituted for UMT.

Dr. Stockton Kimball, Joint Committee on Medical Education in Time of National Emergency; and Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also testified.

Brig. Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, testified Jan. 31. He said the manpower pool could support

## MILITARY AND VETERANS

both a draft and UMT concurrently. Draft calls, he said, would average about 60,000 in the ensuing seven months. Total men to be drafted in the period, he said, would be 430,000 leaving 900,520 men in the manpower pool on June 30.

An assistant to Hershey said later the figures given were outdated. The draft total, he said, should have been 275,000 to 300,000.

Hearings on the bill closed Jan. 31.

### Bill Reported

The Universal Military Training bill was approved by the House Armed Services Committee Feb. 6 on a 27-7 vote.

As approved, the bill contained the following major provisions:

Call all able-bodied 18-year-old males for six months military training.

Follow the training with 7 1/2 years of Reserve service.

Permit UMT Reservists to be called on active duty only on consent of Congress.

Permit either the President or Congress to set the UMT program in motion.

Ban in UMT camps all drinks with an alcoholic content greater than one per cent.

Set up "code of conduct" for trainees.

Specify that trainees would stand trial for major crimes in civil courts, rather than courts-martial.

Set up a civilian-dominated commission to supervise UMT program.

Chairman Vinson said approval of the bill "means a bona fide UMT when it is initiated." The objective, he said, "is to build up a Reserve and allow the armed services to reduce their standing forces."

The Committee formally reported the UMT bill Feb. 18.

The Committee report said UMT would save the nation \$13 billion a year once the plan was in full operation. Without UMT, the report said, national security would require a standing force of 3,700,000 servicemen plus 1,000,000 active reservists. With UMT,

it continued, the standing force could be reduced to 2,000,000 and the ready reserve upped to 2,500,000.

### Floor Action

The House Feb. 26 began five days of debate and voting on UMT.

Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services Committee led off debate, terming UMT "one of the most important steps, both economically and militarily, that we will ever be called upon to take to assure our safety."

Vinson's principal arguments for UMT were:

1. "Trained ready reserve forces cost far less to provide and maintain than a huge standing force. A trained reserve is the objective of this bill . . . After full implementation . . . the program will . . . reduce our expenditures for national defense by \$13 million annually without weakening our security."

2. "It is complete, intact and easily administered. It provides for civilian control."

3. It would take the burden for future emergency service off veteran reservists and put it on the UMTers who have not seen previous fighting.

4. It would eventually permit discontinuance of the draft as volunteers would be used to man the reduced armed forces.

### Arends Opposes Bill

Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) kicked off debate for the opponents. "Sponsors of this program," he said, "have seized upon this anxious state of public mind as a good opportunity for them to put across their military training program, which, in truth, has no relationship whatever to the existing emergency."

"By hook or by crook, military brass in the Pentagon is determined to get on the statute books some kind of peacetime conscription so that at least a beginning is made for realizing their dream of a great stockpile of men under their jurisdiction."

Arends argued further:

1. There was nothing "universal" about the bill, as it provided for the same standards for induction as did the draft.

2. Congress should wait for enactment of a reserve program before considering the bill.

3. The UMT program would discriminate against draftees who would serve two years.

4. Cost estimates, prepared in the Pentagon, were too low.

5. UMT reservists called to duty would still have to undergo extensive refresher courses.

6. "We have fought and won two world wars without resorting to the old Prussian system of a mass army."

### UMT "Leads To War"

Overton Brooks (D La.) said he favored universal training because "if we are going to send men into combat, then we ought to send them into combat properly trained."

Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) said Feb. 27, "This haste to get going with UMT cannot possibly mean anything except that UMT is to become a draft system which will put men into training at 18 and into service at 18 1/2 — six months ahead of the timetable laid down by Congress under last year's draft law."

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) said UMT was an attempt by the military to "indoctrinate" the nation's youth.

Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio) said, "History is replete with proof that universal military training leads to war."

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) said UMT was in line with American tradition, which was "fear of large standing forces and not revulsion at the training of citizens to defend their freedoms."

Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) said UMT "will take more men from farms, and the first thing the Army knows, and the first thing you know, we will have a shortage of food."

### Sees "Inequalities"

Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) said "I am for universal military training when it is fair and equitable to all the boys who are eligible for universal military training. I do not like the inequalities which seem so apparent in this bill."

Dewey Short (R Mo.) said Feb. 28, "It seems incredible that the United States would now seriously consider adopting a foreign philosophy, an alien system, which it has spent so much in blood and money to destroy. . . Once we adopt a permanent peacetime conscription, the American people will be made over — because we are human beings and not so different from other peoples in other nations."

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Rep. Powell said UMT was a "tragic, costly hoax of defeatism" which "could not have been conceived by anyone but the high echelons of the Communist Party."

On the last day of debate, Feb. 29, Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D Mass.) said the country faced a crisis and needed UMT. "Following the line of least resistance or political opportunism," he said, "is not the course that will save a country."

William C. (Bill) Lantaff (D Fla.) said, "I cannot, in good conscience, vote to recommit this measure. . . when I realize that, by so doing, I will have to look at those veterans in the eye who fought through World War II and through Korea, and admit to them that should another emergency arise, they will be the first to be called."

### Reject Bates Motion

George A. Dondero (R Mich.): "We are importing this (UMT) idea from Europe. It kept that continent in turmoil and war for a thousand years. It never prevented a war nor saved a nation from the ravages of war. It is repugnant to every principle of freedom, upon which our country was founded."

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.): "Universal Military Training is not necessary. What this nation needs is the ousting of Acheson and those of his school of thought."

With four days' general debate ended, the House March 4 decided the fate of its UMT bill.

William H. Bates (R Mass.) moved that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill. (Without this opening phrase, a bill could not become law.)

The motion was rejected on teller vote, 167-196.

Vinson offered to amend his Committee's bill to terminate UMT on July 1, 1958, and to specify that it would not take effect until such time as all inductions under the draft had ceased. He said the amendment would answer criticism that the bill had no termination date and that it would conflict with the draft.

Rep. Javits offered a substitute amendment fixing the termination date at July 1, 1955 — the date the Selective Service Act would end.

### Amend Vinson Proposal

James C. Davis (D Ga.) offered an amendment to the Vinson amendment

which would specify that if the draft were discontinued and UMT started, UMT would be suspended if the draft were reinstituted.

Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) offered a substitute for the Javits amendment to make the cutoff date for UMT July 1, 1958, and permit it to run concurrently with the draft.

The House then accepted the Davis amendment 104-61 on a standing vote. The Hinshaw amendment was rejected on voice vote. The Javits substitute was rejected 28-106 on standing vote.

The House then accepted the Vinson amendment, as amended by the Davis amendment, 126-19 on standing vote.

### Attempts To Kill Bill

Hoffman moved to strike out the enacting clause. His motion lost on voice vote.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) offered a substitute to the entire bill. His substitute, he told the House, was similar to the original bill except that it would permit trainees to be sent to universities, colleges or vocational schools for ROTC-type training.

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) offered a substitute for the Burleson substitute. The Brownson bill would permit a trainee to discharge his UMT duties through two years of ROTC-type training in high school, for five hours a week, and one six-week's summer training program under one of the armed services.

### Reverse Previous Action

Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) supported the Brownson substitute, saying, ". . . the schools of the nation are supposed to train the youth for life. If universal military training is to be a part of their future life, then the logical thing. . . is for the schools to do the job."

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) said the plan would bring the military into the schools and "Prussianize" the country. Rep. Powell said the plan would answer all the objections expressed against UMT. Brownson said his plan conformed with the original American Legion program for UMT. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) questioned whether the schools would cooperate.

The House then voted 133-128 on teller vote to substitute the Brownson plan for the Burleson plan. The Brownson plan

then was substituted for the original bill on teller vote, 150-145.

All this action was taken by the House sitting as the Committee of the Whole. The next step was for the House sitting, as the House, to confirm or reject formally the action it had just taken as the Committee of the Whole.

### Reverses Decision

The House voted later March 4 to reject its previous action (which had been to adopt the Brownson plan). The decision was on roll-call vote, 155-235 (for voting, see page 226). This left the House with the original UMT bill as first introduced into the House. All changes made in it by the Armed Services Committee and the House, as the Committee of the Whole, were vacated.

Rep. Short moved to send the stripped bill back to the Armed Services Committee for further study. His motion carried, 236-162, on roll-call vote, in effect, killing the bill.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

(All amendments were later removed).

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) — Fix termination date for bill at July 1, 1958, and specify that UMT would not start until the draft was ended. Amended by the Davis amendment and agreed to 126-19 on standing vote.

James C. Davis (D Ga.) — Specify that if UMT were once started and the draft were revived, then UMT would have to be suspended. Division, 104-61.

Omar Burleson (D Tex.) — Permit trainees to be sent to colleges and vocational schools for their military training. The Brownson amendment was substituted for the Burleson amendment. Then the Burleson amendment, actually the Brownson plan, was agreed to, technically, on teller vote, 150-145.

Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) — Substitute for Burleson plan a program of high school military training and Summer military camp for UMTers. Teller, 133-128.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Set termination date for bill at July 1, 1955. Standing, 28-106.

Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.) — Set termination date at July 1, 1958, and permit UMT to run concurrently with the draft. Voice.



## SENATE

Nine members of the Senate Armed Services Committee introduced a bill (S 2441) Jan. 16 to set up a UMT program. It was signed by Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Harry P. Cain (R Wash.), Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.)

Russell told the Senate the bill "embodies the recommendations of the National Security Training Commission, . . . with certain supplementary suggestions proposed by the American Legion."

Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey, Jan. 24 called for immediate activation of a five-year program of Universal Military Training and service. The draft director testified before the Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He said such a program could be started with men not then earmarked for military service and could provide "a vigorous reserve force."

## Hearings

The Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 7 began consideration of S 2441.

First witnesses were National Security Training Commission Chairman James Wadsworth and Commission members William L. Clayton, Gen. Raymond S. McLain and Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid.

Wadsworth assured the Committee that "civilian control shall dominate" the UMT program. A staff of civilian inspectors would check the camps for the NSTC, he said. He opposed splitting the six-months training period into two three-months periods as inefficient.

Gen. McLain said UMT should be started as soon as possible and should operate along the draft. Adm. Kinkaid explained the character building benefits and the citizenship and religious training in the program.

Chairman Wadsworth Feb. 8 said the group hoped UMT could be started in 1952. He asked that the ban on 3.2 beer in UMT camps be relaxed.

In a written statement, James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations said Feb. 11 UMT training would be too brief to be effective. George D. Riley, American Federation of Labor, said UMT should be used only in an emergency.

## Prefers Draft

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union, said Feb. 11 UMT "would weaken the armed forces and the agricultural productive capacity of the nation." J. T. Sanders, National Grange, said the draft was a better way to meet emergencies.

Mrs. Doris M. Neumann, War Resisters League, said UMT would help turn the United States into a "completely militarized nation." Charles J. Turck, Association of American Colleges, said UMT would be excessively expensive. Francis H. Horn, National Education Association, said the draft would be more effective.

Dr. F. J. L. Blasingame, American Medical Association; Dr. J. Claude Earnest, American Dental Association; and Thomas A. Marshall Jr., Engineers Joint Council, asked the Committee to amend the bill so that medical, dental and engineering students would be permitted to complete their schooling before they were called for military training.

Joseph M. Dawson, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, said Feb. 12 UMT was a blow at democracy and was part of a trend toward military control of the nation. Frederick J. Libby, National Council for the Prevention of War; Mrs. William E. Brainard, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; and Herbert C. Holdridge, American Rally, all said UMT would give unneeded power to the military.

Maj. Gen. Ellard S. Walsh, National Guard Association, asked that UMTers be permitted to discharge their 7 1/2 years Reserve obligation with three years service in the National Guard. Otherwise, he said, the Guard would lose its source of young manpower. Brig. Gen. E. A. Evans, Reserve Officers Association, said Walsh's suggestion would destroy the stand-by reserve.

A. M. Downer, Veterans of Foreign Wars, said UMT should go into effect immediately, using draft rejectees. Louis C. Pakiser, Jr., American Veterans Committee, asked for an immediate full-scale UMT. Charles E. Foster, Disabled American Veterans, said UMT graduates should be required to be active in reserve or National Guard units.

## Asks Segregation Ban

Bernard Weitzer, Jewish War Veterans, supported UMT and said that such training would not make the young men more militaristic. John L. Smith, Amvets, agreed, and asked that UMT be started as soon as possible.

Mrs. C. D. Wright, General Federation of Women's Clubs, said her group

wanted "prompt enactment" of the UMT bill.

Donald P. Wilson, American Legion, said Feb. 14, the last day of hearings, the Committee should tighten civilian control of UMT. Military control of the UMT budget, he said, could result in such an expensive program it would have to be abandoned.

Clarence Mitchell, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asked that racial segregation be banned in UMT camps.

John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, said the six-months UMT would be an expensive waste. He urged use of the draft. Rev. J. Warren Kaufman, Presbyterian Church, said the draft was a "necessary evil," but opposed a permanent UMT. E. Raymond Wilson, Friends (Quaker) Committee on National Legislation, recommended further effort toward disarmament.

William S. Smith, American Association of Junior Colleges, suggested an alternative plan which would permit 18-1/2-year-olds to take their military training in a college reserve program, the National Guard, the organized reserves or the armed forces.

Late witnesses heard by the group Feb. 14 included representatives of the National Council Against Conscription, the National Temperance League, Students for Democratic Action, United Church Women of the National Council of Churches and the Labor Youth League.

## Committee Action

After a series of closed-door sessions to study the UMT bill, the Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 20 unanimously approved the measure.

The bill called for six-months military training and 7 1/2 years Reserve service for all able-bodied 18-year-olds. The Senate group added a provision making it mandatory for the Pentagon to reduce the standing armed forces as UMTers piled up in the reserves. After the first 300,000 trainees were graduated to the reserves the armed forces would be cut in the ratio of one regular for the three UMT reservists. The cuts would be made semi-annually until the standing forces were reduced to 2,500,000 men.

The Senate bill would provide that the UMTers accused of a major crime could have the case transferred to a civil court on their request.

The Senate bill also would provide for selection of trainees by lottery, NSTC review of the UMT budget each year, and appeal to the President if the Commission disagreed with the Secretary of Defense.

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The Senate Committee did not propose limits on active duty calls for UMT reservists.

The Senate bill, as did the House version, contained a prohibition on sale on UMT posts of drinks containing more than one per cent alcohol.

The bill never reached the Senate floor, however. After House recommitment March 4 of its UMT bill, the Senate Committee gave no further consideration to S 2441.

## GROUP STANDS

Heavy pressure was exerted by groups for and against UMT.

Organizations supporting UMT legislation included: The Department of Defense, National Security Training Commission, National Guard Association, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, American Veterans Committee, Jewish War Veterans, Amvets and General Federation of Womens' Clubs. One of the most active proponents of UMT was the American Legion.

Heaviest opposition to a Universal Military Training Program came from religious groups. The Baptist Committee on Public Affairs, Indiana Council of Churches, United Christian Youth Movement, International Order of Good Templars, and the Mennonite Central Commission all testified against the UMT bill.

Farm organizations opposing UMT included: United Farmers Union, National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Farmers Union.

Other groups taking an active stand against UMT were: Post-War World Council; National Education Association, American Council on Human Rights, American Association of Junior Colleges, War Resisters League, National Council against Conscription, National Council for Prevention of War and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

(For additional group stands, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 286.)

During the crucial period of House consideration of UMT (see above) organizations on both sides of the controversy stepped up their activities. Both opponents and supporters of the program declared the outcome of Congressional action was a toss-up, and a number of pressure groups organized last-minute letter-writing campaigns which bulged Capitol Hill mailbags.

Perhaps the heaviest pressure for UMT came from the American Legion — particularly the Legion Auxiliary. The Legion took credit for the Senate version of the measure, telling Congressmen it was the "Legion's bill."

The national Legion office told local posts that the issue was close and asked for a letter campaign for UMT. Letters and wires began to hit almost every Congressional office about a week before the House started its debate. Many messages came from members of the Auxiliaries. Some of the women pointed out that they were mothers of sons eligible for UMT service, but said they wanted their boys to have the civilian-controlled UMT experience rather than the existing draft training program.

The National Farmers Union launched a similar letter fight, but in opposition to UMT. The organization's February national publication, the Union Farmer, carried a heavily underlined page-one letter from President James G. Patton addressed to all members. It said:

"The only thing that can stop UMT is a flood of letters, wires and phone calls to your Congressmen and Senators. . .

"UMT can be defeated if voters back home let their representatives know they are against it! UMT would hamper — not help — our mobilization program. It would strip our farms of manpower, which is already dangerously short. . .

"I urge you to get off your protest messages just as soon as you finish reading this."

Before such last-minute campaigns were organized, UMT pressure had been felt steadily in Congressional offices. For several months, Congressmen reported, individuals had been writing in opposition to UMT.

Much of the mail was from constituents who said they were mothers of UMT-age boys. They said, generally, UMT was contrary to American traditions and said they thought the program was an attempt by professional military men to extend their power.

Arguments from a variety of pressure groups also were presented to Congressmen. Most of this pressure was against UMT. In general, veteran and reserve groups favored UMT; farm, labor, religious, education and "Peace" groups opposed it.

Few major business groups were heard from. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for instance, merely told Congressmen that the National

Chamber had decided to "withhold" support of the pending bills. The C. of C. had supported UMT continually since 1915.

## Military Reserve

HR 5426—P.L. 476

Congress in 1952 completed action on the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 (HR 5426). The legislation established seven reserve components for the armed forces — keeping the National Guard separate from the Army and Air Force Reserves — detailed Reservists' "vulnerability" for recall to active duty, and modernized a mass of long-standing technical legislation dealing with the Reserves.

As passed by the House on Oct. 15, 1951, the bill was designed in part to implement the prospective Universal Military Training program. By the time the Senate acted on the bill in June, the House had killed UMT. As a result, the Senate passed a radically altered bill on June 27. In conference, the bill was changed to conform more closely to the House version. It was accepted by voice vote of both Houses on July 2 and became law July 9.

## Provisions

In its major provisions the new law:

Established seven reserve components — the National Guard, Army Reserve, Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve and Coast Guard Reserve.

Divided each reserve component into Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve.

Set a ceiling of 1.5 million persons for the Ready Reserve.

Assigned membership in the Ready Reserve to Reservists on active duty, the National Guard and Air National Guard of the U. S., and persons required by the Universal Military Training and Service Act to enter the Reserves after completing their active duty.

Provided that a Reservist could transfer to the Standby Reserve if he had filled one of four conditions of service: Active duty for five years; active duty combined with Ready Reserve duty for five years; active duty in World War II one year with an additional year after the Korean war began; or, membership in the Reserves for eight years after World War II ended.

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Specified that the Ready, Standby and Retired Reserves, in that order, could be called to active duty in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress.

Specified that the Ready Reserve could also be recalled in time of national emergency declared by the President, but that Congress must authorize the number available for recall.

Required that a Reservist's previous service, family responsibilities and employment if necessary to the national health, safety or interest must be considered before he could be called back to active duty.

Provided uniform provisions for appointments, enlistments, duty and release from duty, civil employment and reinstatement rights, and separations of Reservists.

### HOUSE

After extensive hearings by the Armed Services Committee in July, 1951, HR 5426 was reported unanimously to the House Sept. 27, 1951. It was designed to remedy such injustices as the recall of inactive Reservists to duty in Korea before members of the organized reserves were called. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 297.)

In answer to the complaints of veterans' and reserve organizations, the bill also proposed numerous technical changes in the reserve program. It also was intended to implement the Universal Military Training and Service Act under which UMT trainees were expected to enter the Reserves for seven-and-a-half years (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 274-89).

The House passed HR 5426 by voice vote on Oct. 15, 1951, and sent it to the Senate.

### SENATE

It was not until May 26, 1952, that a subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee began hearings on the bill.

Representatives of the American Legion and AMVETS urged action to prevent veterans from being called to active duty from the reserves ahead of those who had not served.

On May 27, Mrs. Alba M. Thompson, a former WAC major who lost her Army commission when her baby was born, appealed to the Subcommittee to lift the ban on military service for mothers.

The National Guard Association called on the Subcommittee May 28 to pigeon-hole HR 5426. Major General Ellard A. Walsh, president of the Association, said the bill had become "a complete non-reality" because of the House rejection of UMT. Walsh said it was unfair to have a system which always placed veterans in jeopardy. He indicated this would be the case under HR 5426 since UMT had not been established.

The Committee rewrote parts of the bill and reported it unanimously to the Senate on June 19.

### Committee Files Report

In explaining its decision to amend HR 5426, the Armed Services Committee pointed out that when the House voted on March 4 to recommit the UMT bill (HR 5904) it in effect produced a Reserve "made up entirely of veterans." But the House version of HR 5426 envisaged a Reserve made up largely of young non-veterans, the Senators said, and should therefore be modified. They struck out the provisions for the Ready and Standby Reserves and the sections describing their liability to active duty, saying the whole problem needed further study by the Pentagon and Congress. (For action recommitting UMT, see page 194.)

The Committee urged that before July 1953, when the President's authority to recall Reservists would expire, and when a large number of Korean war veterans would have entered the reserves after their active service, the Defense Department and Congress should decide under what conditions Reservists should be recalled.

Sufficient information was not available in the hearings, the Committee members said, so they included no calling-up provision in their amended bill except for a statement that Reservists who served in Korea should be at the bottom of the list of those to be called in a national emergency.

### Floor Action

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), presenting the Committee's bill June 27, said, "I believe we have succeeded in eliminating all controversial features." He said the primary purpose of the amended bill was to codify a 50-year accumulation of divergent laws and regulations dealing with the Reserves, which he termed "an essential preliminary step in the development of a unified and uniform Reserve program."

Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.) reviewed the career of the former WAC,

Mrs. Thompson, and won voice approval of his amendment removing motherhood as a bar to reserve membership. A minor amendment by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N. H.) was also accepted but one by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) to authorize appointment of osteopaths as reserve officers was rejected.

The Senate then passed the bill by voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.) — Remove motherhood as a bar to membership in the reserves. Voice vote.

Styles Bridges (R N. H.) — Credit service performed as a military or naval cadet toward retirement and longevity pay. Voice.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

James E. Murray (D Mont.) — Authorize appointment of osteopaths as commissioned officers in reserve components. Voice.

### CONFERENCE

Senate-House conferees July 2 arrived at a compromise version of HR 5426. According to the House conferees, "On the main provisions of this bill . . . the House provisions prevail." The Senate members accepted "the concept of the Ready and Standby Reserves" which the report termed "the crux of the entire Armed Forces Reserve Act."

The conferees wrote in a ceiling of 1.5 million persons for the Ready Reserve.

While the House members agreed to reduce the term of service in the Ready Reserve to five rather than six years, the Senate members accepted the House provisions specifying the "degree of vulnerability" for recall to active duty.

The Senate amendment on recalling Korean combat veterans last was dropped because the conferees said no demarcation line should be drawn between World War II and Korean war veterans. But the conferees, admittedly "disturbed about the involuntary recall of both Standby and Ready Reservists," wrote new provisions into the bill in an effort to insure against unjust recalls.

The Senate members agreed to drop their amendment removing motherhood



## MILITARY AND VETERANS

as a ban to membership in the Reserves, on the grounds that "additional study" should be given to the question.

Both the House and Senate accepted the conference bill by voice vote July 2 with a minimum of discussion.

The President signed it on July 9 as Public Law 476.

### National Guard

HR 7714—P.L. 461

A bill (HR 7714) to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act so that National Guard and Reserve units — but not their individual members — could be kept in Federal service for five years passed the House June 2 and the Senate, June 24. It was signed July 7.

Under the Military Service Act, the President was authorized to call into active service members or units of Reserve organizations for two years. Subsequently, the Department of the Army requested an extension of service, contending it would be uneconomical to return National Guard units to their states after two years because it would then be necessary to call up other Guard divisions or create new ones. No attempt was made in the bill to extend the length of active duty required of members of those units.

Under HR 7714, reserve "cadre units" comparable to those kept in Federal service would be set up in the states, using the same numbered designations, followed by NGUS. After the five-year period the unit's name, plus its records, colors and trophies, would be returned to its state.

#### House

A subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee in May heard testimony on HR 7714 from representatives of the Army, National Guard Association and Reserve Officers Association endorsing the bill. The full committee unanimously reported the bill May 21.

Rep. Overton Brooks (D La.) brought the measure before the House June 2. He explained that when a National Guard division was ordered to active duty it was at about 50 per cent strength. It was then filled with draftees with terms of service different from those of Guardsmen. If the division were taken out of Federal service, a new place would have to be found for about 9,000 draftees, Brooks said.

"The most painless method of accomplishing this, and by far the least expensive," was to retain the name of the division in active service and create a duplicate unit in the home state to which the returning Guardsmen can be assigned, Brooks declared. The saving would be about \$6 million per division, he said.

After Brooks' explanation, the House passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the Senate.

#### Senate

The Senate Armed Services Committee held hearings on the bill and approved it, without change, on June 4.

When it came before the Senate June 21, Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) declared that members of his state's National Guard units and the Governor objected to the bill on the grounds that its enactment would "mean the destruction of the National Guard."

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) pointed out that the National Guard Association requested enactment of the bill because Guardsmen released from active Federal duty did not like to reenlist in other Guard units with different names and traditions.

On June 24 Case said his Governor withdrew his objection to the bill, and the Senate then passed it by unanimous consent.

President Truman's signature July 7 made the legislation Public Law 461.

### Marine Corps Increase

S 677 — P. L. 416

On June 28, 1952, President Truman signed into law a bill (S 677) which, for the first time in U.S. history, strengthened the Marine Corps by fixing its minimum force at three combat divisions and three air wings, and giving its Commandant equal voice on the Joint Chiefs of Staff on matters concerning the Marines.

The measure was sponsored by 44 Senators, led by Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.), a twice-wounded World War Two veteran of the Marine Corps.

After three days of hearings, at which military leaders clashed with Marine Corps supporters, the Senate Armed Services Committee May 2, 1951, re-

ported the bill to the Senate, which unanimously passed it May 4. The Senate measure would have fixed Marine Corps top strength at 400,000, and made its Commandant a "consultant" on the JCS.

The bill was then referred to the House Armed Services Committee, which added a provision for a minimum level of 300,000 enlisted men, and gave the Marine Commandant full membership on the JCS. The bill was reported out June 30, 1951, but did not reach the House floor until the second session of the 82nd Congress. The measure was amended and passed by the House May 16, 1952, by a 254-30 roll call vote. (For voting, see page 226.)

A Joint Conference Committee then ironed out differences in the two versions of S 677, and both Chambers of Congress, by voice vote, quickly agreed to compromise legislation.

#### Provisions

Specify the organization of the Corps into a minimum of three combat divisions and three air wings.

Fix the maximum peacetime strength of the Marine Corps at 400,000 men, plus officers.

Permit the Marine Commandant to sit with the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a "co-equal" on matters affecting the Marines.

Set up a procedure for determining when the Marine Commandant may attend Joint Chiefs of Staff sessions by letting the Commandant make the initial decision on what issues concern the Marines, with a final ruling, if necessary, to be made by the Secretary of Defense.

Repeal a law which related the Marine strength to a percentage of the Navy strength.

### SENATE

The Senate Armed Services Committee opened hearings on the bill April 13, 1951, with top Military officials testifying in opposition. Gen. George C. Marshall, then Secretary of Defense, argued that the measure would "disturb the traditional balanced relationship of the Marine Corps to other operating forces of the Naval establishment." A law then in effect based the strength of the Marine Corps on a percentage of the total strength of the Navy. Gen. Marshall also wrote in a letter to the Committee that the Joint Chiefs opposed adding the Marine Commandant to their staff as "unnecessary, undesirable and impractical."



## MILITARY AND VETERANS

Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, late Chief of Naval Operations, testified that the bill was an "unnecessary . . . safeguard" against the dissolution of the Marine Corps.

The Committee also heard testimony in support of the measure from its sponsor, Sen. Douglas, and several retired and active members of the Marine Corps. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, P. 297)

The Senate Armed Services Committee recommended an amendment to the bill, making the Marine Corps Commandant a JCS "consultant" rather than a full member as the original measure had called for. It reported the bill May 2, 1952.

Accepting the committee change, the Senate passed the bill May 4 by unanimous consent. There was no debate.

### HOUSE

Admiral Sherman testified again before the House Armed Services Committee which began considering the bill May 23, 1951. To the arguments he had presented before the Senate group, Admiral Sherman added that a Marine Corps strength of 400,000 would reduce the quality of the Corps. And General J. Lawton Collins reaffirmed the stand taken by the JCS against permanent membership for the Marine Commandant in that group. (CQ Almanac Vol. VII p. 298)

The House Armed Services Committee approved the Senate bill, and added a provision calling for not less than 300,000 enlisted men in the Marine Corps, and granting its Commandant full membership in the JCS. The group retained the Senate recommendation for four full strength combat divisions and four air wings. The measure was reported to the House June 30, 1951.

The Rules Committee, however, took no action to clear the bill for floor consideration until the following year. In 1952, at the behest of Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), the Rules group reversed itself March 25 and granted the bill time for debate.

Vinson told the Rules Committee that the measure was so important to national security that the whole House should decide its fate. He noted that only 76,000 Marines had been in uniform when fighting in Korea broke out.

### Floor Action

House debate began May 16. Vinson stressed the importance of "keeping a force in readiness" for any emergency. Supporters of the measure rejected the

opposition theory that it created a "private army" for the President.

Two major issues around which House debate centered were the Corps Commandant's position on the JCS, and the minimum personnel requirement. Opponents of the bill, led by Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) argued that there was no minimum level set in other branches of service, and Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) protested that another military man on the JCS would further reduce civilian control of the Armed Forces.

Teague offered two amendments. He suggested that the House substitute the Senate provision that the Marine Commandant be assigned as a "consultant" to the JCS, and asked that the personnel floor be eliminated. Both amendments were rejected.

Amendments were introduced and agreed to, however, which reduced the number of full strength Marine combat divisions and air wings from four to three and lowered the minimum figure for enlisted personnel to 220,000. Following several hours of debate, the bill, as amended, was passed on a 254-30 roll call vote. (See page 226.)

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Carl Vinson (D Ga.) — Substitute three for four as the minimum number of combat divisions and air wings of which the Marine Corps shall consist. Voice vote.

Vinson — Reduce the minimum number of enlisted personnel in the Marine Corps from 300,000 to 220,000. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) — Make the Marine Corps commandant a consultant to, rather than a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Standing 33-78.

Teague — Eliminate the floor of 220,000 enlisted men for the Marine Corps. Standing, 22-72.

### CONFERENCE

A joint Conference Committee met to adjust the differences between the House and Senate versions. Agreement was reached, and the compromise legislation as reported June 18, 1952, contained the following major provisions:

The Marine Corps would be organized to include not less than three combat divisions and three air wings. The term "full strength" appearing in both versions of the bill was deleted.

The maximum personnel strength of the Marine Corps would be fixed at 400,000 men, the ceiling agreed on by both House and Senate.

The Marine Corps Commandant would be given co-equal status with members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in all matters relating to the Marine Corps. Conferees also set up a procedure for determining whether an issue concerned the Marines.

The conference report on S 677 was agreed to by voice vote in both the House and Senate June 19, completing Congressional action.

President Truman signed the legislation June 28. It became Public Law 416.

## Military Pay Raise

HR 5715—P.L. 346

All members of the uniformed services received a four per cent raise in pay, effective May 1, under the terms of HR 5715. The bill also authorized a 14 per cent increase in food and rental allowances. Not only members of the armed forces but also members of the Coast Guard, Maritime and Public Health Services and the Coast and Geodetic Survey were entitled to the cost-of-living increase under the legislation, which became law on May 19.

The law was a compromise between the 10 per cent across-the-board increase favored by the House and the three per cent basic wage boost with increased allowances endorsed by the Senate. A provision for a \$45 monthly bonus to men in combat in Korea, which was added on the Senate floor, was knocked out in the conference bill. (For roll-call voting, see pages 223,224.)

### Provisions

The bill as signed by the President:

Increased by four per cent the basic pay for members of the uniformed services.

Provided a 14 per cent permanent increase in basic quarters and subsistence allowances to those not furnished with housing and food by the government.

Extended these provisions to all persons whose pay and allowances were assimilated to those of the uniformed services.

Increased by four per cent the pay to West Point cadets, Annapolis midshipmen, aviation cadets, and retired personnel.

## Background

The Career Compensation Act of 1949 raised the armed forces' pay and made wholesale revisions in the basic military pay scales, as suggested by the civilian Hook Commission after more than a year of study. (See *CQ Almanac*, Vol. V, pp. 481-83.)

On Oct. 4, 1951, Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett wrote Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn requesting Congress "to consider immediately a proposal for a 10 per cent increase" in military pay. Lovett pointed out that in the 1949 Act, Congress "substantially reduced" the pay increase recommended by the Hook Commission, that the cost of living had increased almost 10 per cent since then, and that Congress recently had granted pay raises to civilian Government employees.

## HOUSE

On Oct. 9, 1951 Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D. Tex.) of the Armed Services Committee introduced a bill (HR 5664) embodying the recommendations of the Defense Department. Hearings were held Oct. 11 and 12 by a subcommittee headed by Kilday, where Defense Department officials and Lawrence Whiting of the Hook Commission testified.

On Oct. 15 Kilday introduced a new bill (HR 5715) which removed an \$800 limitation on individual pay increases suggested by the Defense Department and the proposal that the increase be retroactive to July 1, 1951, but retained the 10 per cent across-the-board pay raise. Lovett and Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg agreed that the \$800 limitation was "an undesirable provision" of their bill.

The Armed Services Committee unanimously approved HR 5715 on Oct. 16, 1951, and sent it to the House floor shortly before Congress adjourned for the year. It was fully endorsed by the Reserve Officers Association, the Fleet Reserve Association, the Retired Officers Association and the American Legion.

## Floor Action

Immediately after the President's State of the Union address on Jan. 9, the House unanimously agreed to take up the pay raise bill on Jan. 15 as its first major legislative action of the new session.

HR 5715 passed the House on Jan. 15 by a 270-89 roll-call vote in favor of suspending the rules and passing the bill. The tally was 30 votes more than

the two-thirds required for approval under suspension of the rules, a parliamentary procedure under which the bill is not subject to amendment or reconsideration. Thirty-five Democrats and 54 Republicans voted against the bill while 147 Democrats and 122 Republicans favored it. (For voting, see page 224.)

Most of the opponents of the measure explained during the 40-minute debate that they were not against pay raises for GI's but objected to the procedure used in bringing the bill to the floor. Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) said this would force some Members to support the bill or be "tagged as being against the men in the service."

Opponents also objected to a flat increase on the grounds that it favored high-ranking officers rather than privates. Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) said the bill "provides extravagant and unwarranted increase for the so-called brass and particularly former officers of high grade who have resigned . . . to accept high-paid positions in private industry."

### Economy vs. Necessity

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) said "perhaps my face is a little red. It is difficult to preach economy and vote for a bill that carries an expenditure of \$832 million." Short added that it was necessary, however, as a cost-of-living increase.

Rep. John Taber (R N. Y.) said the bill "tends to promote the inflationary period in which we are now laboring" and "the worst thing we can do for the boys who are in the service overseas is to promote inflation."

Noting that Congress raised pay rates last year for postal and civil service employees, Rep. Kilday asked if Congress were suddenly going to become economy-minded when it came to raising GI pay. Kilday added that the bill was entirely justifiable as a cost-of-living increase.

## SENATE

Following house passage, the bill went to the Senate, where the Armed Services Committee held hearings Jan. 28-30.

Defense Department officials headed by Lovett testified in favor of HR 5715.

Mrs. Rosenberg told the Senators Jan. 29 that the armed forces are the "only major group in American life" who have not been given a "cost-of-living" boost. When Senators indicated they might be against an across-the-board pay raise, she said high ranking officers

should have the 10 per cent hike too because their responsibilities had been increased by the expansion of the military forces.

Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, chief of the Air Force, and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, testified Jan. 30 that enactment of the measure would encourage officers and enlisted men to stay in service and would lessen the attraction of higher paid civilian jobs.

The Committee issued a report March 5 recommending pay adjustments radically different from those in the House bill. The committee members rejected the flat 10 per cent increase, arguing that because the Government pays a large part of a soldier's living costs, the rise in the civilian cost-of-living is not comparable to the military. Instead, the committee proposed a three per cent boost in basic pay plus a sliding scale increase in various military allowances. The committee's recommendations cut the estimated \$850,095,800 cost of the House bill almost in half — down to \$470,899,264.

## Floor Action

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, opened debate on the bill March 28. He said the measure was designed to meet the increased cost of living without changing the military basic pay system fixed by Congress in 1949.

Russell B. Long (D La.) offered an amendment to add combat pay to the bill. He set it at \$50 a month. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) backed Long's amendment and offered others to cut flight and submarine extra pay drastically to \$30 a month for all persons, cut glider, parachute, demolition, etc., pay to \$50 a month, abolish the \$100 a month extra pay for doctors, and cut per diem allowances of certain overseas servicemen by 50 per cent.

The Long amendment was rejected on standing vote.

Blair Moody (D Mich.) offered a combat pay amendment March 31. It was the same as the Long proposal except that the pay suggested was reduced to \$45.

### Douglas Hits "Racket"

This time combat pay was accepted on standing vote after a voice vote appeared to have rejected it.

The Douglas flight and submarine pay amendment was called up. Douglas said such extra pay, ranging from \$30 to \$210 a month depending on rank, was frequently "a racket."

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George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said service statistics showed that in World War II, more than two-thirds of all the Army officers killed in combat were flying officers. The combat death rate per thousand enlisted men, he said, was 69 for the Air Force and 27.7 for the Infantry.

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) said ranking officers claimed incentive pay was necessary for the morale of flight and submarine personnel.

### Recommittal Move Fails

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said the matter of incentive pay should be studied carefully by the Armed Services Committee. He moved to send the bill back to the Committee for further work, to be completed by May 1. The motion was rejected 31-44 on roll-call vote (D 5-35; R 26-9). (For voting, see page 223.)

The Senate then rejected the Douglas flight and submarine pay amendment 32-43 on roll call (D 14-27; R 18-16).

Douglas moved to base flight pay on 20 hours of flying a month, an increase from four hours. The amendment lost on standing vote as did his amendment to cut in half overseas per diem allowances; and Douglas did not call up his remaining amendments.

Minor amendments were disposed of, and the bill was approved on voice vote, March 31.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Blair Moody (D Mich.) — Provide \$45 a month combat pay for servicemen in Korea. Standing vote.

Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) — Provide that the basic pay increase extend to certain maritime employees. Voice.

John Sparkman (D Ala.) — Make bill effective as of the first day of the month in which the measure was signed by the President. Voice.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) — Make retirement pay provisions apply to certain cadets who served prior to 1913. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Provide \$50 a month combat pay for servicemen in Korea. Standing.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Cut all flight and submarine pay to \$30 a month. Roll call, 32-43.

Douglas — Base flight pay on 20 hours of flying a month. Standing.

Douglas — Cut in half per diem allowances of certain overseas servicemen. Standing.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Increase further the rental allowance for enlisted men. Voice.

Sparkman — Pay certain back retirement money to certain veterans of Spanish-American War, Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Rebellion in a lump sum. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

Members of the House Senate Conference Committee agreed May 8 on a compromise bill that was closer to the Senate than to the House version. The cost of the amended bill was estimated at \$484 million for fiscal 1953, as opposed to the Senate version's \$470 million and the House's \$850 million.

The amended bill called for:

A four per cent increase in basic pay for all servicemen—less than the House-favored 10 per cent raise and more than the Senate's three per cent;

A 14 per cent increase in housing and food allowances instead of the 10 per cent recommended by the House and the sliding scale increases in the Senate version.

The conferees agreed to drop from the bill the combat pay amendment added on the Senate floor. The House members explained: "Such action... does not reflect disapproval of the principle of combat pay but instead should be interpreted as a desire on the part of the House conferees to give full and adequate study to this highly complicated matter."

Without controversy, the House and Senate agreed to the compromise bill on May 15. The House voted on a roll call 333-0 and the Senate approved the bill by voice vote.

President Truman signed the bill on May 19 and it became Public Law 346.

## Doctors' Military Pay

S 3019 — P. L. 410

Congress in 1952 enacted legislation (S 3019) to continue the \$100 a month special pay allowance to doctors and dentists on active military duty, despite vigorous opposition by Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), who wanted to cut the bonus drastically. (For roll-call voting on a Douglas amendment, see page 223.)

The legislation extended the eligibility deadline for the extra pay from Sept. 1, 1952, to July 1, 1953, but excluded medical men called to service involuntarily. It also made retired medical officers recalled to duty eligible for the payments.

(For 1950 action on the Doctors and Dentists Draft, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 315, 316.)

### Senate

S 3019 originated with the Defense Department. Supporting the bill in testimony April 28 before the Senate Armed Services Committee were the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy and representatives of the American Medical Association and the American Dental Association. The committee unanimously reported the bill on May 1.

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) of the committee brought the bill up in the Senate on May 29 and June 2, arguing that the \$100 a month was not "merely an incentive pay" but rather an "equalizing pay", bringing medical officers' income closer to that of line officers' pay after 30-years service. The armed services favored the bill as "the most effective method not only of retaining experienced career officers in the service, but of increasing the number willing to accept commissions," Hunt explained.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) spoke against the bill on June 2, charging that "what we are doing here is to pay bonuses to specialists who will experience far less danger and hardship than the combat soldiers." His amendment to reduce the extra pay to \$5 a month was rejected by a 4-50 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 223.)

Douglas offered a second amendment "to prevent a doctor or a dentist from getting both a medical bonus and a flight bonus at the same time". It was rejected by a standing vote and the bill was then passed by voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduce special pay from \$100 to \$5 a month. Roll-call vote, 4-50.

Douglas — Bar payment of certain double pay to commissioned doctors and dentists. Standing.

### House

The House Armed Services Committee approved S 3019 on June 9. It came up on the consent calendar of the House June 16 and, without discussion, was passed without objection.

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President Truman signed the bill on June 25 and it became Public Law 410.

### Absentee Voting

S 3061, S RES 349

A bill (S 3061) to furnish absentee ballots for servicemen from states which did not provide adequately for such voting passed the Senate June 20 but was shelved by a House subcommittee July 3.

The Senate then passed July 5 a resolution (S Res 349) calling for federal-state cooperation in aiding absentee soldier voting. It did not require further approval but did not have the force of law.

S 3061 would have provided that members of the armed forces qualified to vote in their home states could do so in the general federal election, notwithstanding restrictive state laws, and would have exempted them from payment of a poll tax as a condition of voting in the federal election. The measure would also have applied to government employees working in defense activities outside the U. S. and to persons studying abroad under federal sponsorship.

Servicemen could use the federal ballot in voting in their home states for President, Vice President or Congressmen if the states: Did not allow absentee voting, required personal registration, did not accept post card application for a ballot, or did not allow 45 days between mailing ballots to servicemen and counting them.

The bill also contained a series of Congressional recommendations that the states themselves act to allow and make practical absentee voting for servicemen.

### Senate Action

During debate, Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), sponsor and floor manager for the bill, said laws of 25 states were not completely satisfactory in absentee ballot provisions and that S 3061 was intended to let servicemen from those states vote.

Before approving the bill, the Senate agreed to an amendment by Willis Smith (D N.C.) to eliminate sections of the bill advising states to provide absentee voting for all federal civilian employees. He contended the advisory references would cause "frauds" in primary elections through pressure from federal officials for absentee voting by U.S. employees.

Another change in the bill would have allowed a straight ticket vote, instead of writing in names for each office. Still another struck from the title a reference to families of servicemen.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote and sent it to the House.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Provide that federal absentee ballots be available for mailing within 35, instead of 45, days before the election, and set Aug. 1 instead of July 1 as the date for states to inform federal officials about their voting laws. Voice vote.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Permit voter to indicate preference for straight party ticket as the alternative to writing in names of candidates. Voice.

Willis Smith (D N.C.) — Strike out language including federal civilian employees in the recommendatory sections of the bill. Voice.

Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) amendment as modified by John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) — Require that state governors certify the inadequacy of their states' absentee voting laws before the federal ballot could attain priority over ballots mailed by the states. Voice.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Include in recommendatory provisions persons working outside the U.S. on defense projects and U.S. exchange students in foreign countries. Voice.

Smith — Make Dec. 31, 1952, the expiration date for all provisions of the bill. Voice.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) — Strike from the bill's title the reference to families of servicemen. Voice.

### House

A House Rules Subcommittee under Omar Burleson (D Tex.) held hearings June 26 and July 1 on S 3061 and a companion bill (HR 7571) introduced by Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.).

Testifying the first day were Defense Department officials, the Secretaries of State of Arkansas and North Carolina, Rep. McCormack and Dr. Paul David of the American Political Science Association.

On July 1 Miles D. Kennedy of the American Legion and Adin M. Downer of the Veterans of Foreign Wars

urged approval of the bills. Reps. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.), Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) and Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.) also testified.

The Subcommittee voted July 3 to postpone any action on the legislation.

### Ask Voting Help

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) called up on the Senate floor July 5 his resolution (S Res 349) sponsored by 21 other Senators. It was passed by voice vote.

It asked the federal government and state governors to help members of the armed services "exercise their voting franchise in the 1952 national and state elections."

The resolution required neither passage by the House nor approval by the President and did not have the force of law.

### GI Bill Extended To Korea Veterans

HR 7656—P.L. 550

A compromise "GI Bill of Rights" for Korean veterans (HR 7656) was enacted by Congress in 1952. The Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 giving benefits for persons serving in the Armed Forces after June 27, 1950, the date of the start of the Korean campaign, was an adjustment of bills previously passed by the two chambers.

The act followed the threefold program set up under the 1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act by providing home, farm and business loans, education and training and unemployment and self-employment allowances. The new act contained some changes aimed at preventing abuses practiced against the old law.

The bill was reported by the House Committee on Veterans Affairs May 16. Ten days later the House Rules Committee granted a closed rule providing for two hours of debate. The House June 5 passed the bill on a 361-1 roll-call vote. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved it June 24 and the bill was passed with amendments by the Senate June 28.

A compromise version was agreed to by both the House and the Senate July 4. President Truman signed the legislation July 16 and it became Public Law 550.



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Benefits provided by the act would cost an estimated \$1 billion a year and add almost a million veterans to those already receiving benefits, according to the Veterans Administration. The addition of these Korean veterans increased the number of those eligible to 16,237,000. From 600,000 to 700,000 veterans a year were expected to go to school under the new program.

### Provisions

As enacted HR 7656 provided educational benefits as follows:

Entitled veterans with 90 days of service since the start of the Korean War to one and one-half days of schooling at government expense for each day they served, up to 36 months of training. If the veteran qualified for training by reason of World War II service and then put in additional duty after Korea, he could receive up to a total of 48 months training.

Required that the educational institution attended be approved by the Veterans Administration or State agencies.

Stipulated that the student - veterans receive a government check for tuition, supplies and subsistence, and that they pay the school at which they enroll. The student could attend either full-time or part-time.

Granted full-time GI students \$110 monthly if they had no dependents, \$135 monthly for one dependent and \$160 for more than one dependent. The rates were scaled down if attendance was on three-quarter or one-half time basis.

Required that the schools be in operation a year and have a minimum of 15 per cent non-veteran enrollment.

Allowed tax-supported schools that ordinarily did not charge tuition to assess veterans up to \$10 monthly. In addition the schools could charge \$1.50 per month for each veteran for administrative duties.

Provided mustering-out pay for veterans below the rank of major or lieutenant commander at the rate of: \$300 for 60 days active duty outside the U.S. or in Alaska; \$200 for 60 days active duty within the U.S.; \$100 for less than 60 days duty.

Granted unemployment insurance up to \$26 for 26 weeks. Rates of compensation depended on payments prevailing in the veteran's state.

Entitled veterans taking on - the - job training to \$70 per month for those with

no dependents; \$85 for those with one dependent; \$105 for more than one dependent. No allowance was to be paid in an amount which, when added to the compensation paid the veteran for his labor, would exceed the rate of \$310 per month.

Required veterans to start their training by Aug. 20, 1954, or two years after discharge, whichever was later, and finish it in seven years.

Extended to the Korean veterans the same housing and loan benefits that were granted to World War II veterans. The government guaranteed loans up to a maximum of \$7,500 on homes, offered business loan guaranties up to \$2,000, and direct loans in rural areas where private financing was not available, up to maximum of \$10,000.

### Background

The 1952 legislation was based on the famed "GI Bill of Rights" for veterans of World War II. The original legislation known officially as the Servicemen's Readjustment Act was enacted in 1944. There was a general desire to extend the same benefits to the Korean veterans.

In 1951 Congress passed a measure (S 2244) giving Korean veterans all housing privileges granted to other former servicemen. (For details of this law and other veterans measures acted on by Congress in 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 299, 303-4).

### HOUSE

The House Committee on Veterans' Affairs considered some 25 bills that would give substantially the same benefits, and held hearings from Feb. 6 through March 11.

(Meanwhile, the Select Committee to Investigate and Evaluate Education and Training and Loan Guaranty Programs of World War II veterans made its report Feb. 11 on an investigation lasting nearly a year and a half. The probe was headed by Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.). For story, see page 210.)

At the start of Veterans' Affairs Committee hearings, Cecil Munson of the American Legion said GI schooling should be changed for Korean veterans so that the Veterans Administration would have full control of the program. Rufus H. Wilson, Amvets, asked that Korean veterans be given 26 weeks' job insurance, an education program and a home loan guarantee program.

An official of the General Accounting Office told the House Committee that nearly every type of college and training school had held "open season" on the U. S. Treasury under provisions of the World War II GI Bill. GAO Attorney Charles E. Eckert said two-thirds of the schools overcharged the government.

Philip S. Hughes, Budget Bureau examiner for veterans affairs, told the Committee total future cost of the readjustment program might equal or exceed the cost of the original GI program following World War II.

After concluding hearings, the House Committee May 14 approved the bill (HR 7656) introduced by Rep. Teague. The House Rules Committee May 26 granted a closed (no amendment) rule providing for two hours of debate.

As the measure went to the House, it called for education and training benefits, home, farm and loan credit assistance, old age and survivors insurance credits under social security, mustering-out payments and employment assistance.

One departure from previous law proposed by the bill was the provision for periodic lump-sum payments directly to the ex-GI's for subsistence, tuition and other school needs. Under existing law, the government paid tuition costs directly to the schools.

### Floor Action

The House passed the bill June 5 on a roll-call vote, 361-1. (For voting, see page 224).

Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R Md.) who had served in the Marines during World War II, was the only Member voting against the measure. He said he objected to the method in which the bill was brought up in that it was not subject to amendment.

### SENATE

Months before the House action; the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare held hearings on Sept. 17, 18, and 19, 1951, on a GI Bill for Korea vets. But no action was taken on the Senate bill (S 1940) as the Committee members decided to wait for the report of the House's Teague Committee (see above). Witnesses representing the Federal Government, national education associations, trade associations, and the major veterans' organizations had testified at the 1951 Senate hearings.

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Following passage of the bill (HR 7636) by the House, a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee held executive hearings for five days between June 10 and June 17. During that time, Members of the House, representatives from the Veterans' Administration and other government agencies and experts in the field of education testified.

The Senate Committee in reporting the bill June 24 recommended amending the House bill by dropping the social security provisions because another bill (HR 7800) had been passed by both chambers previously.

(This bill later became Public Law 590. See Page 140.)

The Committee recommended changing the method of providing allowances to veterans attending school by giving the veterans amounts ranging from \$80 a month for single veterans to \$130 for those with more than one dependent and a separate check for tuition. For tuition the veteran would be allowed up to \$40 a month or a maximum of \$360 for an academic year.

The Committee suggested adding a clause giving the administrator of the Act authority to decide on a uniform allowance for the educational institutions to cover administrative costs.

In addition the Senate Committee recommended requiring schools to be in operation for only one year to qualify for training veterans, instead of the two years specified in the House bill. The Committee also reduced the percentage of nonveteran enrollment required from 25, as provided by the House, to a recommended 10 per cent.

### Floor Action

After a short debate the Senate June 28 passed the bill by voice vote, sustaining its Committee's amendments and adding three more.

One of the amendments, offered by Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) provided for unemployment compensation to Korean veterans. It differed from the flat \$20-for-52-weeks provision in the 1944 Act by making payments dependent on State law. Thus they would vary from \$16 to \$36 a week, and last according to provisions of state law.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Provide that payment for additional education and training allowance shall be at a rate determined by the Veterans' Administration to be fair and reasonable. Voice vote.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Give Korean veterans unemployment compensation at rates prevailing in their states. Voice.

Francis Case (R S. D.) — Prevent duplicate payments of readjustment and re-enlistment allowances. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

Senate - House conferees July 3 agreed on a compromise measure.

They accepted the House plan for a "package" allowance for education payments and settled on 15 per cent as the minimum non-veteran enrollment in schools attended by veterans.

Conferees accepted the Senate provision to include a payment to all schools for administrative costs. The amount agreed upon was \$1.50 per veteran per month.

The social security proposal was taken out for the reason noted by the Senate Committee — it was included in other legislation.

Conferees revised the Senate amendment on unemployment compensation to provide for payments of \$26 for 26 weeks for all veterans to be administered by the Department of Labor according to State contracts.

The House agreed to the conference report July 4 on a roll-call vote of 322-1. Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.) was the only Member voting against the measure.

The Senate passed it by voice vote the same day and sent it to President Truman. The President signed it July 16, enacting it into Public Law 550.

## GI Housing Loans

### HR 5893 — P. L. 325

Congress in 1952 made an additional \$125 million available for direct home loans to veterans when it enacted HR 5893. The bill passed the House Feb. 19, the Senate April 9, and was signed by the President April 18.

It replenished the money in the revolving fund from which the Veterans Administration made direct housing loans of up to \$10,000 each, at four per cent interest, to veterans who were unable to get regular GI loans from private lenders. Under the regulations of the program, the direct loans were

made to veterans in small towns and rural areas, as sufficient private money was considered available to veterans in metropolitan areas.

### Provisions

In enacting the bill, Congress:

Authorized \$125 million more for the Veterans Administration revolving fund for direct housing loans to veterans unable to secure loans from private sources.

Specified that the funds would be made available in five \$25 million quarterly installments, from April, 1952, until June 30, 1953.

Required that money from repayment of loans and the sale of VA mortgages should be included in the \$25 million available each quarter.

### Background

The direct home loan program was established in the Housing Act of 1950, which made \$150 million available for this purpose.

The Defense Housing Act of 1951 extended the program to June 30, 1953, and authorized the VA to establish a revolving fund so that money paid back by the veterans could be used for new loans. The Act also authorized the VA to sell its mortgages to private sources and specified that proceeds of the sales would be available for direct loans (See CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 184-90).

### House

HR 5893 was approved by the House Veterans Committee Jan. 30.

During House debate, which began Feb. 18, Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.) explained that the \$150 million previously appropriated for direct loans had been allocated and that additional funds were needed. The VA, he said, was engaged in a campaign to sell \$108 million of the mortgages on loans of this type. After the mortgages were sold, Rankin added, the \$125 million authorization would be reduced by whatever amount the VA recovered from the sales.

Stating that although he thought Congress should "go slow" on any program requiring new funds, Carl Elliott (D Ala.) pointed out that the loan program cost nothing. "The loans made," he said, "will repay themselves."

Roy W. Wier (D Minn.), Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) and several other Members representing metropolitan

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areas questioned whether the loans should be limited to rural areas. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.) said that evidence before the Veterans Committee showed that loans were more readily available in urban than in rural areas.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was approved on a 342-0 roll call vote Feb. 19. See page 224.

### Senate

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee approved HR 5893 in an April 7 report.

The bill was considered April 9 and, after an explanation by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), was passed by voice vote.

The President signed it April 18. It became Public Law 325.

### Vet Job Preference

HR 7721 — P. L. 536

Congress July 4, 1952, finished action on a bill (HR 7721) extending the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to ex-GI's not previously covered.

The preference legislation provided special consideration to veterans when seeking government jobs under civil service. The 1944 Act applied only to those who had served on active duty during any war or campaign or expedition for which a campaign badge had been authorized. While hostilities ceased with VJ - day, a technical state of war existed until April 28, 1952. From that date on, only servicemen actually in Korea, for which a campaign badge had been authorized had veterans' preference. Men and women serving in the Armed Forces outside of Korea were not covered.

Under the terms of the 1952 law, all honorably discharged ex-service personnel who served between April 28, 1952 and July 1, 1955, were eligible for veterans' preference. (July 1, 1955, marked the end of inductions under the Universal Military Training Act, CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 274.)

The bill was reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee June 27 and was passed on voice vote by the House July 2.

The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee July 1 reported an identical bill (S 3200). Two days later, the Senate agreed to substitute the House

version for its Committee bill and after amending the measure passed it by voice vote.

The amendment, offered by Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah), was aimed at insuring wage equity for those who had transferred from a wage board position to a Classification Act position between July 1 and Oct. 24, 1951. The Senate accepted it by voice vote.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment July 14 and sent the bill to the President. He signed it July 1 and it became Public Law 536.

### Veterans Pensions

HR 4387 — P. L. 357

HR 4394 — P. L. 356

HR 7783 — P. L. 427

Three bills making "cost-of-living" increases in government payments to disabled veterans were enacted in 1952. Total cost of the bills for fiscal 1953 was estimated at \$223,224,000.

HR 4387 raised the annual income limit under which veterans with non-service-connected disability could get pensions. A companion bill (HR 4394) increased monthly pension rates to disabled veterans and their dependents. Both bills passed the House June 20, 1951, the Senate April 3, 1952 and were signed by the President, with "great reluctance," May 23.

HR 7783 increased the additional monthly payments granted veterans with the most serious service-connected disabilities (loss of legs, arms, eyes and other disabilities). It passed the House May 19, the Senate June 21 and was signed into law June 30.

### Provisions

Under the terms of HR 4387, the annual income limit under which veterans with non-service-connected disabilities, or their widows, could collect pensions was:

Raised \$400 (to a \$1,400 limit) for those without dependents.

Raised \$200 (to a \$2,700 limit) for those with dependents.

HR 4394, in its major provisions:

Increased by five per cent the monthly compensation rates for veterans suffering service-connected disabilities of 10-49 per cent.

Increased by 15 per cent the rates for those with 50-100 per cent disability.

Made a \$3 monthly raise in pensions for non-service-connected disability for veterans of World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

Increased by about 15 per cent compensation rates for widows with children whose husbands died of service-connected injuries.

Made a \$6 raise in pensions for widows and children of World War I, II and Korean veterans with non-service-connected disabilities.

Increased by 7.5 per cent the pensions of Civil, Indian and Spanish-American War veterans and dependents.

Raised compensation rates by 7.5 per cent for all veterans requiring a permanent attendant.

As enacted, HR 7783:

Increased to \$47 (from \$42) the minimum "statutory award" (additional monthly payment over the basic disability compensation) given severely injured veterans.

Raised all other "statutory award" rates and increased the maximum to \$400 (from \$360) for a veteran without dependents.

Added World War II and Korean veterans to those entitled to statutory awards for loss of creative organ and set the rate at \$47.

Added World War II and Korean veterans to those entitled to statutory awards for arrested tuberculosis and set the rate at \$67.

### HOUSE

HR 4387 and HR 4394 were passed by voice vote of the House June 20, 1951 after brief discussion. They were among 11 veterans bills that the House considered and passed that day.

Rep. John E. Rankin (D Miss.), chairman of the Veterans Committee, explained that the income limitation on pensions for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities had not been changed since 1930. The increases proposed in HR 4387 — \$1800 for veterans or widows without dependents and \$3000 for those with dependents — were highly justified, he said. He pointed out that the bill allowed no exemptions from the income a veteran must report in order to be eligible for a pension.

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HR 4394 was passed after Rankin had made a brief explanation of the increased pension rates set up in the bill.

### "Statutory Award" Increases

On May 8, 1952, Rankin introduced HR 7783, to increase the "statutory award" rates for disabled veterans. Representatives of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled Veterans and Amvets had testified earlier that day in favor of such an increase. The Veterans Committee reported the bill to the House May 15.

Under HR 7783, the minimum monthly rate was set at \$50 a month and the maximum at \$400. Veterans were granted \$50 for loss of the creative organ, \$70 for arrested tuberculosis and \$67 if in need of a permanent attendant.

On May 19, after hearing Rankin and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.) urge support of the bill, the House voted by voice to suspend the rules and pass HR 7783. There was no opposition.

## SENATE

Hearings on HR 4387, HR 4394 and seven other veterans bills were held by the Senate Finance Committee March 4-5, 1952.

Charles E. Foster, Disabled American Veterans, March 4 urged a flat 20 per cent hike in all rates of disability compensation. E. V. Cliff, American Legion, said increases in benefit payments had not kept pace with rising living costs.

On March 5 a 20 per cent boost in pensions for veterans with service-connected disabilities was urged by Charles H. Slayman, Jr., American Veterans Committee. Rufus H. Wilson of Amvets asked for increases in benefits and in income limitations on non-service-connected pensions.

Anne B. Plumley, president of Widows of World War I, told the Committee widows were "not living, only existing" on their \$42 a month pensions. She asked that it be raised to at least \$60.

The Finance Committee approved HR 4387 and HR 4394, with amendments, on March 20. The bills were brought up on the Senate floor April 3.

Under the Senate version of HR 4387, the income limitation for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities was set at \$1200 for a single person and \$2600 for a veteran or widow with dependents. But money received from other Veterans Administration benefits

or government life insurance proceeds was not to be reported as income. The bill was passed without debate.

### Increases Termed Too Small

HR 4394, however, was attacked by several Senators on the grounds that it was not sufficiently generous in its increases. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) won voice approval of an amendment increasing by 15 per cent the pension rates for veterans of wars prior to World War I.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) offered two amendments requested by the American Legion, VFW, Amvets and DAV, who wanted an across-the-board increase of 15 per cent. Walter F. George (D Ga.) chairman of the Finance Committee, said an across-the-board raise would cost too much. He pointed out that veterans disabled less than 50 per cent (given a five per cent increase in the bill) were usually able to support themselves whereas those with more than 50 per cent disability (given a 15 per cent boost) were generally unable to work.

Cordon's amendments were rejected, as was one for a general 10 per cent increase offered by William F. Knowland (R Calif.).

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) presented an amendment sponsored by eight other Senators to give a 15 per cent increase to the severely disabled "statutory award" veterans, who were not included in the bill. It was rejected by a standing vote.

The Senate passed HR 4394 by voice vote April 3. Both bills then went to conference.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — Modify Committee amendment to increase from five to 15 per cent monthly rates of pensions to veterans (and their dependents) of Spanish-American War, Civil War, and Indian wars. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) — Modify Committee amendment to increase compensation payments to veterans of World War I and II and veterans of Korean conflict suffering non-service-connected disabilities from \$63 to \$65 a month and from \$75 to \$78 a month. Voice.

Cordon — Substitute flat 15 per cent increase for all cases of disability. Standing.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Modify Cordon amendment to provide 15 per cent cost-of-living increase for veterans

who are totally blind, have lost two or more limbs, are paraplegics, or need constant attendance. Standing.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) — Modify Cordon amendment to provide for flat 10 per cent increase for all cases of disability. Voice.

### Enact "Award" Bill

On June 6 the Finance Committee favorably reported the "statutory award" bill (HR 7783), after cutting several of the increases passed by the House. It reduced the minimum award, the award for loss of a creative organ and for arrested tuberculosis by \$3 each. The Committee retained the \$400 ceiling and the \$67 for veterans needing attendants that the House had voted.

On the floor June 21, Sens. George, Douglas and Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) spoke in favor of the bill and the Senate passed it by voice vote.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments June 23, thus clearing it for the President. It was signed June 30 and became Public Law 427.

## CONFERENCE

Compromise versions of HR 4387 and HR 4394 emerged from the Senate-House conference May 6.

On the income limitation bill (HR 4387), the conferees agreed on \$1400 for a veteran or widow without dependents and \$2700 for one with dependents. They accepted the Senate action retaining certain exemptions from income a veteran must report.

In the compromise version of HR 4394, the conferees reduced the Senate amendment raising pensions of Spanish-American War veterans from 15 to 7.5 per cent.

The House adopted the two conference reports May 8 and the Senate followed suit May 9, each time without debate.

### Bills "Reluctantly" Signed

President Truman May 23 signed the bills, which he estimated would ultimately cost \$400 million a year. But in a special message to Congress he said he had signed HR 4387 "with great reluctance" because he believed it, and the provisions of HR 4394 dealing with non-service-connected pensions, "are bad legislation from the point of view of our long-run objectives."



Noting that many veterans were eligible both for pensions and social security benefits, Mr. Truman said: "This is confusing, wasteful and, to many people, hard to understand." He said he signed the bills only because there was no other "practical means of lessening economic pressures upon those veterans and their dependents."

He therefore urged Congress "to authorize at this session a complete study of our veterans benefit programs and their relationship with our social insurance and other general welfare programs."

## GI Schooling Probe

After a 17-month investigation which began in 1950, the House Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Education, Training and Loan Guaranty Programs of World War II Veterans — Feb. 11, 1952, submitted a report on GI schooling. (For start of probe, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 321.)

The report said the program, on the whole, was a success, but criticized certain phases. Most of the 7.5 million veterans participating benefited, it said.

"However," the report added, "the minority who lacked sincerity or who acted in bad faith, together with certain unscrupulous school operators and government officials, have caused a needless waste of public funds."

Few irregularities were found on the college level, according to the report. Most were in trade schools and on-the-job training.

An "excessive number" of VA employees "accepted bribes, gifts, unusual loans, gratuities, services and ownership in schools under contract with the Veterans Administration," the report said.

The Committee recommended a new training program for Korean War Veterans which would provide up to 36 months schooling. Payments would be made directly to the veterans and subsistence allowances would be paid only for half time work or more.

On-the-farm training would be abandoned except for certain veterans owning their own farms. (For Congressional action on a GI bill for Korea veterans, see page 205 this volume.)

## Housing Probe

"The House Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Education, Training and Loan Guaranty Programs of World War II Veterans conducted a number of hearings in 1952 on veterans housing. Chairman of the Committee was Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.). (For GI schooling investigation by this Committee, see above.)

In an Aug. 30 report, the Committee charged that widespread irregularities existed in the Administration of the veterans housing program. Among the irregularities listed were: acceptance of bribes and participation in conspiracies by some loan guaranty officials; favoritism to certain fee appraisers and fee compliance inspectors in some offices; and favoritism to certain builders by expediting handling of their cases and granting unjustified price increases.

In its recommendations the Committee proposed that Congress:

Give the Veterans Administration legal authority to supervise contractual relations between the veteran buying a home and the seller.

Require that sales contracts give a year's guarantee on certain fixtures and furnishings.

Prohibit VA employees from accepting gifts from persons doing business with the VA.

A House Banking and Currency Subcommittee under Albert Rains (D Ala.) also held hearings on housing built under VA, as well as FHA, guaranteed loans. It studied housing in Newark, N. J., Miami and Jacksonville, Fla., Oklahoma, Texas, Detroit, Mich., and Dayton, Ohio. (See page 357.)

## Military, Naval Construction

HR 8120 — P.L. 534

Congress July '5, 1952, passed legislation (HR 8120) authorizing \$2,398,282,800 for military and naval construction for fiscal 1953.

The largest share, \$1,813,360,000, went to the Air Force. Over \$1 billion of this amount was for classified installations setting up a vast chain of secret U. S. air bases spanning three-

quarters of the globe. The Army was granted \$328,047,800 and the Navy \$256,-875,000. (For legislation granting \$2,186,-499,480 in funds for the construction, see story on the Supplemental Appropriation, page 120.)

This authorizing legislation, the Defense Department's annual public works bill, was sent to Congress May 1 by Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett. The Defense Department said that the funds were needed to provide adequate airfields, posts, camps, stations, depots, bases and the other facilities to meet the operational requirements of the increased armed forces that Congress had approved in other actions.

The House Armed Services Committee opened hearings on the bill (HR 8120) May 12. June 10 the Committee unanimously approved the measure after cutting the proposed authorization of \$3,027,752,000 to \$2,758,318,000. Over ninety per cent of the \$269,434,000 reduction consisted of the fund that had been proposed to help build air bases in Western European countries.

The House passed the bill with its Committee's amendments June 12. The roll-call vote, taken after two hours of debate, was 332-7. Two additional amendments were offered from the floor, but were rejected on standing votes. (For voting, see page 226.)

A Senate Armed Services Subcommittee began closed hearings June 17.

When the bill was reported to the Senate it called for an authorization of \$320,279,800 for the Army, \$254,859,000 for the Navy and \$1,807,112,000 for the Air Force. This was a total of \$2,382,-250,800 or \$376,067,200 less than the House bill had provided.

The Senate passed the measure by voice vote July 3 without debate, accepting its Committee's suggestions on reducing the appropriation.

A House-Senate conference report proposed a compromise measure calling for a \$2,398,282,800 fund. The effect of the conference action mainly was the acceptance by the Senate conferees of the language of the bill as passed by the House, and the acceptance by the House conferees of the money figures of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The House and Senate both agreed to the compromise by voice vote July 5 and sent the bill to the President. It was signed nine days later and it became Public Law 534.

## Provisions

As enacted by Congress, the legislation authorized military and naval construction as follows:

(A) In Continental U. S.	\$ 970,955,800
(B) Overseas	193,522,000
(C) Classified	1,233,805,000
Total	\$2,398,282,800

Broken down by the three Services, the act provided:

	Army	Navy	Air Force
(A)	\$124,420,800	\$138,183,000	\$ 708,352,000
(B)	68,617,000	32,295,000	92,610,000
(C)	135,010,000	86,397,000	1,012,398,000
	\$328,047,800	\$256,875,000	\$1,813,360,000

Other provisions of the law:

The Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, under the direction of the Secretary of Defense were authorized to acquire the lands and necessary rights to the lands that would enable them to develop or establish the installations listed in the Act. They were to be allowed to do this without the restrictions usually placed on such actions by prohibiting the advance of public money.

The Secretaries of each of the services were authorized to reimburse the owners or tenants of the lands acquired for expenses and other losses and damages incurred by these people in the process of moving. A limit of 25 per cent of the fair value of the land was stated.

The law allowed for cost variations upward of 10 per cent for any specific item. The total funds used by any one Service, however, were not to exceed the total appropriation. The law also set maximum construction-unit costs. (See conference section, below).

In cases of construction on classified installations, the Secretary involved was required to come into agreement with the Committees on Armed Services of both chambers with respect to the cost, including the cost of real estate action.

The Secretary of Defense was to maintain direct civilian surveillance over the planning and construction authorized by the Act. He was to appoint a civilian official to be known as the Director of Installations. The Director, paid \$14,800 a year, was to make reports to the Secretary.

The President was authorized to exempt the contracts made under this Act in foreign countries from audits by the General Accounting Office if it

would interfere with the construction or development. The measure provided, however, that the Secretary of Defense and the Comptroller General had to agree on an alternative method of auditing.

## Background

After the unification of the Armed Forces in 1947, Congress passed an annual military construction bill for the combined services.

In 1950 the armed forces were authorized to build facilities worth \$596 million. As originally conceived by Congressional leaders, appropriations for half this amount were to be included in the 1951 fiscal budget and the remainder in the 1952 budget.

As a result of the Korean war, however, Congress provided for the second installment of \$298 million in a supplemental appropriations bill in 1950 for fiscal 1951.

The largest single military construction program ever authorized in peacetime was enacted by Congress in 1951 for fiscal 1952. It totaled \$5,864,301,178 for the three services. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 293).

## HOUSE

The Administration May 1 sent Congress a request of \$3,027,752,000 for military construction in fiscal 1953. The same day Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee introduced legislation (HR 7694) to enact the Administration program.

The Committee May 12 began four weeks of closed-session hearings on the construction proposals.

According to testimony later released by the group, Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force, said May 12 that at least \$5 billion would be needed to build extra bases for an expanded air arm of 143 wings. Finletter asked for the first installment of \$1,916,846,000 and said the rest would be requested later.

Brig. Gen Colby M. Myers, Director of Installations for the Air Force, May 13 told the group a slowdown in airfield construction meant taking "a risk which is not acceptable" to officers charged with defending the U. S.

On May 29, Karl Bendetsen, Under Secretary of the Army, also told the House Committee that some Army installations were "rapidly deteriorating" and presented evidence intended to justify construction proposals.

At its meeting June 10, the Committee requested information on the \$250 million sought for NATO air bases in Western Europe. Frank C. Nash, assistant to the Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, described the program to create airfields from which "tactical support and air cover will be provided for our troops in Europe should hostilities occur." He said the program was a vitally important element, not only to the buildup of the Air Force to the current goal of 126 wings, but also to the creation of an over-all balanced force in Europe.

## Bill Reported

Later June 10 the Committee voted to approve the military construction, with a recommendation that the Administration's request be reduced. The amount endorsed by the Committee was \$2,758,318,000. A clean bill (HR 8120) to carry out the Committee changes was reported the same day.

Of the amount recommended \$1,180,418,000 was earmarked to be spent by all the services in the U. S.; \$1,363,345,000 was for secret projects; and \$214,555,000 was tagged for specified overseas installations.

Recommended for each service was Air Force, \$2,089,277,000; Army, 383,291,000; Navy, 285,750,000.

The House bill named some 273 installations and bases: 72 Army; 65 for the Navy; and 136 Air Force installations. In addition to these there were many not specifically enumerated.

A unit cost of \$2,000 per man was given for permanent troop housing, and \$1,900 per man for temporary housing. The bachelor officer quarters were set at \$6,000. Permanent warehouses were allowed \$7.50 per square foot.

In referring the bill to the House, the Committee pointed out that the funds covered work at strategic Air Force bases "spread across the world." The Committee said that it was essential to avoid a "disastrous atomic campaign of attrition in case of war and that the strategic air command must be in a position" to saturate any enemy within the space of a few days with any of the weapons which we have at our command.

The \$250 million requested for NATO bases was not included in the Committee bill. Although the Committee favored the bases and further U. S. contributions, it suggested that the funds be included in the Mutual Security Act (see page 161.)

## Floor Action

After a two-hour debate, the House June 12, passed the bill (HR 8120) without amendment. It would authorize \$2,758,318,000. The action came on a 332-7 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 226).

Rep. Vinson, Chairman of the Armed Services Committee, told Members that funds were included for only three new bases. The bill would authorize additional construction and improvement at approximately 273 bases named and at numerous others unnamed.

To the objection of secrecy of the use of \$1.4 billion, Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Tex.) a member of the Committee asserted that there was no use in providing the Soviet Union with a blue print of our defenses.

Two amendments were offered from the floor. The first was presented by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) who asked that the Air Force be prohibited from building a new bomber base on the campus grounds of Champlain College in N.Y. The college had been granted the land after World War II with the proviso that if the federal government ever needed it again, the land was to be returned. Supporters of the amendment said the Air Force could use other land in the area just as well and any additional cost resulting from the change could be paid by New York State, which would have to spend considerably larger amounts to duplicate the Champlain facilities. The amendment was defeated by a standing vote, 7-84.

The second amendment was offered by Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) who asked that no funds appropriated under the measure be given for construction of flag poles on which foreign flags would be flown. This was defeated by a standing vote, 2-64.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Prohibit new bomber base to be built on campus grounds of Champlain College, N. Y. Standing, 7-84.

H. R. Gross (R Iowa) — Bar funds for construction of flag poles on which foreign flags would be flown. Standing, 2-64.

## SENATE

A Senate Armed Service Subcommittee began hearings June 17 behind closed doors on the military construction legislation.

Both Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force Secretary, and William C. Foster, Deputy Secretary of Defense, protested House cuts.

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) said that at closed sessions June 19 Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other Pentagon officials painted a "gloomy" picture of the combat efficiency and training of the Chinese Nationalist troops in Formosa.

Referring to a speech made by Sen. Russell Long (D La.) May 16 suggesting a fifty per cent dollar cut in the Defense Department's request, President Truman, in a June 23 letter to Armed Services Committee Chairman Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), said he was greatly disturbed by rumors that the group was considering such a cut. The President added it would be a "terrible disaster" if funds for the proposed Air Force bases were reduced.

Sens. Long and John C. Stennis (D Miss.), chairman and member of the Subcommittee, promised that there would be no "meat-axe cuts," but expressed belief that some economies such as eliminating tile-trimmings in washrooms could be effected.

### Committee, Floor Action

The Senate Committee July 3 recommended an authorization of \$2,382,250,800, divided as follows: Army \$320,279,800; Navy \$254,859,000; Air Force \$1,807,112,000. In doing this, it cuts the House bill by \$376,067,200.

For the most part the reductions were in the amounts for specific items. In virtually every case these reductions reflected certain formulas with respect to unit prices, such as the square-foot cost for warehouses. These unit prices were in every instance lower than those estimated by the military department and agreed to by the House.

The belief that the unit costs were too high, according to the Senate report, was founded almost entirely upon the basis that the structures were too expensively designed.

The Senate Committee recommended an amendment to require the Secretary of the Military Department authorized to establish or develop a classified public work to come into agreement with the Committees on Armed Services of the House and Senate with respect to the cost of such construction and to the cost of the real estate actions pertaining to it.

The Committee also said the Secretary of Defense should maintain direct surveillance over the planning and con-

struction by the military departments through a civilian official.

The Committee recommended adding a section permitting non-compliance with the requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act when the law would interfere with the establishment of military installations in foreign countries.

The Senate passed on voice vote the bill (HR 8120) July 3 without debate. It accepted its Armed Services Committee's recommendations and made no changes from the Senate floor.

## CONFERENCE

House-Senate conferees worked on a compromise measure which was reported to both chambers July 5. The conferees, on the whole, accepted the money figures offered by the Senate and the language as given in the bill passed by the House.

The bill called for \$2,398,282,800 for military and naval construction in this country and abroad in fiscal 1953.

The conferees accepted the unit prices set by the Senate — \$1,700 per man for permanent housing; \$1,400 for temporary; \$5,000 per unit for bachelor officer quarters; warehouse construction at \$6 per square foot.

The conferees also accepted the Senate amendments calling for a civilian Director of Installations to maintain surveillance over construction, the requirement for agreement from the Armed Services Committees on secret construction, and the amendment allowing non-compliance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

The House and Senate agreed by voice votes July 5 to the compromise bill suggested by the conferees. The measure was signed by President Truman July 14, when it became Public Law 534.

## Air Research

### HR 6336 — P.L. 403

Congress passed a bill (HR 6336) June 11, 1952, authorizing an additional \$19.7 million for construction and equipment at existing laboratories and research stations of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

The bill was reported by the House Armed Services Committee March 5. It called for an authorization of \$13,108,000 for conversion of pressure tunnel and construction of high-temperature

structural research laboratory at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Hampton, Va., and \$6,592,000 for high-pressure air supply and distribution system and expansion of air facilities for jet engine research at Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, Cleveland, Ohio.

The House limited itself to a one-hour debate on the bill and passed it March 24 without amendment on voice vote.

The bill was then sent to the Senate Armed Services Committee which recommended a minor amendment. The Committee suggested stating the total amount authorized, \$19.7 million, in a section where the dollar figure was not mentioned previously.

The Senate accepted its Committee's amendment and passed the bill by voice vote May 1.

The House June 11 agreed to the Senate amendment and sent the bill to the President. He signed it June 23 and it became Public Law 403.

## Preparedness Investigations

Seven reports were issued by the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee during 1952 on probes into various phases of the mobilization and defense program. This brought the total of reports submitted to 43 since creation of the "watchdog" Subcommittee July 27, 1950. Thirty-two reports came out in 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 300 ff.).

The Subcommittee considered such problems as overseas air bases, adequacy of U. S. air power in the mobilization effort and utilization of manpower by the Armed Services.

Membership on the Subcommittee consisted of Sens. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), chairman; Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Styles Bridges (R N. H.), Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) and Wayne Morse (R Ore.).

### Air Base Waste

One of the key studies made by the Preparedness Subcommittee during 1952 was on reported waste and extravagance in the construction of overseas air bases. (For a House Committee study on this subject, see below.)

On Aug. 24 the "watchdog" subcommittee charged that the building of five air bases in French Morocco had been

a "fiasco." Citing examples of waste in the program, the Subcommittee report said the Air Force was guilty of inadequate planning, the Army Engineer Corps guilty of careless supervision.

The group had held hearings intermittently from January through August on the North Africa bases.

At a two-day hearing in New York Jan. 11 and 12, Chairman Johnson accused the armed services of a "very obvious security muddle." Witnesses told the Subcommittee that at the time army engineers considered a Greenland air base top secret, it was described in news releases by the Air Force and Defense Department.

The Subcommittee Feb. 21 questioned the military about payment of more than \$3 million to workers on an air base construction program before they reached the job. Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Army Engineers said these payments and salaries at the rate of \$12,000 yearly for laborers and \$17,000 a year for mechanics were needed to draw workers to the project, located "up at the North pole."

The Committee counsel said this project, known as "Blue Jay" and a North African air base construction coded "Atlas" already involved expenditures of about \$100 million.

### Gen. Pick Testifies

Assistant Secretary of the Air Force Edwin V. Huggins and architect-engineer Harold M. Simmons testified Feb. 21 blaming the Engineering Corps for substandard work.

Gen. Pick testified there was confusion in the construction program, but insisted results were satisfactory.

Subsequently, the head of another probe, Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D Va.), Chairman of a House Executive Expenditures Subcommittee, charged Feb. 22 that at least \$2 million worth of materials had been stolen and as much as \$50 million has been "poured down the drain" on the African bases. Hardy's charges were made in a report to the Preparedness Subcommittee. His group conducted an on-the-scene investigation in November, 1951.

Information available to the Senate Preparedness probers was supplemented further when secret testimony given Feb. 25 was released Feb. 27 by the House Executive Expenditures Subcommittee. The testimony was by William J. Cassidy, Army auditor who said the government had to pay higher costs because of failure to require competitive bids.

As the "watchdog" hearings continued March 18 after a month's layoff, three engineers who made separate inspections of the bases in late 1951 testified. They told of "flagrant disregard" for specifications, waste and mismanagement.

### Deny "Waste" Charge

But Atlas Constructors, a group of five private contractors employed by the Army Corps of Engineers, denied charges of "waste and inefficiency." It said the rush construction job on the five bases was costing less than the original estimate made by the Air Force.

On March 19, the Subcommittee heard John W. Leahy, former engineer of Atlas, and Michael P. Baldwin and William A. Brewer, both staff members of an investigating committee on the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, who made an on-the-spot investigation. Baldwin said that Maj. Archie Old, Jr., Air Force commander in Morocco, had recommended last fall that the project be suspended pending a cleanup.

The Committee was also informed that from \$2 million to \$10 million worth of equipment had been stolen in 10 months, that loafing, card playing, sleeping and drinking on the job were not uncommon.

Col. Harry E. Reed, chief of the Army Audit in Washington, testified March 20 the Corps of Engineers had held up payment of \$17 million in bills for work on the air bases during September alone.

Col. Harry E. Reed, head of the Army Audit Agency, March 28 told the Preparedness Subcommittee that reports indicated the cost of the once secret U. S. air base in North Greenland might reach \$1 billion. This more than tripled previous estimates.

Both Reed and a civilian auditor, Nathan L. Rubin, set a high cost estimate. They told the Subcommittee they had found evidence of influence deals and use of fake documents. Testimony brought out allegations that materials worth \$40 million shipped to the air base site were unaccounted for.

### Disagree On Cost

A report of Rubin's associate auditor, Joseph O. Osgood, however, said the government had "suffered no loss."

Edwin V. Huggins, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force, March 29 denied the cost figure reported by Reed and said the originally planned cost was less than \$200 million and that even with scheduled expansion the cost would not top \$250 million.



The Subcommittee April 1 heard Col. Reed deny intention of saying the project might cost \$1 billion and agreed with Secretary Huggins' estimate. Reed did not contradict his statements concerning impropriety and waste at the base, though.

Atlas Constructors, contractors under the Army Corps of Engineers on North Africa air bases, asked the Preparedness Subcommittee April 2 for an opportunity to refute "inaccurate and misleading" charges of waste and inefficiency made before the Senate group against them previously.

The probe was resumed in May. John B. Bonny, one of the five air base contractors told the Subcommittee May 7 that a war scare two years previously caused the order to rush construction of the North African bases without waiting for plans or specifications. He denied fraud, graft, or mismanagement by contractors.

In an Aug. 24 resume of the investigation, the Senators severely criticized Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Engineers, indicating they thought he tried to mislead them in his testimony and called on Army Secretary Frank Pace to "take appropriate action" against Pick.

On Aug. 25 the General defended the construction program and said the Subcommittee report "appears to be overcritical." The Army also released an Aug. 20 report, written by Pick after inspecting the bases, in which he said \$1,160,640 would bring two of the bases up to standard.

#### Air Power Slowdown

In March, the Subcommittee promised it would make an "intensive investigation" of the slowdown in expanding U. S. airpower. A report was submitted June 17 with respect to "the present state of our air strength and future plans to fortify it."

The report followed hearings in April and May. The Subcommittee received testimony April 4 that the Navy soon would be able to deliver small or large atomic bombs against most targets. The statement came from Vice Admiral John W. Cassady, deputy chief of Naval Air Operations.

The Preparedness group May 20 heard Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett warn that the only honest way to comply with a \$46 billion defense spending limit was to "demobilize part of our defense forces." (Lovett referred to the spending limit proposed by the House in action on the Defense Department Appropriation see pages 97 ff.) The Senate group heard testimony by

Gen. Mathew B. Ridgway May 21.

May 23 Gen. Omar Bradley testified on the country's mobilization program. John D. Small, chairman of the Munitions Board, told the Subcommittee that U. S. plane production, especially jets, was "far behind" Soviet production. Thomas K. Finletter, Air Force Secretary, said "Our national security was in danger" because of cuts made in the Air Force appropriation. Small and Finletter both urged that the Senate eliminate the House - approved \$46 billion ceiling on military spending.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) May 27 scored as "too dangerous" Administration plans to stretch out the building of air power from mid-1954 to mid-1955.

In a June 18 report, the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee lashed out at the Administration's decision to postpone from 1954 to 1956 completion of the proposed 143-wing Air Force. The group said failure to build up air power as fast as possible would be "an invitation to disaster." The report also revealed concern by the Joint Chiefs of Staff over the air power expansion "stretch-out."

#### Report On Manpower

July 7 the Subcommittee issued a report on the utilization of manpower by the armed forces. The report said, "The United States is faced with a situation which calls for a drastic revision of the organization of our Armed Forces. The purpose of this reorganization should be two-fold: To increase the efficiency of our Military Establishment. To reduce the costs of defense to a point where the nation's economic structure is no longer threatened."

Air Force Secretary Finletter, in an Aug. 17 letter to the Subcommittee, said that in plans for a 143-wing Air Force there would be "only a 14 per cent increase in military personnel during a buildup of 50 per cent expansion in combat strength."

In his letter Finletter conceded much of the committee's previous criticism that the Air Force was wasting manpower was deserved and pledged his Department to a manpower policy of "rigorous austerity." Already, 1,930 officers' positions had been eliminated, Finletter said.

A demand for an aircraft production "czar" came from the Preparedness Subcommittee in a report Aug. 28. It said Defense Department indecision, constant changes in aircraft models and a tendency toward "gimmickerie" in

the planes had seriously slowed down production.

The Subcommittee asked the President to appoint "a full-time production czar with powers to determine priorities, to freeze designs . . . and to order quantity production initiated." The production chief, said Chairman Johnson, "did not receive the necessary authority and eventually was reduced to the status of a job holder part-time." He was Clay Bedford, special assistant to the Defense Secretary.

The Preparedness Subcommittee April 17 released a study of the functions, power and procedures of the Munitions Board but did not evaluate the Board.

The Senate group also released a report April 15 on gambling activities near Keesler Air Force Base, Miss. After on-the-spot hearings during 1951, the Committee concluded that illegal gambling was extensive, that existing gambling laws had not been enforced. It made several recommendations to stop what it termed "a serious condition."

The Subcommittee revealed May 7 that more than \$5 million worth of goods were pilfered from the U. S. Army in Korea, according to Army reports.

The Army memorandum said that goods valued at \$5,114,420.25 were stolen between Jan. 1, 1951, and Feb. 9, 1952. Much of the stolen supplies had gone into the Korean black market, it was indicated. However, about \$2 million worth of the goods had been recovered.

Subcommittee said July 16 the U. S. had saved at least \$500 million by standing firm against "price-gouging" attempts of an international tin combine. It made its first report and recommendation on tin "price gouging" Feb. 12, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 301.)

## Military Building

The military construction program in the United States was criticized and overseas building programs defended in reports issued by two House Subcommittees in 1951. One of the reports sharply conflicted with the findings of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee.

One of the House groups, an eleven-member subcommittee of the House reported Sept. 14 on its inspection of Pacific bases. The group, headed by Overton Brooks (D La.), said it had found "an increasing amount of cost consciousness" in building programs at overseas

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bases. It estimated that "more than a billion dollars has already been saved the taxpayers" by rebuilding damaged equipment in Korea, Okinawa and Japan.

After hearings held during April and September, an Appropriations Subcommittee under Rep. John J. Riley (D S.C.) issued a Sept. 26 report saying a "tremendous amount of good work" had gone into the construction of African air fields in French Morocco.

The group said it had found "some substandard work" and room for legitimate criticism of the project to build the five bases in Morocco. It declared, however, that the record did not justify the "legend of scandal and inefficiency" which had been connected with the construction, now estimated to cost \$421 million.

While not named by the report, a Senate Armed Services Subcommittee, chaired by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.), had charged the Army Engineers with waste and inefficiency in connection with the air base construction. The Senators had called for "appropriate action" against the Engineers' chief, Lt.-Gen. Lewis Pick. (For story on the Senate probe, see Preparedness Investigation, above).

### Air Force Blamed

Sen. Johnson in an Oct. 19 letter to Assistant Secretary of the Air Force E. V. Huggins, said the House report had abetted "efforts to deceive the taxpayers" into thinking the air base program had been well handled.

The House report pointed out that at the time the hearings began in April, 1952, less than a year after ground was broken, two giant airfields were already in use and a third was well on the way.

The report blamed the Air Force for inadequate planning and indecision. It said the Air Force had stipulated that the bases, within bombing distance of the Soviet Union, be ready to handle bombers within six months. The Air Force indicated to the Engineers that the issue of peace or war might well rest on whether the Moroccan fields were ready for action within the time limit, according to the report.

As a result the Engineers spent liberally to get material and equipment on a frantic-urgent basis, took construction short-cuts and calculated risks to rush construction, the Subcommittee said, and the Air Force never advised them that world conditions had changed and could allow for economical construction at low speed.

The Air Force also changed specifications and did not allocate funds on time, said the report. As a result the Engineers once were forced to halt the recruiting of needed personnel.

### Score U. S. Base Plans

On Oct. 19 Riley's group issued a report calling for stricter scrutiny of military construction programs in the United States. The Subcommittee had held hearings on Navy construction in February, Air Force construction in April and the Army's program in May.

The House Appropriations Subcommittee, the first each year to review requests for funds for military construction, declared, "Armed Services officials have sometimes been less than candid and have failed to make complete disclosure of over-all construction needs and programs to the committee."

The Subcommittee contended a minimum of \$72 million already had been saved by reforms it had advocated, but added "a satisfactory situation still does not exist." The report called for standardization on all military bases and urged more long-range planning, more "austerity," fewer ornaments and a tighter system of granting contracts to private contractors.

## Cataloging Act, Supply Probes

HR 7405 — P.L. 436

Armed forces' buying practices came under considerable criticism from two House Committees in 1952 and a bill (HR 7405) to standardize military supplies and set up a single supply catalog became law.

Publicity centered on a "chamber of horrors" exhibit, assembled by an Armed Services Subcommittee under Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), which showed similar items bought by different military agencies at greatly varying prices.

As a result of the Hebert group's investigations, HR 7405 — the Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act — passed the House on a standing 228-48 vote May 8 and the Senate by voice vote June 21. Minor Senate amendments to the bill were accepted by voice vote of the House June 24 and the President signed the bill into law July 1. (For provisions, see House-Senate section below.)

Simultaneously with the hearings of

the Hebert Subcommittee, a Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee (then known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments) also held hearings on military supply problems.

The group, headed by Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.), sponsored a bill (HR 8130) to abolish the Munitions Board and assign its functions to an Undersecretary of Defense for Supply Management. The bill originally was assigned to Bonner's Committee but, after jurisdictional questions were raised, was later sent to the Armed Services Committee. No action on it was taken by that Committee.

### Armed Services Hearings

Rep. Hebert announced Feb. 3 that preliminary investigation by his Subcommittee had revealed mismanagement and waste in military buying. He said that the armed forces had failed to agree on a single supply catalog, as urged by Congress in 1947, and instead used 15 separate catalogs. The Subcommittee assembled a room full of exhibits showing similar items bought by different military agencies at different prices. It became known as the "chamber of horrors."

Hearings began Feb. 11, with Rep. Jack Z. Anderson (R Calif.) charging that the "real reason" for opposition to a single catalog system for military buying was the threat to the existence of "powerful supply empires" within the military establishment.

Rep. Paul Cunningham (R Iowa) said efforts to get the three branches of the services to buy from one standard catalog had been going on for 23 years.

Deputy Defense Secretary William C. Foster told the group that the Defense Department was "painfully aware" of mistakes, but said it was doing everything possible to avoid wasting the taxpayer's money.

Rear Admiral Morton L. Ring, vice chairman of the Munitions Board, said Feb. 12 that at least 14 government policies influence each purchase. Ring said it was "most difficult" to "get the greatest value at the lowest cost" while under pressures to help jobless areas, aid small business, or assist European manufacturers.

J. W. Fowler, head of the Munition Board's supply and cataloging agencies, assured the group Feb. 14 that work on the single cataloging system was being stepped up.

Archibald S. Alexander, Undersecretary of the Army, said Feb. 15 that

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purchase of identical items by the different services at different prices was not a sign of inefficiency, but showed that the purchases were made under inevitably different circumstances. The Subcommittee's "chamber of horrors" exhibit of price examples gave a wrong impression to the public, Alexander said.

Vice Admiral Charles W. Fox, Chief of Navy Materiel, said the publicity stemming from the Subcommittee inquiry "is eating into the innards of American morale." Chairman Hebert said the military was trying to "befuddle" the public. "All we are trying to do is help get a dollar's worth of value for a dollar spent."

At hearings in New York City Feb. 21, Col. Theodore M. Carow, chief of the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, said use of a joint catalog of medical items common to the Army, Navy and Air Force had permitted a 40 per cent reduction in items carried.

Hebert said Feb. 25 he had asked the Defense Department to give him a list of all its public relations personnel, including civilians and servicemen. He said the public should be informed about this costly "propaganda machine," which, he charged, was "deliberately distorting" the results of his group's inquiry.

The Subcommittee heard additional testimony on procurement Feb. 28 from Admiral Ring of the Munitions Board. He said a group called the Armed Services Procurement Regulations Conference, working independently of the Munitions Board, set procurement policies for the armed forces.

### Defends Navy System

Vice Adm. Fox told the Subcommittee March 3 that the items displayed in its exhibit might look alike but frequently were unlike in manufacture or function. That, he said, accounted for price differences.

The Navy's cataloging system, he said, had resulted in substantial savings. In preparing the catalog, he said, interchangeability of many items was established, thereby permitting the Navy to shop around for the best bargains.

Testifying March 5, Fox endorsed a bill (HR 1033) by Subcommittee Member Anderson to provide for a single system of cataloging for all branches of the armed forces.

During a March 8 inquiry into Air Force testing of "deluxe" typists'

chairs, Hebert said the armed services "have to be told" what to buy and need "to be policed to see that they do it." He said "mandatory legislation" was needed and Anderson said "penalties" should be added.

Jess Larson, Administrator of General Services, testified March 12 that the military was progressing toward a single catalog of items to purchase, and special legislation to bring this about was not needed.

### House, Senate Act

Anderson's bill was rewritten in the Subcommittee and a new version (HR 7405) introduced April 4. It set up a Defense Supply Management Agency in the Munitions Board to develop a single catalog system and work out a standardization program for military supplies. The bill was approved by the full Armed Services Committee April 29 and brought before the House May 5.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D. Calif.), supported by Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), argued in favor of a uniform federal supply catalog rather than a separate military one. Hebert, Anderson and Carl Vinson (D Ga.) defended the bill, saying it would save at least \$4 billion annually. On a standing vote of 228-48, May 8, the House passed the cataloging measure.

It then went to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which held hearings June 3 and 4, then June 19 reported the bill favorably, with amendments. Under the Senate version, the Supply Agency was placed in the Defense Department rather than in the Munitions Board and the Director was to be appointed by the President, rather than by the Secretary of Defense, and confirmed by the Senate.

On the floor, June 21, a minor amendment by Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) was accepted without debate and the bill was passed by voice vote.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments by voice vote June 24 and President Truman signed the bill into Public Law 436 July 1.

### Bonner Probe

The Bonner Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, which had held hearings in October and November 1951, on military buying of clothing and textiles, resumed its hearings Feb. 22, 1952.

Undersecretary of the Army Alexander testified that the armed services used a single agency to buy about 75 per cent of common items they need-

ed. Service members of the Munitions Board, he said, objected to channeling all buying through one agency. Rear Admiral Ring of the Munitions Board also testified.

Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Army Secretary in charge of General Management, appeared Feb. 27-28. He said that a medical supply center to serve all branches of the armed forces in Korea had been set up.

On March 5 the Subcommittee heard seven members of the Armed Services Procurement Regulations Conference discuss regulations governing the purchase of military supplies.

Munitions Board Chairman John D. Small said March 11 that he had won Defense Secretary Robert A. Lovett's approval of a plea for more civilian authority on the ASPRC. Small testified that over 75 per cent of the supplies procured by his Board had been ordered on a unified basis. "The remaining items, with the exception of electronics, are relatively small in dollar value," he declared.

### Better Unification Asked

In a May 23 report the Bonner Subcommittee took the military services to task for their lack of unification in the supply agencies. The group lashed out at military buying practices overseas and called for new teeth in the armed services unification law.

On June 9 Bonner introduced a bill (HR 8130) embodying his group's recommendations for abolishing the Munitions Board and establishing an Undersecretary of Defense for Supply Management to handle procurement matters for the military services. It was referred to the Government Operations Committee. But on June 18 the House agreed to refer the bill instead to the Armed Services Committee.

Bonner told reporters after the House action that the bill had been taken out of his hands because the Pentagon wanted it killed. Chairman Vinson of the Armed Services Committee said the measure would not be shelved but would get prompt action. However, the Committee took no action on it before Congress adjourned July 7.

Secretary Lovett, Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and other Defense Department officials testified before the Bonner Subcommittee June 24-25 and July 1 on procurement matters.

On Aug. 16 the Subcommittee released two volumes of hearings on Defense Department supply problems throughout the world. In an accompanying



## POW Claims

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statement Bonner termed the existing system of buying military supplies inefficient and wasteful. He said that Lovett had promised to order a more streamlined purchasing system.

Bonner and Subcommittee colleagues Cecil M. Harden (R Ind.), Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) and Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) held hearings at the Air Materiel Command, Wright - Patterson Air Force base in Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 18 - 19.

Bonner said his Subcommittee previously had made "some strong criticisms of Air Force plans to set up its own complete and independent supply system. Now, I feel the Air Force has come around to the position this Committee originally took when it began its studies."

A report of an inspection trip to military procurement and warehousing centers throughout the country was released Sept. 6 by the Subcommittee.

Applauding signs that the military services had abandoned duplicate buying and storing of supplies, Bonner said "the military agencies are beginning to get the taxpayers' point of view." He said he was particularly impressed by Air Force efforts at unification. But he also listed examples of waste that the Subcommittee had found.

### Report

Another Government Operations Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D., Va.), published a report Dec. 21 on a 12-state tour of 15 military bases. It said the \$9 billion building program included too much "plush and frills" and facilities the services could do without.

The Hardy Subcommittee said arguments sent to Congress for some projects seemed "indefensible" and evidently "inaccurate, incomplete or misleading information" was used.

"This raises the serious question as to whether the present emergency is being used to obtain additional plant facilities which are nice but not really urgent," the report asserted.

The investigating group said the military had made "notable achievements" in cutting costs but still had far to go in the field of economies.

The Subcommittee recommended ways of saving money, including cutting "frills and extras" and more standardization of materials and facilities.

Congress passed a bill (S 1415) in 1952 providing for prisoner of war claims. The measure, an act to amend sections of the War Claims Act of 1948 became Public Law 303 when the President signed it April 9.

The Senate had passed S 1415 Oct. 1, 1951, by voice vote. The Senate measure authorized settlements of claims for compensation of war losses by religious, charitable and medical missions in the Philippines.

Accepting its Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee's recommendation, the House March 31, 1952, amended and broadened the bill to include provisions of two House bills (HR 3719 and HR 5385). Adoption of the measure was on a unanimous roll-call vote, 325-0 (See page 224).

The Senate agreed to the House amendments April 1 on voice vote.

In addition to the provisions of the Senate bill, Public Law 303 provided \$1.50 a day for World War II American POW's for the time they were subjected to either cruel treatment or uncompensated forced labor.

## GI Family Benefits

S 2337

The Senate July 5, 1952, passed over a bill (S 2337) to provide maternity and hospital benefits for dependents of servicemen.

Hearings on the bill were held March 10 to March 14 by a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee headed by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) Testimony was also heard on another bill (S 1245) introduced in 1951, to give grants-in-aid to states for maternity and infant care of wives and children of servicemen.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, director of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency, testified March 10 in support of S 2337. Dr. Eliot estimated that the legislation would cost \$25 million the first year after enactment.

Dr. Leona Baumgartner of the New York City Health Department; Miss Hazel Corbin of the Maternity Center Association; Mrs. Milton Lachenbruch, Spokesman for Children, and Mrs. Edward C. Preble, Orangeburg, N.Y., ap-

peared March 10 in favor of the legislation.

Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) March 11 favored legislation which would utilize existing medical plans, such as the Blue Shield, if possible. But if "private plans cannot be adopted to present conditions" she favored new legislation similar to S 2337.

Miles J. Kennedy of the American Legion urged enactment of S 1245, and Charles Slaymen of the American Veterans Committee favored passage of S 2337.

Dr. Edwin Crosby, president-elect of the American Hospital Association, March 12 proposed legislation based on voluntary prepaid health insurance plans.

Dr. L. E. Burney, president of the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers; Dr. Woodruff Crawford, and Dr. Edward Hamilton of the American Medical Association, and Dr. Philip S. Barba of Philadelphia opposed both S 1245 and S 2337 on the grounds that such legislation was not needed at the time.

The hearings ended April 10.

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare July 4 favorably reported the Veterans Family Benefit bill (S 2337).

The bill reached the Senate floor July 5, where it was passed over on an objection by Sen. Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kans.)

## Mental Disability

HR 5891

The House March 17, 1952, suspended the rules and passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5891) to amend existing veterans' regulations and extend the two-year presumptive period for service-connected disabilities to the disease of psychosis.

No Senate action was taken on the bill, although the Senate Finance Committee considered the measure in executive session. The measure died with adjournment of Congress.

The House Veterans' Affairs Committee Jan. 30 voted unanimously to approve the bill which would have entitled veterans with a psychotic disorder which began within two years after the end of their term of active duty, to disability compensation and hospital care. This would have applied to all veterans of service on or after June 27, 1950.



## MILITARY AND VETERANS

### Bills Acted On

#### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 389 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

#### Action Completed

##### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- S 2584. Veto. Provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. JOHNSON (D Colo.), MILLIKIN (R Colo.). Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. House Veterans' Affairs reported July 3. Passed House July 4. Pocket vetoed July 18, 1952.
- HR 2736. Public Law 122. Authorize advances for clothing and equipment to cadets and midshipmen at the military and naval academies. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported July 19. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 23. House agreed to Senate amendments Aug. 13. Approved Aug. 22, 1951.

S 1710. Public Law 275. Authorize Secretary of Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in DeKalb and Putnam Counties to the State of Tennessee. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951. House Armed Services reported Feb. 20, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Approved March 7.

S 1415. Public Law 303. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to authorize payment out of the War Claims Fund of claims of religious organizations or personnel who aided American Armed Forces and American civilians during the war. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House suspended rules and passed, 325-0, substituting texts of HR 5385 and HR 3719, March 31, 1952. Senate concurred to House amendments April 1. Approved April 9.

HR 5385. Similar to S 1415. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24. House substituted for text of S 1415 March 31.

HR 3719. Similar to S 1415. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24, amended. House substituted for text of S 1415 March 31.

S 1669. Public Law 304. Amend War Claims Act to authorize War Claims Commission to make certain payments to persons subject to legal disability. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 9.

HR 1216. Public Law 311. Convey hospital equipment and make grants-in-aid to the Republic of the Philippines for medical care and treatment of certain Philippine Scouts. PHILBIN (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House agreed to Senate amendments April 1, 1952. Approved April 9, 1952.

HR 2737. Public Law 312. Authorize reimbursement of certain naval attaches, observers, and other officers for certain expenses

incurred while on authorized missions in foreign countries. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21. Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar March 24. House agreed to Senate amendments April 1. Approved April 11.

HR 3995. Public Law 316. Direct Secretary of Commerce to transfer to Navy Department, land known as former U.S. Merchant Marine Cadet School at Pass Christian, Miss. COLMER (D Miss.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Oct. 11, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.

S 2223. Public Law 335. Authorize transfer to Navy Department of government-owned magnesium foundry at Teterboro, N.J. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate passed with amendment April 9. House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Approved May 13.

HR 5715. Public Law 346. Provide pay increases for members of the Armed Forces. KILDAY (D Tex.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 16, 1951. Passed House, 270-89, Jan. 15, 1952. Senate Armed Services reported, amended to substitute cost-of-living increase for flat 10 per cent increase, March 5. Passed Senate, amended, March 31. House disagreed to Senate amendments April 1. House adopted conference report, 333-0, May 15. Senate adopted conference report May 15. Approved May 19, 1952.

S 3100. Public Law 363. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend and provide certain equipment to the Boy Scouts of America for use at their Third National Jamboree. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 7344 May 19. Approved May 26.

HR 7344. Similar to S 3100. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported April 30. House passed S 3100 in lieu on consent calendar May 19.

S 302. Public Law 378. Amend Trading with the Enemy Act to remove \$5 million limitation on amount of

## MILITARY AND VETERANS

- property which Alien Property Custodian may return to persons of dual citizenship. **GREEN** (D.R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23, 1951. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 7, 1952. Passed House, amended, April 8. Senate adopted conference report May 28. House adopted conference report May 28. Approved June 6.
- S 3019**. Public Law 410. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend application of special-inducement pay provided to doctors and dentists. **HUNT** (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported May 1. Passed Senate, amended, June 2. House Armed Services reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Approved June 25.
- HR 7405**. Public Law 436. Provide for supply management organization within the Defense Department through establishment of a single supply cataloging system and standardization of supplies, testing, and acceptance facilities. **ANDERSON** (R Calif.). House Armed Services reported April 30. Passed House on division vote, 228-48, May 8. Senate Armed Services reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar, amended, June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24. Approved July 1, 1952.
- HR 7654**. Public Law 489. Provide for penalties and apprehension of Coast Guard deserters. **HART** (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 19. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 6601**. Public Law 498. Extend to Navy and Treasury (for Coast Guard) authority now vested in the Army and Air Force on withholding officers' pay in case of indebtedness. **VINSON** (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 17. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 1222**. Public Law 517. Amend the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide that the last 8 years of qualifying service for retirement purposes must have been service as a member of a reserve component. **RIVERS** (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 18. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 5065**. Public Law 524. Authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage, and household goods and effects of Regular Navy and Marine Corps appointed between May 8, 1945, and March 31, 1951. **RIVERS** (D S.C.). House Armed Services reported June 17. House passed on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 8120**. Public Law 534. Military Public Works Bill. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. **VINSON** (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 10. Passed House, 332-7, June 12. Senate Armed Services reported July 3. Passed Senate, amended, July 3. House adopted conference report July 5. Senate adopted conference report July 5. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 1180**. Public Law 557. Facilitate performance of research and development work by and on behalf of the three military departments. **DURHAM** (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House Aug. 2. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 11, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3, 1952. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 4021**. Public Law 559. Redefine the boundaries of the portion of the military reservation at Fort Schuyler, N.Y. **McGRATH** (D N.Y.). House Armed Services reported April 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Armed Services reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 7722**. Public Law 583. Amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between the Chief Medical Officer of the Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army. **O'HARA** (R Minn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1. Passed House July 2. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- S Res 263**. Authorize \$190,000 for hearings and investigations by Armed Services Committee for period from Feb. 1, 1952 to Jan. 31, 1953. **RUSSELL** (D Ga.). Senate Armed Forces reported Jan. 24. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 28. Senate adopted Jan. 28.
- H Res 557**. Provide \$100,000 for expenses of investigations by Committee on Armed Services. **VINSON** (D Ga.). House Administration reported March 20. House adopted March 20.
- H Res 661**. Call for Secretary of the Army to furnish to the House of Representatives full and complete information re insurgency in prisoner of war camps in Korea and Communist-inspired peace disturbances in Japan. **ROGERS** (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House tabled June 10.
- H Res 662**. Call for Secretary of Defense to furnish to the House of Representatives full information re insurgency in prisoner of war camps in Korea and Communist-inspired peace disturbances in Japan. **ROGERS** (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House tabled June 10.
- H Res 663**. Request Secretary of the Army to furnish to the House of Representatives full and complete information re reduction in grade of Col. Charles F. Colson. **ROGERS** (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House tabled June 10.
- H Res 664**. Request Secretary of State to furnish to the House of Representatives full information re insurgency in prisoner of war camps in Korea and Communist-inspired peace disturbances in Japan. **ROGERS** (R Mass.). House Armed Services reported June 10. House adopted June 10.

## DEFENSE

- HR 6336**. Public Law 403. Authorize additional funds for construction and equipment of existing National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics laboratories and research stations. **VINSON** (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported March 5. Passed House March 24. Senate Armed Services reported May 1. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House agreed to Senate amendments June 11. Approved June 23, 1952.
- S 2552**. Public Law 408. Authorize appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in the medical services of the armed services. **HUNT** (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Armed Services reported April 1. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. House adopted conference report June 16. Senate adopted conference report June 17. Approved June 24.

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S 677. Public Law 416. Fix personnel strength of the U.S. Marine Corps, and make the Commandant of the Marine Corps a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and 41 other Senators. Senate Armed Services reported with amendments May 2. Passed Senate with amendments on call of the calendar May 4. House Armed Services reported June 30, 1951. Passed House amended, 254-30, May 16. Senate adopted conference report June 19. House adopted conference report June 19. Approved June 28.

HR 7714. Public Law 461. Make certain provisions re the service and organization of National Guard units. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported May 21. Passed House June 2. Senate Armed Services reported June 5. Passed Senate June 24. Approved July 7, 1952.

HR 5426. Public Law 476. Armed Forces Reserve Act. Provide for a Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve, and Retired Reserve within each Armed Force of the United States, and prescribe conditions for calling such reserves to active duty. BROOKS (D La.). House Armed Services reported Sept. 27. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Armed Services reported June 19, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, June 27. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 9, 1952.

S Res 245. Authorize Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act from Dec. 18, 1941. WILEY (R Wis.) and four other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 24. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.

### VETERANS AFFAIRS

HR 5893. Public Law 325. Make available to VA Administrator an additional \$125 million for direct home and farmhouse loans to eligible veterans. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 30, amended to provide that \$25 million shall be made available each quarter until June 30, 1953. Passed House, 342-0, Feb. 19. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 18.

HR 4394. Public Law 356. Provide cost-of-living increases in monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to veterans and their dependents. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951. Senate Finance reported March 24, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, April 3. House adopted conference report May 8. Senate adopted conference report May 9. Approved May 23, 1952.

HR 4387. Public Law 357. Raise income limitations for non-service-connected pension from \$1,000 to \$1,800 for veterans or widows without dependents, and from \$2,500 to \$3,000 for veterans or widows with dependents, and include income from all sources. ALLEN (D La.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951. Senate Finance reported March 24, 1952. Senate passed, amended, April 3. House adopted conference report May 8. Senate adopted May 9. Approved May 23, 1952.

HR 4949. Public Law 364. Provide for free distribution of blank ammunition to veterans' organizations for use in connection with the funeral ceremonies of deceased veterans. SHAFER (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 22. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 3. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar, April 9. House concurred to Senate amendments May 19. Approved May 26, 1952.

S 2390. Public Law 401. Amend Soldiers and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 to increase the penalties for knowingly selling, foreclosing, or seizing property defined as belonging to a serviceman. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Veterans' Affairs reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Approved June 23.

HR 7783. Public Law 427. Provide an approximate 15 per cent increase in the rate of statutory awards for service-connected disabled veterans of all wars. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported May 15. Passed House under suspension of the rules May 19. Senate Finance reported June 6. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House concurred in Senate amendments June 23. Approved June 30, 1952.

HR 404. Public Law 439. Extend time for filing claims under the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 10. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Judiciary reported June 9, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House concurred in Senate amendments June 25. Approved July 3, 1952.

HR 7721. Public Law 536. Extend the benefits of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to persons serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S. after the termination of war between the U.S. and Japan. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 14, 1952.

HR 7656. Public Law 550. Authorize educational and training allowances for Korean veterans. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Veterans Affairs reported May 16. Passed House 361-1 June 5. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 25. Passed Senate, amended, June 28. House agreed to conference report, 322-1, July 4. Senate agreed to conference report July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.

HR 5567. Public Law 560. Provide for conveyance to Potter County, Tex., of certain surplus lands located at the VA hospital near Amarillo, Tex. ROGERS (D Tex.). House Expenditures reported July 3. Passed House by unanimous consent July 3. Senate Government Operations reported July 4. Passed Senate July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.

H Res 488. Provide \$15,000 for expenses of select committee to investigate alleged abuses in education and training and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Administration reported March 19. House adopted March 19.

### Unfinished Business

#### ADMINISTRATIVE

S 28. Amend Trading-With-the-Enemy Act relative to posting of supersedeas bonds in alien property suits. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12, 1951.



## MILITARY AND VETERANS

- S 172. Amend section 32 of Trading with the Enemy Act to permit return of property which an alien acquired by gift, devise, bequest or inheritance from an American citizen. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported July 24, 1951.
- S 306. Name VA hospital at Birmingham, Ala., in honor of Gen. William Crawford Gorgas. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 324. Amend the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to credit certain service in U.S. Army for certain members of reserve components of U.S. Air Force. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported June 27.
- S 781. Provide more efficient dental care for personnel of the U.S. Army and Air Force. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported Sept. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951.
- S 826. Provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the U.S. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21, 1951.
- S 841. Make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4, 1951.
- S 1039. Amend provisions of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 relating to the composition of boards for the recommendations of rear admirals of the Navy for continuation on the active lists. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17, 1951.
- S 1748. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to permit designation of organizations as successors in interest to persons who died without heirs. O'CONOR (D Md.), TAFT (R Ohio). Senate Judiciary reported June 30, 1951.
- S 1993. Authorize payment for transportation of dependents, baggage, household goods, etc., of certain naval officers. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported June 27.
- S 2083. Amend the Navy ration statute to provide for the serving of oleomargarine. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Armed Services reported May 1.
- S 2262. Validate certain payments for accrued annual leave made to members of armed forces who accepted discharges to re-enlist for indefinite period. McCARRAN (D Nev.), O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 2544. Provide judicial relief on determinations of Alien Property Custodian. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.
- S 2727. Extend to Navy and Treasury with respect to Coast Guard, authority now vested in Army and Air Force on withholding officers' pay in case of indebtedness to the U.S. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported June 27.
- S 2728. Extend free mailing privileges to members of armed forces of foreign nations serving under UN in Korea on a reciprocal basis. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 28. Passed Senate April 2.
- S 2729. Authorize transfer by Veterans Administration, to the Army, of the Birmingham General Hospital, Van Nuys, Calif. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 24. Passed Senate on call of Calendar May 1.
- S 2731. Authorize transfer of hospitals and related facilities between the Veterans Administration and the Defense Department. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1.
- S 2815. Provide certain reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations with amendments. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 3145. Provide the U.S. Coast Guard with broader authority re apprehension and delivery of deserters. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26.
- S 3186. Authorize the President to appoint certain officers to grade of general in the Army. BRIDGES (R N.H.), CAIN (R Wash.). Senate Armed Services reported July 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4.
- S Res 347. Increase by \$10,000 limit of expenditures for Committee on Armed Services. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported July 2.
- HR 302. Redefine eligibility requirements for appointment of pharmacists in Dept. of Medicine and Surgery of Veterans' Administration to include experience as well as education. RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18, 1951.
- HR 1183. Authorize publication of registers of Regular and Reserve officers and other lists deemed appropriate for each of the military services. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported June 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 15, 1951.
- HR 1184. Authorize military personnel to train for and participate in Olympic Games. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Aug. 7, 1951.
- HR 2735. Authorize transfer of military prisoners and confinement facilities to control of the Attorney General. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 2821. Provide statutory authority for miscellaneous activities of the Military Establishment heretofore authorized in appropriations bills. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported July 24. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 6, 1951.
- HR 4345. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to compensate prisoners of war for forced labor and inhuman treatment. CROSSER (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 24.
- HR 5012. Amend Navy ration statute to permit, but not require the serving of oleomargarine or margarine. WINSTEAD (D Miss.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 6.
- HR 6319. Amend Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act to authorize the appointment of a Chief of the Medical Services Corps of the Navy. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 5. Passed House on consent calendar March 17.
- HR 7444. Make provisions re military pay and terminal leave of Regular and Reserve Corps commissioned officers of the Public Health Service who entered active service subsequent to May 1, 1940, and prior to November 11, 1943. LANE (D Mass.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27.



## MILITARY AND VETERANS

HR 8177. Provide for sundry administrative matters affecting the federal government particularly the Army, Navy, Air Force, and State Department. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported June 18. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

### DEFENSE

S 2441. National Security Training Corps Act. Provide for administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps. RUSSELL (D Ga.) and eight other Senators. Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 21.

HR 1179. Authorize construction of aeronautical research facilities by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported May 15. Passed House June 11, 1951.

HR 3464. Authorize Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain naval installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 5. Passed House April 23, 1951.

HR 5425. Authorize certain construction at Air Force installations. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Oct. 1. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15. Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951, with amendment.

HR 5904. National Security Training Corps Act. Provide for administration and discipline of National Security Training Corps. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 18. House recommended 236-162, March 4.

HR 6140. Authorize the construction of modern naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 2.

### VETERANS' AFFAIRS

S 645. Provide for designation of U.S. VA hospital now being constructed in Seattle as the Hiram R. Gale Memorial Hospital. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.

S 831. Amend Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to permit veterans to designate as their representatives in appeals cases accredited representatives of certain veterans' organizations. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17, 1951.

S 3200. Extend the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to persons serving in the Armed Forces of the U.S. after termination of the state of war between the U.S. and Japan. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1.

HR 301. Provide uniformity in administration of benefits for dependents of female veterans. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951.

HR 313. Provide for construction of certain Veterans' Administration hospitals. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951.

HR 316. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide minimum rate of compensation for World War II veterans who have arrested tuberculosis. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Considered and passed House by unanimous consent April 17, 1951.

HR 317. Amend National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide additional disability income. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19, 1951.

HR 318. Amend Veterans Regulations and World War Veterans Act to provide additional compensation for loss of or loss of use of a creative organ. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Considered and passed House by unanimous consent April 17, 1951.

HR 2384. Provide that attendance at Military, Naval, and Coast Guard academies shall be considered active service for Spanish-American and World War I veterans, on the same basis as provided for World War II veterans. EVINS (D Tenn.). House Veterans' Affairs reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951.

HR 4108. Reduce from 50 to 40 per cent the disability requirement for dependents allowances. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 20, 1951.

HR 4305. Authorize use of Sackets Harbor (N.Y.) Military Cemetery for burial of veterans of U.S. Armed Forces. KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House on consent calendar June 16.

HR 5717. Provide uniform rates of pension for veterans of the Indian wars. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 30. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.

HR 5891. Establish for certain persons who served in armed forces, a 2-year presumption of service connection for an active psychosis. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 30. Passed House March 17.

HR 6167. Provide that for compensation, pension and insurance purposes a rating of total disability for 25 continuous years shall not thereafter be reduced. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported June 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

HR 6769. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to further limit the jurisdiction of boards of review established under that section. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Armed Services reported June 26.

# MILITARY AND VETERANS

## Senate Votes: Military Pay Raise; Inducement Pay For Doctors And Dentists

1. Armed Services Pay Raise (HR 5715). Provide three per cent increase in base pay, certain increases in allowances, and \$45 a month extra combat duty pay. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to recommit with instructions to consider hazardous duty and other extra-pay provisions, and report back by May 1. Rejected, 31-44, March 31, 1952.
2. Armed Services Pay Raise (HR 5715). DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to cut incentive pay for flight

and submarine duty to \$30 a month. Rejected, 32-43, March 31, 1952. (Story on p. 202.)

3. Special Inducement Pay for Doctors and Dentists (S 3019). Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend provisions for special inducement pay for doctors and dentists in the Armed Forces. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to reduce special inducement pay from \$100 a month to \$5 a month. Rejected, 4-50, June 2, 1952. (Story on p. 204.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3		DEMOCRATS	1	2	3		REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	
YEAS	31	32	4		YEAS	5	14	4		YEAS	26	18	0	
NAYS	44	43	50		NAYS	35	27	21		NAYS	9	16	29	

	1	2	3			1	2	3			1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>				
Hill (D)	N	N	N		Brewster (R)	?	?	X		Bricker (R)	Y	N	?	
Sparkman (D)	N	N	?		Smith (R)	Y	Y	N		Taft (R)	?	?	N	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Hayden (D)	N	N	N		Butler (R)	Y	N	?		Kerr (D)	?	?	N	
McFarland (D)	N	N	N		O'Connor (D)	N	Y	?		Monroney (D)	N	N	N	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N		Lodge (R)	N	N	N		Cordon (R)	Y	Y	N	
McClellan (D)	?	?	N		Saltonstall (R)	X	X	N		Morse (R)	X	X	X	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Knowland (R)	Y	N	?		Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	N		Duff (R)	X	X	N	
Nixon (R)	Y	Y	N		Moody (D)	N	Y	?		Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Johnson (D)	N	N	N		Humphrey (D)	N	Y	?		Green (D)	N	N	?	
Millikin (R)	Y	N	N		Thye (R)	Y	Y	N		Pastore (D)	N	N	?	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Benton (D)	?	?	?		Eastland (D)	Y	Y	?		Johnston (D)	N	N	N	
McMahon (D)	?	?	?		Stennis (D)	N	N	N		Maybank (D)	N	N	N	
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Frear (D)	N	Y	?		Hennings (D)	X	?	Y		Case (R)	?	?	?	
Williams (R)	Y	Y	N		Kern (R)	?	?	?		Mundt (R)	N	Y	N	
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Holland (D)	N	N	N		Eaton (R)	Y	N	?		Kefauver (D)	?	?	?	
Smathers (D)	N	N	Y		Murray (D)	N	Y	?		McKellar (D)	N	N	N	
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
George (D)	N	N	?		Butler (R)	?	?	?		Connally (D)	N	N	N	
Russell (D)	N	N	?		Seaton (R)	Y	Y	N		Johnson (D)	N	N	N	
<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Dworshak (R)	Y	N	N		Malone (R)	N	Y	N		Bennett (R)	Y	Y	X	
Welker (R)	Y	Y	N		McCarran (D)	N	N	N		Watkins (R)	N	Y	N	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Dirksen (R)	Y	N	N		Bridges (R)	Y	Y	?		Aiken (R)	X	X	N	
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y		Tobey (R)	N	?	?		Flanders (R)	Y	N	?	
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Capehart (R)	N	Y	?		Hendrickson (R)	N	N	?		Byrd (D)	Y	N	?	
Jenner (R)	?	?	N		Smith (R)	Y	Y	N		Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	
<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Gillette (D)	N	Y	?		Anderson (D)	N	Y	?		Cain (R)	Y	N	N	
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	N		Chavez (D)	N	Y	?		Magnuson (D)	N	N	?	
<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Carlson (R)	?	?	?		Ives (R)	N	N	N		Kilgore (D)	?	?	N	
Schoeppel (R)	Y	N	N		Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	?		Neely (D)	N	Y	?	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Underwood (D)	N	N	?		Hoey (D)	X	N	?		McCarthy (R)	Y	N	N	
Clements (D)	?	?	N		Smith (D)	?	?	?		Wiley (R)	Y	Y	N	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Ellender (D)	N	Y	?		Langer (R)	N	N	?		Hunt (D)	Y	N	N	
Long (D)	N	Y	N		Young (R)	Y	N	N		O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	

# MILITARY AND VETERANS

## House Votes: Veterans; War Claims; Military Pay Increase

1. Veterans' Housing Loans (HR 5983). Authorize an additional \$125,000,000 for the purpose of making direct loans and farm-house loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 when such loans are not available from private sources and the maximum amount of the loan does not exceed \$10,000. Passage of bill. Passed, 342-0, Feb. 19, 1952. (Story on p. 207.)
2. Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1952 (HR 7656). Authorize educational and training program, housing benefits, etc., for veterans of service after June 27, 1950. Passage of bill. Passed, 361-1, June 5, 1952. (Story on p. 205.)
3. Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1952 (HR 7656). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 322-1, July 4, 1952.

4. War Claims Act Amendment (S 1415). Amend War Claims Act to provide for payment for compulsory labor performed by prisoners of war and provide relief for certain Philippine organizations which aided Americans during World War II. Passage under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 217 "yeas" required). Passed, 325-0, March 31, 1952. (Story on p. 217.)
5. Military Pay Increase (HR 5715). Provide cost-of-living increases for all active and retired members of the armed services. Passage of bill under suspension of rules (two-thirds majority, or 240 "yeas" required). Passed, 270-89, Jan. 15, 1952. (Story on p. 202.)
6. Military Pay Increase (HR 5715). Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 333-0, May 15, 1952.

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea) ✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
 AGAINST: N (nay) X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

	TOTAL VOTE						DEMOCRATS						REPUBLICANS						
	YEAS						YEAS						YEAS						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	342	361	322	325	270	333	177	195	172	164	147	161	164	165	149	161	122	171	
	NAYS	0	1	1	0	89	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	1	1	0	54	0	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
ALABAMA																			
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	1 Gregory (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	3 Morton (R)		Y	Y	?	N	
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Spence (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	6 Watts (D)		?	Y	Y	Y	
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	2 Vacancy						
5 Rains (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Wood (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	LOUISIANA						
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	IDAMHO						8 Allen (D)		Y	Y	?	Y	Y
ARIZONA																			
1 Murdock (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)		?	Y	Y	Y	
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	4 Brooks (D)		?	✓	?	Y	
ARKANSAS																			
17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Hebert (D)		?	Y	?	✓	
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)		?	Y	?	Y	
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	6 Morrison (D)		?	Y	?	Y	
5 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Passman (D)		?	Y	Y	Y	
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Willis (D)		?	Y	?	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	MAINE						
4 Tackett (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	25 Price (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	3 McIntire (R)		Y	?	Y	N	
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Hale (R)		?	Y	Y	N	
CALIFORNIA																			
7 Allen (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Nelson (R)		Y	Y	?	N	
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Beall (R)		Y	Y	?	Y	
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Velde (R)	?	Y	Y	?	N	2 Devereux (R)		Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	24 Vursell (R)	?	Y	?	?	N	4 Fallon (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Havenner (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Chicago-Cook County						3 Garmatz (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
9 Hunter (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	1 Miller (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
3 Johnson (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Sasser (D)		Y	Y	?	Y	
23 McKinnon (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	MASSACHUSETTS						
6 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Bates (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	4 Donohue (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Furcolo (D)		Y	Y	?	Y	
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	4 McVey (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	10 Herter (R)		Y	Y	?	Y	
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Heselton (R)		Y	Y	✓	Y	
Los Angeles County																			
18 Doyle (D)	Y	✓	Y	✓	Y	✓	7 Sabath (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	11 Kennedy (D)		?	✓	?	?	
12 Hillings (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)		?	Y	Y	Y	
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)		Y	Y	?	Y	
19 Holifield (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	12 McCormack (D)		Y	?	Y	Y	
16 Jackson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	INDIANA						9 Nicholson (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
17 King (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)		Y	Y	✓	Y	
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	7 Bray (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
14 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	MICHIGAN						
COLORADO																			
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)		?	Y	Y	Y	
3 Chenoweth (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Denton (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)		?	?	Y	Y	
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Crawford (R)		Y	?	Y	Y	
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT																			
3 McGuire (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Hoffman (R)		Y	Y	?	N	
4 Morano (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meader (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	
5 Patterson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Potter (R)		?	?	Y	Y	
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	IOWA						3 Shafer (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Dooliver (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	7 Wolcott (R)		Y	Y	?	Y	
DELAWARE																			
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Woodruff (R)		Y	Y	?	Y	
FLORIDA																			
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Detroit-Wayne County						
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7 Iensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Dingeld (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Lesinski (D)		?	Y	?	Y	
1 McMullen (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	1 Machrowicz (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Rogers (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)		Y	Y	?	Y	
3 Sikes (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	KANSAS						14 Rabaut (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
GEORGIA																			
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	MINNESOTA						
4 Camp (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 George (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)		Y	Y	Y	N	
KENTUCKY																			
							5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Andersen (R)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
							4 Rees (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
							2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Haggen (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
							6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Judd (R)		Y	Y	?	N	
													6 Marshall (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
													4 McCarthy (D)		Y	Y	Y	Y	
													2 O'Hara (R)		?	Y	Y	Y	

# MILITARY AND VETERANS

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 McGrath (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>							14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	18 Murphy (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Powell (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	5 Ross (R)	-	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	12 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Forand (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>							4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>							3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	?	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	6 McMillan (D)	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
4 Irving (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Jones (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	?	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	1 Lovre (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?	2 Kerr (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	?	?	Y	N	?	10 Davis (D)	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>							5 Evins (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
3 Welch (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>MONTANA</b>							AL Burdick (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	4 Gore (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>OHIO</b>							8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEBRASKA</b>							AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Buffett (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	?	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>						
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	18 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>							11 Brehm (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	2 Combs (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>							5 Cleveland (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	20 Kilday (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>							20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	14 Lyle (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
6 Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	6 Polk (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y	15 Secret (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Rodino (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Welch (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>							10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>						
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>							5 Jarman (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
AL Fernandez (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	-	-	Y	Y	-	<b>VERMONT</b>						
<b>NEW YORK</b>							4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Frouly (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
32 O'Brien (D)	-	Y	Y	-	Y	?	7 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?	4 Abitt (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	<b>OREGON</b>							6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>							1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	?
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Bush (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	?	?	X	Y	30 Corbett (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Eberhart (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	?	Y	?	Y	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	31 Fulton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	19 Gavin (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
33 Taylor (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?	?
<b>New York City</b>							28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	5 Kee (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Anfuso (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	27 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
15 Celler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
4 Clemente (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Delaney (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	13 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
18 Donovan (D)	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	-	-	?	?	-
23 Fine (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	23 Sittler (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	Y												



House Votes: UMTS; Military Construction; Marine Corps

- XUM

# MILITARY AND VETERANS

	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	4 Howell (D)	N	N	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	Y	12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Nicholson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Rodino (D)	N	N	Y	Y	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	Y	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
5 Rogers (R)	N	N	Y	Y	9 Osmer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	7 Widnall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	Y	?	9 Cooper (D)	N	N	Y	Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>					1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	?	?	10 Davis (D)	N	N	Y	Y
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					20 Feighan (D)	✓	✓	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	N	N	Y	?
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	?	3 Frazier (D)	N	N	?	Y
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	AL Fernandez (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	4 Gore (D)	N	N	?	?
5 Ford (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW YORK</b>					10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Murray (D)	N	N	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	?	?	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	Y	✓	6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	?	N	32 O'Brien (D)	-	-	?	?	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	?	?	1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Potter (R)	✓	X	?	?	39 Cole (R)	N	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	N	Y	?	?
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	28 Gamble (R)	N	N	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>				
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	Y	?	9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	N	N	?	?
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	N	N	Y	N
10 Woodruff (R)	✓	?	?	?	37 Hall, E.A. (R)	N	N	?	?	12 Vorys (R)	N	Y	Y	✓	17 Burleson (D)	Y	N	Y	N
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					2 Hall, L.W. (R)	N	N	Y	?	13 Weichel (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?
15 Dingell (D)	X	N	?	?	31 Kearney (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>					21 Fisher (D)	N	N	Y	Y
17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	Y	?	?	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	Y	N
16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	?	?	34 Kilburn (R)	N	N	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	?	?	20 Kilday (D)	N	N	Y	N
1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	42 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	N	Y	N
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	Y	41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	?	?	14 Lyle (D)	N	N	Y	X
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	?	Y	43 Radwan (R)	X	✓	Y	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	Y	-	-	19 Mahon (D)	?	X	Y	?
<b>MINNESOTA</b>					45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	?
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	36 Riehlman (R)	N	Y	?	✓	2 Stigler (D)	?	N	?	?	7 Pickett (D)	N	N	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 St. George (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Wickersham (D)	?	✓	Y	?	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>OREGON</b>					4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	X	X	Y	X
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Wharton (R)	Y	N	Y	?	4 Ellsworth (R)	?	✓	?	Y	18 Rogers	N	Y	Y	?
6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	N	N	35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	N	<b>New York City</b>					2 Stockman (R)	✓	X	?	X	8 Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Anuso (D)	N	N	?	?	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>					9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	?
3 Wier (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Buckley (D)	N	N	?	?	33 Buchanan (D)	?	?	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					15 Celler (D)	N	N	?	?	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	5 Wilson (D)	N	N	Y	N
4 Abernethy (D)	N	Y	?	Y	4 Clemente (D)	N	Y	Y	N	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>				
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Coudert (R)	✓	Y	?	N	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	Y	N	Y	N
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	N	24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	Y	?	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	Y	N	<b>VERMONT</b>				
2 Whitten (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Donovan (D)	N	N	Y	?	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	AL Prouty (R)	N	Y	?	?
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	?	?	23 Fine (D)	N	N	?	?	11 Flood (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	Y	Y	11 Heffernan (D)	N	N	?	?	31 Fulton (R)	?	?	?	?	4 Abbutt (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>					7 Heller (D)	N	N	Y	?	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	21 Javits (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	N	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	Y	Y	10 Kelly (D)	N	N	Y	?	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	N	9 Keogh (D)	N	N	?	?	7 James (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	?	Y	19 Klein (D)	N	Y	?	?	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Latham (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	27 Kelley (D)	N	Y	Y	N	1 Robeson (D)	N	Y	Y	?
4 Irving (D)	N	Y	Y	?	26 McGrath (D)	N	N	?	?	21 Lind (D)	N	N	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	N	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	?	14 Mulder (D)	N	N	Y	?	16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	Y	?	5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	?	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	Y	16 Murphy (D)	N	N	Y	?	24 Morgan (D)	N	Y	?	?	<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
1 Magee (D)	N	N	?	?	13 O'Toole (D)	N	Y	?	?	18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	Y	Y	?	22 Powell (D)	Y	Y	?	?	10 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	?	?	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Ross (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	13 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	Y	?	2 Jackson (D)	N	N	?	?
11 Bakewell (R)	N	N	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	26 Saylor (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	N	N	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	N	Y	?	?	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	Y	?	17 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	?
<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	N	N	Y	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	?	?	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
1 Mansfield (D)	N	Y	?	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	N	Y	?	8 King (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	Y	Y	✓
<b>NEBRASKA</b>					7 Carlyle (D)	Y	Y	?	?	20 Walter (D)	N	N	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	N	Y	?
2 Buffett (R)	?	✓	N	?	5 Chatham (D)	X	X	Y	?	<b>Philadelphia</b>					6 Hedrick (D)	N	Y	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	N	Y	Y	?
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	N	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	N	N	?	?
3 Harrison (R)	?	✓	N	Y	9 Dougherty (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers (D)	?	Y	?	?
<b>NEVADA</b>					6 Durham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	5 Green (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
AL Baring (D)	N	N	Y	?	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	N	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	X	?	Y	Y	8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	?	?	2 Davis (R)	N	N	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	?	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					9 Hull (R)	✓	?	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	N	N	?	Y	12 Redden (D)	N	Y	?	?	2 Fogarty (D)	X	X	Y	?	5 Kersten (R)	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					1 Forand (D)	N	N	Y	?	7 Murray (R)	✓	✓	-	-
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	Y	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	?	?	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					10 O'Konski (R)	N	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	N	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	?	?	4 Bryson (D)	N	N	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	✓	✓	?	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	Y	Y	<b>OHIO</b>					3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	X	6 Van Pelt (R)	N	Y	Y	?
6 Case (R)	N	N	?	Y	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	?	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	?	Y	Y	AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	5 Richards (D)	N	N	?	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	Y	Y	?	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	2 Riley (D)	N	N	Y	?	<b>WYOMING</b>				
14 Hart (D)	?	?	Y	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Rivers (D)	N	N	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	?



# **MISCELLANEOUS**

**And**

# **ADMINISTRATIVE**

## **Major Actions**

Internal Revenue Revamp

Statehood Recommitted

Justice Department Probe

McCarthy-Benton Hearings

Internal Security



## Senate, House Both Change Committee Names

S RES 280; H RES 735

Each Chamber in 1952 changed the name of its Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to the Committee on Government Operations.

The Senate was the first to change by adopting S Res 280 March 3 on a voice vote. The resolution was submitted by John L. McClellan (D Ark.) on behalf of the members of the Executive Expenditures Committee.

The House followed suit by passing H Res 735 July 4 also by voice vote. The House resolution was offered by Rep. John McCormack (D Mass.)

## Alaska, Hawaii Statehood

S 49, S 50

In 1952 Congress once again refused to admit Alaska and Hawaii as states. The Senate killed Alaska statehood legislation and ignored a bill to grant statehood to Hawaii. The house took no action on any statehood legislation. The issue had been before Congress perennially, dating from 1916.

The action on Alaska came after nearly a month of intermittent debate, when the Senate Feb. 27 sent the Alaska statehood bill (S 50) back to committee, where no further action was taken. The bill for Hawaii statehood (S 49) was not taken up by the Senate, and the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee took no action on any of the statehood bills before it.

The motion to recommit the Alaska bill, adopted by a one-vote margin on a 45-44 roll-call vote, instructed the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to consider giving Alaska commonwealth status which would permit Alaska to elect its own governor and elective officials, vote in Presidential elections, have a full voting delegation in the House and non-voting Senator. (For voting on the recommitment move, see page 295.)

For group stands on statehood legislation, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 413.

## Background

Early in 1951 the Senate Interior Committee favorably reported the Alaska and Hawaii statehood bills by votes of 7-6 and 9-4 respectively. The majority reports were submitted by Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) while Sens. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) George W. Malone (R Nev.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.) filed a minority report on the Hawaii bill and were joined by Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) and Russell B. Long (D La.) on a minority report on the Alaska bill. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, P. 333.)

The Senate had never formally voted on Alaska statehood since it was first proposed in 1916. The only other statehood vote in the upper chamber was on Hawaiian statehood in 1948, when a motion by William F. Knowland (R Calif.) to remove the bill from Committee was defeated 20-51. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, pp. 289, 328.)

In 1950 the House passed both an Alaska statehood bill (HR 331) on a 186-146 roll-call vote and a Hawaii statehood measure (HR 49) on a 261-111 roll call. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 410-413.)

Similar bills were introduced in 1951 by Delegates Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) and E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) but the House Interior Committee decided to wait for Senate action before considering the measures.

## SENATE

The Senate began debate on the Alaska bill (S 50) on Feb. 4, 1952, with O'Mahoney speaking for both Alaska and Hawaii statehood.

Statehood, he said, was "of great importance from the point of view of the international situation which now exists in the world." He gave the following supporting arguments:

The treaty by which the U.S. acquired Alaska contained an implied pledge of future statehood.

Extension of statehood would prove to "the masses of the people of Asia and Africa" that the United States does not want to exploit subject territories.

Absentee control of Alaska from Washington has prevented the territory from developing to its greatest possible extent.

Alaska dominates an area key to the defense of the nation.

Both parties' platforms held out the hope of statehood.

The defense of America would be stimulated by the extension of statehood to Alaska.

Alaska's population, 129,000, is larger than that of 20 states when they were admitted to the Union.

Transportation to and from Alaska could be "rapid and easy."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), supporting the bill, said Alaska's agricultural problems could be solved in part if it was "represented on the floor of this chamber by two United States Senators fighting for its agricultural rights."

During the debate the Senate set the bill aside repeatedly to act on other matters. On Feb. 11 the Senate again took up the bill, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N. Y.) urging adoption of both statehood measures.

Debate resumed on Feb. 18, when Knowland spoke for the bill. He said that both parties endorsed Alaska statehood in their 1948 platforms.

## Stennis Lists Objections

Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) opposed the measure in a Feb. 19 speech. He said:

A substantial number of Alaskans opposed statehood in an election.

Accepting a "disconnected" area into the Union was a new and doubtful policy.

The new state would have two Senate votes and would have equal power with heavily populated states.

Disconnected areas should not have such a large share of the Senate's say on foreign policy.

There were only 75,000 to 80,000 non-native civilians in Alaska.

Alaska could not maintain an economy which would support a state.

Admission of Alaska and Hawaii would not stop Soviet accusations of American imperialism.

Statehood would not change the defense setup in Alaska.

The federal government would "have to continue for an indefinite period of time to finance the major parts of the necessary economy of Alaska."

## Move To Recommit

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) said he disagreed with almost every major premise advanced by Stennis. He said statehood would open up Alaska to private development. Blair Moody (D Mich.)

said Alaska was purchased by America with "a promise of eventual union with the rest of our country."

On Feb. 20 Smathers moved to send the bill back to committee with instructions to hold hearings on it. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) suggested that Smathers' motion include an instruction to the committee "to consider the granting of commonwealth status to these Territories," which he said would require a Constitutional amendment.

Smathers accepted Monroney's modification and went on to declare that no hearings had been held on the bill. Many Senators, he said, were not familiar with the Alaska statehood hearings held in previous Congresses. He charged that, as the bill did not give the new state possession of its seaward areas out to the three-mile limit, the bill was an entering wedge in the efforts to deny state control of the tidelands.

Fred A. Seaton (R Neb.) said all the arguments advanced against statehood were also used during debate over admission of "practically every Territory which ever applied for admission as a state."

On Feb. 21 three western Democrats and an eastern Republican joined forces in urging the Senate to adopt the statehood bill.

#### Alaska Defense "Mandatory"

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said Alaska "is better prepared economically for statehood than many of the present states . . . were when they were admitted."

A letter from Acting Secretary of Defense William C. Foster, read by O'Mahoney, said Alaska's strategic position makes its defense "mandatory" for the security of the U. S.

James E. Murray (D Mont.) said Alaska meets the three requirements for statehood: It wants to become a state, its residents are firm supporters of democracy, and it has sufficient population and resources to support a state government and bear its share of federal government costs.

"In the face of the cold light of logic," Robert C. Hendrickson (R N. J.) told the Senate, arguments against statehood can have little meaning.

On Feb. 25 O'Mahoney told Members that the idea of commonwealth or dominion status for Alaska or Hawaii was neither acceptable to territorial residents nor consistent with the Ameri-

can ideal of political freedom. He said defeat of the measure would "only provide fuel for the flames of Russian propaganda, by which we are represented to the peoples of Asia and Africa as 'colonial imperialists'."

#### See Hawaii Action Block

O'Mahoney said that if the recom-mittal motion were adopted, it would stymie consideration of statehood for Hawaii.

Guy Cordon (R Ore.) and Zales N. Ecton (R Mont.) on Feb. 26 took up the battle for Alaskan statehood. Cordon said that while he was not certain that Alaska is "fully prepared to blossom and burgeon at once into a full-fledged modern statehood, with all the trappings the years have added to the vehicle," he was sure statehood was a step in the right direction.

Ecton told the Senate it was "grossly unfair" to Alaskans to hold out promises of statehood and then do nothing about it.

Speaking Feb. 27, Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) called for the South to subordinate sectional interests to national interests and vote against recommitment. "The Southern states apparently fear," he said, "that if Alaska and Hawaii are admitted there will be four more Senators who will vote for civil-rights legislation . . . But since the South already has the filibuster available . . . it certainly should not in my judgment, seek additional protection at the expense of the national interest."

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) favored the recommitment motion but for different reasons. Taft, who said he favored the admission of Hawaii, explained that he felt Alaska "would remain an economic dependency" of the government under provisions of the present bill.

Russell objected that the Committee had held no hearings on the measure. (Arguments were heard in committee two years previously when a somewhat different House bill was under consideration.) Russell and Smathers said O'Mahoney was "beclouding" the issue by implying that Hawaiian statehood would be blocked if the Alaska bill were recommitment.

#### Bill Sent Back

The Smathers motion was adopted by a roll-call vote of 45-44. Voting for recommitment were 25 Democrats and 20 Republicans; against were 24 Democrats and 20 Republicans. (See page 295.)

Of seven Members not voting on the ballot that sent the bill back to committee, six were paired — their stands

cancelling each other. Only Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) neither voted nor was paired. Lodge declined to answer the Congressional Quarterly Poll on this vote. (CQ Poll covers unrecorded stands on major votes.)

Only three Southern Democrats opposed recommitment. They were Spessard L. Holland (Fla.), John Sparkman (Ala.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.). Holland and Sparkman both cast votes favorable to Hawaiian statehood in 1948 (Kefauver then was serving in the House).

On March 3, H. Alexander Smith (R N. J.) presented a motion to reconsider the Alaska statehood vote but did not call it up for action. Sen. Knowland, in an effort to bring the Hawaii bill to debate, unsuccessfully opposed the motion of majority leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) to take up the tidelands bill. Knowland's motion was first adopted by a 39-37 roll-call vote but was then reconsidered and rejected, 37-43. (For detail of this action, see story on Tidelands, page 334.)

## Puerto Rican Constitution

H J RES 430 — P. L. 447

The people of the Puerto Rican Commonwealth gained their own Constitution July 25 after the text was approved by President Truman and Congress and amendments to it were accepted by the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention.

The Constitution provided for local self-government by the Puerto Rican people but it did not grant them either statehood or independence.

A resolution (H J Res 430) approving the Constitution with minor changes was passed by the House May 28 and, with another amendment, by the Senate, June 23, each time by voice vote. A compromise agreement was accepted by the House June 30 and the Senate the next day. The President signed the resolution July 3, and after the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention agreed July 25 to changes specified by Congress, the Constitution took effect.

H J Res 430 granted Congressional approval of the Constitution but struck from it a section detailing certain human rights, added a clarifying provision on parochial schools and required approval of the changes by the Constitu-

tional Convention before the document could take effect.

## Background

Public Law 600 of the 81st Congress drew up a compact providing for a Puerto Rican constitution. It specified that an Island-wide referendum must approve the compact and that a constitutional convention must then draw up a constitution providing a republican form of government and including a bill of rights. After that, a referendum had to approve the constitution and the President and Congress had to endorse it before it could take effect (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 409).

In a June 4, 1951, referendum, the compact was accepted by 76.5 per cent of those voting. The Constitutional Convention completed work on drawing up the Constitution Feb. 6, 1952.

## Referendum Approves

At a March 3 referendum held to approve or reject the Constitution, 82 per cent voted in favor of it. A House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee observed the conduct of the referendum and reported that it was a free election.

On April 22 President Truman advised Congress that he approved the Constitution, which he called "a proud document that embodies the best of our democratic heritage." On the same day, Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner A. Fernos-Isern (Popular Democrat) who serves without voting rights in the House, introduced H J Res 430, to approve the Constitution and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) introduced an identical resolution (S J Res 151) in the Senate.

## HOUSE

After a one-day hearing, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved H J Res 430 and reported it without amendment April 30.

But on May 13 Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) charged that section 20 of the Constitution went beyond the U. S. Bill of Rights by pledging government guarantees of the social and economic rights of Puerto Rican citizens. He was joined in his opposition by Hamer H. Budge (R Idaho) and Noah M. Mason (R Ill.).

When the resolution came up for debate May 28, Chairman John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) of the Interior Committee announced that because of "a good deal of opposition" to the section, the Committee had authorized him to offer an

amendment deleting section 20. The amendment also included a proviso permitting parochial schools to operate and required that before the Constitution could take effect, the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention must approve the conditions specified by Congress.

Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D Tex.) said that section 20 was not a "present guarantee of rights" but a "statement of goals toward which Puerto Rico intends to work." Halleck declared that the section was "lifted right out of the text of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights." A. L. Miller (R Neb.) agreed with Halleck but Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) defended the section.

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio), echoed by Chester B. McMullen (D Fla.), said that if the House rejected the Puerto Rican Constitution it would "feed the propaganda mills of Soviet Russia."

## Termed Acceptable

Resident Commissioner Fernos-Isern said the amendment was acceptable to Puerto Ricans because "it removes all possible misunderstanding." It was agreed to by voice vote.

George Meader (R Mich.) offered an amendment to insure that Congress' power over Puerto Rico would not be superseded by the Constitution. Opponents said the matter was taken care of in the 1950 U.S.-Puerto Rican compact and the amendment was rejected by voice vote.

H J Res 430 was then passed by voice vote of the House.

## AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John R. Murdock (D Ariz.) — Except from Congressional approval section 20 of Article II, Bill of Rights; add a proviso to permit attendance at non-government supported schools; require that Constitution would not become effective until Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention had accepted these conditions. Voice.

## AMENDMENT REJECTED

George Meader (R Mich.) — Specify that approval of the Constitution did not mean irrevocable delegation or release of Congressional power. Voice.

## SENATE

After hearing Governor Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico urge approval of the Constitution, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported favorably June 10 on S J Res 151 with an amendment similar to that added on the House floor.

The Committee report said that the "so-called human rights" mentioned in section 20 were not enforceable because the declaration did not provide for legislative "implementation." But the other sections of the Puerto Rican Bill of Rights, the report said, covered subjects "which have been considered by legislatures and courts in American jurisdictions."

## Johnston Reservation

Taking up S J Res 151 June 23, the Senate accepted by voice vote a reservation to the resolution proposed by Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) It provided that "no amendment to or revision of the Constitution" of Puerto Rico should be effective until approved by further action of Congress.

The Senate rejected two other amendments. One, by Johnston, would have limited the term of the governor to four years and made him ineligible for reelection, and the second, by Sen. John C. Stennis (D Miss.) would have provided for trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions in Puerto Rico.

The House resolution (H J Res 430) was then amended to include Johnston's reservation and was passed by the Senate by voice vote. S J Res 151 was laid aside.

## AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) — Require Congressional approval of amendments or revisions of the Constitution. Voice vote.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Johnston — Limit governor's term to four years, and make governor ineligible for re-election. Voice

John C. Stennis (D Miss.) — Provide for trial by jury in all criminal prosecutions in Puerto Rico. Voice.

## CONFERENCE

Sen. Johnston's amendment was deleted in conference. In its place the Senate-House conferees inserted a proviso requiring that any amendment to the Puerto Rican Constitution must be consistent with H J Res 430, the U.S. Constitution, the Puerto Rican-Federal Relations Act and the 1950 compact.

The House approved the conference report June 30 and the Senate agreed to it July 1, both times by voice vote. The President signed it into Public Law 447 July 3.

## D.C. Home Rule

S 1976

The Senate passed a home rule bill (S 1976) for Washington, D.C., on Jan. 22, 1952, but the House District of Columbia Committee failed to approve it during the session, thus duplicating the performance of the 81st Congress.

In its major provisions S 1976 would have:

Provided Washington, D.C., citizens with a mayor appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Permitted Washingtonians to elect a District Council, a non-voting Delegate to the House of Representatives, and Boards of Education and Elections.

Permitted Congress to veto or amend ordinances of the District Council or to initiate its own ordinances.

Permitted D.C. residents to vote both in national elections in the states (if qualified) and for the Council in the District.

Required a local referendum before the Act could take effect.

### Background

Article I, section 8, clause 17 of the Constitution gives Congress the power "To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States. . ."

Opponents of "home rule" maintained that this clause made it impossible for Congress to grant local government to the District without a Constitutional amendment. Those who favored local self-government held that the phrase "exclusive legislation" was intended to exclude the states from attempting to exercise control over the territory they ceded, and that Congress had the same power to grant self-government to the District as it did to Territories.

Notwithstanding the Constitutional argument, Congress granted varying degrees of self-government to the District for a period of 72 years, 1802-1874. When an act establishing a form of territorial government for the District expired in 1874, Congress replaced it with the current governmental structure.

District residents were deprived of suffrage and the affairs of the District were administered by a three-man Board of Commissioners appointed by the President. All laws for the District were enacted by Congress. (About 10 per cent of all public laws enacted by the

82nd Congress—59 out of 594—were on District of Columbia business.)

During the 80th, 81st and 82nd Congresses, home rule bills granting a measure of self-government to the District failed to win Congressional approval. In the 80th Congress a bill sponsored by Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.) cleared the House District Committee but got no farther. During the 81st Congress the Senate passed a home rule bill on May 31, 1949. But the House District Committee took no action on it and a petition to dislodge the bill from the Committee fell short of the required 218 signers by about six names.

The Senate District Committee held hearings in 1951 on several home rule bills and on Aug. 1, 1951, voted 5-3 to approve S 1976 (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, p. 381).

### Senate

The home rule bill was the first legislation of the second session to be considered by the Senate, which debated it Jan. 14-22, 1952.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Jan. 14 opened arguments in favor of the bill. He urged passage as requested by the President in his State of the Union message and said the measure "proposes to redeem pledges made by both Republican and Democratic platforms."

Chief foe of the bill, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) spoke for more than three hours on Jan. 14, reviewing the history of Washington and utilizing "Constitutional arguments." He contended that Congress has exclusive authority to legislate for the District.

Francis Case (R S.D.), home rule advocate, declared that the "exclusive" language in the Constitution merely meant that no State could rule for the nation's capital.

Johnston Jan. 15 told of court precedents and reviewed constitutional history dealing with the status of D. C. government. The South Carolina Senator took a two-day total of seven hours and 55 minutes speaking time.

### Arguments For Bill

On Jan. 16, the home rule bill, sponsored by 22 Senators, found spokesmen in H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.).

Smith pointed out three purposes for enacting the bill: To give residents of the District a chance to "practice the democracy we preach," to "allow ordinary District affairs to be settled on the basis of District interests," and "to relieve Congress of the burden of the Dis-

trict's municipal affairs." O'Connor supported the measure by declaring that Washingtonians should be "citizens in every sense of the word."

Willis Smith (D N.C.) Jan. 16 suggested giving Washington back to Maryland, from which it was ceded in 1788, as a means of granting suffrage to Washingtonians. Smith said he would move to send the home rule legislation back to committee for more study along with his bill (S 2445).

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) told the Senate Jan. 21 that, "Under the present system 13 Senators and 25 Members of the House are required to spend many days each month on District affairs. I think we should give an opportunity to the people of Washington to prove that democracy will work — even in the Nation's capital."

Willis Smith offered his recommittal motion Jan. 22. He said the home rule bill appeared to be unconstitutional and that the proper way to give Washingtonians home rule was to let the area rejoin Maryland. His motion was rejected on a roll call vote, 35-41 (D 20-24; R 15-17). (For voting see page 295.)

S 1976 was passed on voice vote after three minor amendments were accepted, all by voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Strike out provision suggesting the District Council recommend further delegation of local powers by Congress. Voice vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Strike out increase in authorization of the federal contribution to the District budget. Voice.

Case — Permit effective date of act to be extended if the measure did not become law by March 31, 1952. Voice.

### House

S 1976 then went to the House District of Columbia Committee. A Subcommittee under Oren Harris (D Ark.) held hearings on the bill during March and then tabled it.

On May 21 the Committee voted to table another bill (HR 7020) introduced by Harris and supported by James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.), which would have authorized the election of a non-voting delegate to the House from the District.

A petition to discharge the Committee of the home rule bill, which was filed in the House by supporters of the measure, failed to get the necessary 218 signatures by the time Congress adjourned.



## D.C. Fast Time

S 2667 — P.L. 297

Congress passed a bill (S 2667) in 1952 authorizing daylight-saving time for the District of Columbia from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September.

As the Senate passed the bill Feb. 25, it gave the Commissioners of the District of Columbia the authority to establish daylight-saving time on a permanent basis.

The House Committee, however, recommended amending the bill so it would apply only to the current year.

The House accepted its Committee's bill and passed it March 10 on a 127-59 standing vote.

An amendment to the House bill by Rep. Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) to direct all federal agencies to operate on standard time in the event private business and the rest of the District went on fast time, was rejected on a 48-240 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 298.)

The Senate accepted the House amendment and sent the bill to the President on April 1. President Truman April 4 signed the measure into Public Law 297.

## Communications Act Revision

S 658 — P. L. 554

The first substantial changes in the Communications Act since its enactment in 1934 were put into effect by Congress in 1952. Largely confined to the administrative and appellate procedures and the organizational structure of the Federal Communications Commission, the bill (S 658) made a general revision of communications law.

It passed the Senate by voice vote Feb. 5, 1951, was extensively revised by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and passed the House, with an amendment, June 17, 1952, also by voice vote. The bill was again revised in conference, was accepted by voice vote of both houses July 2 and was signed into law July 16.

### Provisions

In its principal sections, S 658:

Improved FCC's organizational set-

up and granted greater leeway in the selection of staff.

Clarified procedures in the granting of new licenses and renewal or transfer of licenses.

Granted new and more flexible powers for obtaining compliance by holders of broadcasting licenses with requirements to which they were subject by law.

Set forth grounds on which licenses and construction permits could be revoked.

Clarified provisions relating to judicial review of orders and decisions of the FCC.

Prohibited charging more than normal commercial fees for political broadcasts.

Provided penalties for fraudulent broadcasting.

### Background

In 1949 a bill almost identical to S 658 passed the Senate but did not get out of committee in the House.

Early in the 82nd Congress Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) introduced S 658 and it was approved by the Commerce Committee without further hearings. On the Senate floor four minor amendments by Francis Case (R S. D.) were added to it without discussion and the bill was passed by voice vote, Feb. 5, 1951.

### HOUSE

The House Commerce Committee held hearings on S 658 in April, 1951. It wrote many technical changes into the bill and reported it to the House April 8, 1952.

The House passed the bill by voice vote June 17 after adding an amendment by Walt Horan (R Wash.). The amendment, agreed to on a 92-27 standing vote, exempted radio and television stations from libel suits stemming from slanderous or defamatory statements by political candidates. It also provided that spokesmen for opposing candidates for political office should be afforded equal opportunities by the stations.

By voice vote the House rejected an amendment by Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) to delete a section concerning newspaper publishers. The section provided that the FCC could not discriminate against newspaper publishers in

considering applications for radio licenses. Sheppard said he thought the section would prevent the Commission from refusing licenses to publishers even in cases where granting the licenses would create a news monopoly.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Walt Horan (R Wash.) — Provide that no radio or television station could censor speeches of political candidates; exempt stations from libel suits stemming from defamatory remarks of political candidates; and provide that spokesmen for opposing candidates for political offices be afforded equal opportunities in use of station. Standing vote, 92-27.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Joseph P. O'Hara (R Minn.) — Grant radio and television stations the right to censor defamatory matter in political speeches that might subject the station to a libel suit and provide that if a station permitted one candidate to speak, it must afford other candidates for the same office the same amount of time at the same rates. Standing, 37-59.

Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) — Delete section from the bill which would provide that the FCC could not discriminate against a newspaper publisher in consideration of applications for radio licenses. Voice.

### CONFERENCE

The bill then went to a Senate-House Conference Committee which July 1 agreed on a compromise measure.

They dropped the House "newspaper" section which Rep. Sheppard had unsuccessfully tried to delete in the debate. The conferees said that under present law the FCC could not arbitrarily deny radio licenses to newspaper publishers or discriminate against them and that therefore the section was unnecessary.

Also dropped from the bill was Rep. Horan's amendment dealing with censorship, libel and equal time for candidates' spokesmen. The conference report said the amendment had not been studied by the two Committees and "should be acted on only after full hearings have been held." A number of technical changes also were worked out.

After an explanation of the compromise bill by its conferees, the House accepted the report by voice vote July 2. The Senate followed suit the same day, without debate.

The bill became Public Law 554 when President Truman signed it July 16.

## Civil Rights Bills -- FEPC And Cloture

S 3368, S RES. 203

The only Congressional action on civil rights measures in 1952 was Senate committee approval of an FEPC (fair employment practices) bill (S 3368) and a resolution (S Res 203) which would have relaxed the requirements for shutting off debate in the Senate. Neither was debated on the floor.

The FEPC bill, creating an Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission with enforcement powers, was approved by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee June 24, with three Members dissenting. Its sponsor, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), announced at that time that he did not expect Senate action on it before Congress adjourned. But the bill came up July 4 on a call of the calendar, when unanimous consent was required to consider it. It was dropped after Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) objected to consideration of it.

The Senate Rules Committee Jan. 29 approved S Res 203; a revision of the rule dealing with cloture (closure of debate). It would have permitted Senate debate to be limited by the vote of two-thirds of the Senators voting, rather than by two-thirds of the entire Senate membership, as the current rule provided. No floor action was taken on the resolution.

### Job Rights Provisions

In its major provisions, S 3368 would have:

Made the right to employment without discrimination a federal right.

Made it unlawful for companies in interstate commerce which employed more than 50 persons, or labor unions with more than 50 members, to discriminate against a person because of his race, religion, color, national origin or ancestry.

Established an Equality of Opportunity in Employment Commission of seven members to investigate, conciliate and adjudicate complaints of discrimination.

Empowered it to order discriminatory acts halted and compensation made.

Given the Commission the right to petition circuit courts of appeal to enforce certain orders and aggrieved parties the right to obtain court review.

Given Congress the right, by concurrent resolution, to disapprove Commission regulations.

### Background

A Fair Employment Practice Commission, without enforcement powers or resources to the courts, was established by President Roosevelt by Executive Order in 1941. Its effectiveness was limited to what it could do through mediation and voluntary cooperation. The Commission's work ended in June, 1946, when Congress failed to provide funds. A House bill to give FEPC statutory authority was brought up the same month, but after 10 votes on parliamentary moves designed to delay consideration, the fight was given up.

A bill to establish FEPC with enforcement powers was brought up in the House Feb. 15, 1950. Opponents forced six roll-call votes that day on parliamentary questions. On the following Wednesday, Feb. 22, parliamentary delaying tactics forced seven more roll-call votes. The House then adopted a substitute offered by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.) deleting the enforcement powers. The vote was 222-178 (D 118-128, R 104-49, ALP 1 nay). A motion by Rep. Walter E. Brehm (R Ohio) to recommit the bill was rejected, 177-239 (D 141-109, R 35-130, ALP 1 yea), and the amended bill then was passed by a vote of 240-177 (D 116-134, R 124-42, ALP 1 nay). Many who favored FEPC voted against the bill because of its watered-down provisions.

When the bill came up in the Senate May 19, 1950, an attempt to invoke cloture failed. With 64 "yeas" necessary, the vote was 52-32 (D 19-26, R 33-6). A second attempt July 12 failed, 55-33 (D 22-27, R 33-6). (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 375-83.)

In December 1951 the President set up by executive order a Committee on Government Contract Compliance. It was composed of the heads of government contracting agencies and was specifically charged with assuring compliance with non-discrimination clauses included in all government contracts. Some critics immediately charged President Truman with circumventing the will of Congress.

### Hearings

S 3368 was a consolidation of bills (S 1732 and S 551) introduced respectively by Humphrey and Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) in 1951. Humphrey's Labor Subcommittee held hearings on S 551 and S 1732 beginning April 7, 1952.

First witness was Robert C. Goodwin, director of Defense Manpower Admin-

istration and director of Bureau of Employment Security of the Labor Department, who said the Department "unqualifiedly supports" FEPC legislation. He told the Subcommittee the nation must make the most effective use of its entire labor force in the defense emergency.

On April 8 two government experts differed in their testimony as to whether a compulsory law would be the best way to prevent discrimination in hiring. Robert Clark, director of the National Security Resources Board's Office of Human Resources, said "voluntary methods" frequently were more effective. Dr. Arthur Flemming, assistant director of manpower in the Office of Defense Mobilization, said legislation such as S 551 and S 1732 would help solve an "important aspect of our manpower problem."

Edward W. Edwards of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination and Elwood S. McKenney of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination said April 16 that any FEPC legislation ought to have "teeth" in it, regardless of how seldom penalties were needed.

Ivan Willis, vice president of the International Harvester Co., and Frank Folsom, president of the Radio Corporation of America, testified on their companies' successful experiences with non-segregation and non-discrimination.

### Charge Racial Discrimination

On April 17 Charles Tuttle, a New York attorney who drafted his state's law against discrimination, said that only by passage of federal legislation could the U. S. redeem its world reputation.

Walter White, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified April 17 that Negroes were barred from skilled jobs at the H-bomb plant in South Carolina with the consent of Atomic Energy Commission officials. White also said there was discrimination in the steel and textile industries.

In a statement read by an aide, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, said racial discrimination in the South was making northern taxpayers bear an "unfair and excessive share" of the federal tax burden because many workers in the South were denied the opportunity to work.

Will Maslow, general counsel of the American Jewish Congress, April 18 urged FEPC legislation with enforcement powers. But Don Lohbeck, Missouri state chairman of the Christian

Nationalist Party, said the bills represent a "complete denial of the most fundamental of freedoms — the right of freedom of choice."

On April 21, Roy Reuther, speaking for Walter Reuther, president of UAW-CIO, said the "real roadblock" to FEPC legislation was the Senate cloture rules and recommended revision of them. Boris Shishkin, AFL economist, and George K. Hunton, secretary of the Catholic Interracial Council, also advocated FEPC legislation.

At the concluding hearing May 6, a number of witnesses testified in favor of FEPC. They were: Sen. William Benton (D Conn.), Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Mike Masaoka of the Japanese-American Citizens League, William Stern of the Jewish Labor Committee, James McLeish and Ernest Thompson of the independent United Electrical Workers' Fair Practices Committee and Herman Edelsberg of the Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith.

#### Committee Approves Bill

On June 20 Humphrey introduced S 3368, which was co-sponsored by eight other Democrats and seven Republicans: Benton, Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Ives, William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), William Langer (R N.D.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Edward Martin (R Pa.), Blair Moody (D Mich.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.) and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

The bill was approved by the Labor Committee June 24. At that time Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) issued a minority statement saying, "We do not concur in the view of the majority and reserve the right to file individual views at a later date." Lister Hill (D Ala.), the only Southerner on the Committee, wrote a minority report on the bill.

The July 3 majority report of S 3368 said: "The accumulated experience of many states and dozens of municipalities proves that discrimination in employment can be minimized by the operations of an enforceable statute." States with enforcement provisions in their fair employment practice acts were listed as Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. Their "quiet successes . . . in eliminating job discrimination have calmed the anxieties of former critics," the Committee declared.

Stressing the judicial protection and the local and state participation called

for in the bill, the report said the law would apply only to "employers of substantial size" (those employing more than 50 persons were estimated at only two per cent of the total companies in the U.S.). It also declared that the proposed Commission would make "maximum use of informal procedures of education, persuasion, conciliation and mediation."

Answering objections to the enforcement provisions of the bill, the majority report said, "experience has proven that so-called educational programs for fair employment are ineffectual if not accompanied by some enforcement machinery." But there were "no punitive provisions" in S 3368, the Senators said; the Commission would have to go to the courts to enforce a cease and desist order against discrimination.

#### Minority Views

Sen. Hill submitted a minority report July 3, charging that S 3368 would not provide "equality of opportunity" but rather would establish a "preference in employment." He said it would "force all employers to give favored consideration and treatment to any person of a racial or religious minority in order to avoid prosecution and punishment on a charge of 'discriminating' against such a person."

Declaring the bill was unconstitutional, Hill said it violated the first, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth and thirteenth amendments to the Constitution. He prophesied that if it were ever enacted, it "would be nullified by concerted violation, repealed by an indignant Congress, or stricken down as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court."

At the time the Labor Committee approved S 3368, Humphrey said that he did not expect Senate action on the bill in 1952. It was placed on the calendar, however, and was called up for consideration July 4 under rules requiring unanimous consent. The bill was passed over when Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) objected to its consideration.

#### Cloture Proposal

In the majority report on the FEPC bill, the Labor Committee called attention to the Senate's rule on cloture, "which permits enfeeblement of this great deliberative body" by enabling "a few" Senators to block consideration of civil rights measures.

The Senate Rules Committee had held hearings in October, 1951, on four resolutions proposing changes in the

cloture rule, ranging from limitation on debate by a simple majority vote to limitation by two-thirds of the Senators voting (see CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp 333-4).

On Jan. 29, 1952 the Committee approved the latter resolution (S Res 203), which had been introduced by the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.), author of the existing cloture rule adopted in 1949 (CQ Almanac, Vol V, pp 583-88). It would have substituted cloture by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting (a possible minimum of 33 Senators, with a bare quorum present,) for the existing Rule 22 requiring a vote of two-thirds of the total Membership (64 Senators).

The resolution also proposed requiring that five days, rather than one, elapse between the filing of a cloture motion and the vote on it. The resolution would not have changed section 3 of the rule, which said cloture could not be applied on motions to change Senate rules.

In the report, submitted by Sen. Jenner March 6, the Rules Committee pointed out that a two-thirds majority of Senators voting was the "original concept of the first cloture rule adopted in 1917" and not amended until 1949. The Committee had rejected the three other resolutions before it, the report said, because of "the conviction that a majority cloture rule would not afford a Senate minority the complete legislative protection it might need against an aggressive and impatient majority."

#### Resolution Called "Sham"

Three Committee members filed statements opposing the majority views. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.) declared that S Res 203 would "make no practical difference insofar as the prevention of future filibusters is concerned" and was "a poor and inadequate answer to a very real demand" for an effective cloture rule. He had been co-sponsor of S Res 52, which proposed that a constitutional majority—49 Senators—could limit debate.

Sen. Hendrickson pointed out that from 1917-1949, when a two-thirds vote was required for cloture, only four of 19 attempts to limit debate had been successful, and not one had succeeded since 1927. He favored appealing the 1949 rule and substituting cloture by a simple majority vote, after adequate debate. This had been provided in S Res 41, sponsored by Morse and Humphrey.

Wherry's resolution was termed "a sham substitute" for an adequate anti-filibuster rule by Sen. Benton. He called

for adoption of S Res 105, which he and 10 other Northern Democrats had sponsored. It offered two ways of imposing cloture: after two days of debate on "urgent" legislation, by vote of two-thirds of the Senators voting; and 14 days after presentation of the cloture motion, by majority vote of Members present.

After the Committee reported S Res 203 to the Senate March 6, no further action was taken on it.

## Group Stands

Of all civil rights measures brought up before Congress, FEPC was the most bitterly fought by Southerners. Labor and minority groups were active in pushing it.

In Washington Feb. 18-19, 1952, 800 delegates met at the 1952 Leadership Conference on Civil Rights to petition Congress to pass FEPC and other civil rights measures. The conference was sponsored principally by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Americans for Democratic Action.

Both major political parties, at their 1952 conventions, adopted platform planks pledging enactment of anti-discrimination measures. The Republicans said: "We will prove our good faith by . . . enacting federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate state efforts to end such practices; should not set up another huge bureaucracy."

The Democratic plank read: ". . . we favor federal legislation to secure to everyone the right to equal opportunity for employment. . . We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

## Emergency Powers Continuation Act

H J RES. 477 — P.L. 450

President Truman signed into public law July 3, 1952, legislation which extended many of his war time emergency powers until April 1, 1953.

The President first asked Congress to extend about 60 statutory powers

Feb. 19. The powers were to expire at the formal termination of war with Japan on April 28 or shortly thereafter. Before Congressional Committees completed their study of the powers, the treaty was ratified by the Senate and became effective. In order to avoid any lapse of the powers, Congress passed four separate stop-gap measures granting continuation on a short-time basis.

The House passed a long-term resolution June 11 extending most of the President's powers until June 30, 1953. (For roll-call voting, see page 300.) The Senate substituted another temporary measure for the House long-term measure before passing it June 12. Conference agreed to keep all of the House provisions but changed the date to April 1, 1953, rather than June 30, 1953. The House agreed to the conference report July 2 and the Senate did so July 3. President Truman signed the measure July 3.

## Provisions

Among the most important emergency powers extended by H J Res 477 were the President's right to:

Keep Army and Air Force reserve officers on active duty.

Prohibit photographing or mapping of military installations.

Impose penalties for disclosing defense information, committing sabotage or spreading false reports about the armed forces.

Requisition domestic or foreign merchant ships in U. S. waters.

Establish priorities for transporting troops and certain materials.

Authorize inspection of war contractors' books.

Continue operation of the Lanham Act, dealing with defense housing and giving veterans preference on government-owned housing.

Reduce royalties paid by the government for use of inventions needed in the defense effort.

## Truman Request

President Truman asked Congress Feb. 19 to continue for the duration of the national emergency, and six months thereafter, 60 of his wartime emergency powers. He noted his present wartime emergency powers would end when the Japanese peace treaty was ratified.

In letters to Vice President Alben W. Barkley and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), Truman said the conflict in Korea did not constitute a state of war. He added that some of the powers should be continued "in the interest of national security during a period when disturbance in world affairs makes it necessary to exercise unusual powers."

The four principal powers listed by Mr. Truman were: Authority to assume control of the railroads, the appointment of reserve officers in the armed forces without peacetime limitations, the right of members of the armed forces to cast absentee ballots in elections for federal officials, and the right to reduce royalties to be paid by the government on articles used in the defense program.

The President said that some of the 60 provisions are "individually of less importance, but the 60 taken as a whole . . . are very significant." Truman added that some of his present powers should be permitted to lapse when the Japanese peace treaty became effective.

## Stop - Gap Extensions

By April 7 Congress had not acted on legislation extending the powers and the President sent a second letter requesting a temporary extension of 60 days until a more permanent measure could be enacted. In his April 7 letter, Mr. Truman noted that the Senate had ratified the Japanese treaty and said the treaty must be put into force very promptly. He also warned that even a brief lapse of certain powers would have the "most serious consequences." (The Senate ratified the Japanese Peace treaty March 20; the President signed it April 15 and it became effective April 28. For story on treaty, see page 169.)

The House Judiciary Committee April 8 reported a measure (H J Res 423) granting an extension of the powers until July 1 and the House passed it with little debate the same day.

A companion resolution (S J Res 148) was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee April 8. The Senate measure differed from the House resolution in only one respect: it contained a provision stating that no powers in the measure would be construed to authorize government operation of any privately owned plants or facilities which were not public utilities.

During Senate debate of the resolution April 9, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) told Members the provision was added so that Senate passage of the



measure would in no way authorize the seizure of the steel industry. President Truman had just directed the government to operate the steel mills the night before — several hours after the Senate Committee added the provision. (See page 320.)

After some debate, the Senate accepted by voice vote on amendment by Ferguson to grant an extension of the powers until June 1, 1952, rather than July 1, 1952. It then substituted the text of its own resolution for that of the House measure.

Before recessing April 9 for a 10-day Easter vacation, the House agreed by voice vote to the Senate changes.

President Truman April 14 signed the temporary measure which extended his powers until June 1, 1952 and awaited further Congressional action. The resolution became Public Law 313.

#### Other Temporary Bills

Congress continued working on legislation (H J Res 477) granting a longer extension but before the bill could get through the legislative mill, it was necessary to enact three other temporary bills. All of these went through both Chambers without debate. The resolutions, dates of passage and approval, and public law numbers follow:

S. J. Res 156, granting an extension until June 15, 1952, was passed by the Senate May 23 and by the House May 26. It was signed May 28 and became Public Law 368.

H J Res 481, granting an extension until June 30, 1952, was passed by the House June 12 and the Senate June 13. It was signed June 14 and became Public Law 393.

H J Res 490, granting an extension until July 3, 1952, was passed by the House June 27 and by the Senate June 28. It was signed June 30 and became Public Law 428.

#### Long - Term Measure

Of the 60 powers requested by the President, the House Judiciary Committee June 6 recommended extension of 48 and the termination of 11. One, relating to the manufacture and disposition of Gold Star lapel buttons, had become law.

The group recommended that the 48 powers be continued for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and six months thereafter but not beyond June 30, 1953. In setting the date, the Committee noted that "the present national emergency

could continue for quite an extended period, possibly 10 years or more."

Included in the authorizations recommended to be continued was the authority to keep reserve officers on active duty, despite terms of their commissions.

#### Discontinued Powers

Powers which the group felt should not be continued were:

Authority to assume control of the transportation system in time of war.

Provision permitting voting by mail for persons serving in armed forces

Liability of inductees to serve in reserve components and be ordered to active duty in time of war.

Rights under public land laws of persons serving in armed forces of allies of U.S.

Veterans' preference under the homestead and other land laws.

Veterans' preference with respect to lands within the Boulder Canyon project.

Recall to wartime duty of retired Public Health Service officers.

Military status of commissioned corps of the Public Health Service and uniform allowances in time of war.

Authorization for detailing armed forces personnel to the Veterans Administration.

Payment for use of wharves and landings under the control of the Territory of Hawaii.

Time limit extension for preferential exercise of veterans, rights regarding homestead laws.

#### House, Senate Act

By a roll - call vote of 285-69, the House June 11 passed the resolution without amendment. (For voting, see page 300.)

James C. Davis (D Ga.) offered an amendment requesting the President to invoke the injunction provision of the Taft - Hartley Act to halt the steel strike. The proposal, however, was ruled out on a point of order.

## SENATE

Before the Senate passed H J Res 477, it agreed by voice vote to amend

the resolution by substituting S J Res 164 which continued the President's emergency powers until June 30, 1952.

When Senate debate on the House resolution began June 12, Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) first proposed to substitute another resolution, S J Res 139, for the House - passed measure. The substitution, Eastland told Members, was practically the same as the House resolution. His measure contained authority for the President to operate the railroads; provided that in the case of cotton, export controls could not be invoked when there was a surplus of 2 million bales in the U.S.; and contained authority to reimburse a contractor who, through no fault of his own, sustained losses on contracts with the government.

The resolution which Eastland wished to substitute for the House measure was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee the same day the Senate considered it — June 12. Many Members objected that they did not have sufficient time to become acquainted with the powers in the resolution. Eastland then offered another substitute (S J Res 164) granting a temporary extension of the powers, which the Senate accepted.

The measure then went to conference.

#### Conference Report

The conferees, who filed their report July 2, retained all of the provisions in the House measure but agreed that the authorizations should extend only until April 1, 1953.

The House agreed to the conference report without debate July 2 and the Senate agreed July 3.

President Truman signed the resolution July 3, making it Public Law 450.

## Lease - Purchase Agreements

HR 6839, HR 4323

A bill (HR 6839) authorizing the Postmaster General to acquire post-office buildings by making lease-purchase agreements with private constructors was pocket vetoed by the President July 19 after it had passed both houses. He objected to the requirement that each agreement be approved by the Public Works and the Post Office Committees of each house before it could take effect.

A similar bill (HR 4323) permitting the General Services Administrator to

acquire buildings for government use through lease - purchase agreements passed the House May 15 but was not acted upon by the Senate. The bill required that agreements over \$50,000 be submitted to the House and Senate Government Operations Committees but it did not require the approval of those Committees.

## Post Office Bill

HR 6839 was introduced Feb. 28 by Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.). It was unanimously reported by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 17 after government officials had testified in its favor. It was also supported by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report.

The bill authorized the Postmaster General to rent buildings for use as post offices under agreements that within eight to 25 years the government would purchase each building. (Under existing law, buildings could be rented for 10 years but not purchased. Government construction of post offices had not been authorized for many years.)

The House debated HR 6839 April 28 and on April 30 adopted by a 178-165 roll-call vote an amendment by Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) requiring that all lease-purchase agreements be approved by the House and Senate Public Works Committees (for voting see Page 300). Members of the Post Office Committee argued in vain that the Public Works Committee should not have jurisdiction over post offices. The bill was passed by voice vote April 30.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) — Require that post office lease-purchase agreements could not be executed until they had been approved by the House and Senate Public Works Committees. Roll-call vote, 178-165.

### Pocket Veto

HR 6839 then went to the Senate and was favorably reported, with an amendment, by the Post Office Committee June 27. The amendment would require that the lease-purchase agreements must be approved by four committees — the House and Senate Public Works and the Post Office Committees.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote July 4 and the House accepted the Senate amendment by voice vote the following day. The President pocket vetoed the measure July 19 because, he said, the provision requiring Committee approval of each agreement was an invasion of the executive functions of the government by the legislative branch.

## General Services Bill

A hearing on HR 4323, introduced by Rep. James W. Trimble (D Ark.), was held July 25, 1951, by the House Government Operations Committee (then known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments). The bill was unanimously reported to the House Feb. 29, 1952.

It would have authorized the General Services Administrator to rent buildings needed by the government under contracts providing that the government would gain title to the buildings after renting them from eight to 25 years. (Under existing law, the maximum rental period was five years.)

During floor debate April 28 a jurisdictional conflict developed as to whether the Public Works or the Government Operations Committee should oversee the lease-purchase agreements. Several amendments calling for Congressional approval of the agreements were defeated.

Debate continued May 12 and on May 15 the House adopted, by a 260-75 roll call vote, a motion by R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.) to recommit the bill and add an amendment requiring that agreements involving more than \$50,000 be submitted to the House and Senate Government Operations Committees before taking effect.

After recommitment, the bill was immediately reported back by the Government Operations Committee with the proposed amendment, which was then adopted by voice vote. The bill was passed May 15 on a 210-114 roll call vote (for roll call voting, see Page 300).

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Delete from bill the elimination of any other laws relating to acquisition of real property, construction of buildings or leasing of space. Voice vote.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) — Provide that no lease purchase agreement calling for expenditure of \$50,000 per annum or more be executed until submitted to the House Expenditures and Senate Government Operations Committees. Standing, 19-112.

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) — Substitute for Hoffman amendment section providing no lease - purchase agreement involving an agreed purchase price exceeding \$50,000 be executed until it had been submitted and approved by appropriate Congressional Committees. Standing, 36-33; teller, 40-40.

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) — Amend Hoffman amendment to provide that Committees must approve purchase agreements exceeding \$50,000. Standing, 27-45.

The bill then went to the Senate. A similar bill (S 2137) had been reported by the Senate Government Operations Committee Sept. 18, 1951, but no action was taken on either it or the House bill before Congress adjourned July 7.

## Federal Judgeships

### S 1203

A Senate-passed bill (S 1203) to create additional federal district and circuit judgeships failed to get through Congress in 1952 after it was recommitted in the House April 23.

The Senate had passed it by voice vote Oct. 9, 1951 but the House voted on a 165-150 roll call (D 7-143; R 158-6; Ind. 1 nay) to recommit the slightly different House version of S 1203. The House Judiciary Committee then reduced the number of judgeships in the bill and reported it back to the House May 27 but it was not acted on again before Congress adjourned.

### Provisions

Though each version of S 1203 created a different number of new jobs (20 in Senate bill, 23 in House Judiciary Committee bill, 14 in amended House Committee version), all three would have:

Provided two new judgeships for the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (covering Far Western states) and one for the Fifth Circuit (Southeastern states).

Added new permanent district judgeships (13 in Senate bill, 16 in House Committee bill and 10 in amended bill).

Created new temporary district judgeships (four in Senate and first House bill, one in amended version).

Made several temporary judgeships permanent (three in Senate and first House bill, two in amended bill).

States and territories which would have gained new judgeships under S 1203 were: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Alaska (permanent district judges); and Arizona, New York and Tennessee (temporary judges).

### Background

During the 81st Congress six new circuit judgeships and 21 new district judgeships were created under Public Law 205 (CQ Almanac, Vol V, p. 572).

S 1203 was introduced March 22, 1951 by Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which then held hearings on the bill. In its Aug. 20 report recommending adoption of the bill, the Committee said P. L. 205 had taken care of the "very minimum needs for an efficient federal judiciary" but that S 1203 was essential to take care of "acute" situations that had developed since then.

The Senate passed the measure by voice vote Oct. 9, 1951 after accepting amendments to add three new judgeships and drop one from the Committee bill (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 334-5). It then went to the House.

## HOUSE

Without holding hearings the House Judiciary Committee favorably reported S 1203 on March 27, 1951, substantially unchanged from the Senate version for the addition of three permanent judgeships in the Southern New York district. The bill provided for three new circuit judges, 16 new district judges and four new temporary judges and made three temporary judgeships permanent.

When the House debated April 2 whether to take up the bill, it became apparent that the legislation had become a party issue.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) argued against the rule to consider the bill, saying Congress should practice economy. He said there should be separate bills to create judgeships rather than one "omnibus bill."

Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the Judiciary Committee, charging Halleck with making "purely a political speech," said that if the Republicans were in power, Halleck's views "would be entirely different." The House had passed separate bills for separate judgeships in the second session of the 81st Congress and they had "died on the vine" in the Senate, Celler pointed out.

Other Democrats said the bill was necessary to loosen judicial log-jams in many states.

### Keating Charges "Logrolling"

By a nearly party-line vote, the rule was adopted on a 192-182 roll call (D 180-14; R 11-168; Ind. 1 yea). For voting see chart page 298.)

The bill was brought to the House floor April 22, immediately after the Easter recess, with many Members absent.

Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), leading the opposition to the bill, said the "omnibus approach... is fundamentally unsound." He said the bill was the result of "logrolling" among Members of Congress and that many of the proposed judgeships were not needed. He also declared that recent judicial appointments made by President Truman "scarcely warrant an extension of his powers in that regard."

Celler said the bill "in general has the recommendation of the Judicial Conference," composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the nine senior judges of the U. S. Courts of Appeal.

A motion by Keating to strike the enacting clause from the bill (which would kill it) was accepted on a 143-122 teller vote April 23. Keating then moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. Again on a party-line vote, the motion was carried by a 165-150 roll call (D 7-143; R 158-6; Ind. 1 nay).

### Amended Bill Dies

The House Judiciary Committee amended the recommitment bill by lopping off nine of the proposed new judgeships — six of the permanent and three of the temporary jobs. The provisions changing one of the temporary judgeships to a permanent position also was dropped.

The revised bill was reported back to the House May 27. The Rules Committee granted a rule on the bill June 24 but the House did not act on it before Congress adjourned.

## Job Investigations

S 2077 — P.L. 298

Congress passed legislation (S 2077) in 1952 transferring from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Civil Service Commission the task of conducting initial investigations of persons seeking jobs with certain federal agencies.

The bill provides that applicants for positions of high "importance or sensitivity," to be designated by the majority of the members of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Mutual Security Director or the Secretary of State would be investigated by the FBI. It also provided that the President could request an FBI investigation, and that any information reflecting questionable loyalty uncovered by the Civil Service Commission would be turned over to the FBI.

The bill was approved by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee Oct. 15, 1951 and passed by the Senate on voice vote Jan. 24, 1952.

The bill then went to the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee which reported it Feb. 28.

The House amended the bill by tacking on a provision that Civil Service Commission reports on these investigations should be available to Congressional committees. The amendment, offered by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) was accepted by a standing vote of 91-78. A point of order was raised against the amendment by Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.) but was overruled.

After the amendment was accepted, a motion to recommit the bill, offered by Murray, was defeated on an 86-233 roll-call vote (See page 300).

A conference committee of House and Senate members agreed to drop the House amendment. The conference report was approved by the two Chambers March 26 on voice votes.

President Truman signed the measure April 5 when it became Public Law 298.

## Internal Revenue Bureau Revamped

H RES 494, S RES 285

A revamping of the Bureau of Internal Revenue went into effect March 14, 1952, after the House and Senate defeated resolutions to kill the President's reorganization plan. Mr. Truman Jan. 14 had sent to Congress his Reorganization Plan No. 1, which would put all Internal Revenue jobs except that of Commissioner under Civil Service and alter the set-up of the tax offices in other ways. It was to go into effect 60 days after submission to Congress unless either house adopted a resolution disapproving it, as provided under the Reorganization Act of 1949. (For other reorganization plans, see page 243.) (For voting, see page 295.)

On Jan. 30 the House voted down by voice vote a resolution (H Res 494) disapproving the President's plan. The Senate spent two days debating a resolution (S Res 285) approved by its Government Operations Committee, which had voted 7-5 to reject the proposed reorganization. On March 13 the Senate defeated the resolution by a 37-53 roll call vote and, in effect, approved the President's plan.

## Provisions

As it went into effect at midnight March 14, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1952:

Abolished the 64 offices of collector of internal revenue.

Set up 25 district offices to supervise local operations of the Revenue Bureau.

Put all Internal Revenue jobs under Civil Service except that of Commissioner, which was to be filled through nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate.

Set up an inspection service completely independent of the rest of the Bureau.

Reorganized Bureau headquarters to provide three Assistant Commissioners to be in charge of three services: inspection; field operations; and the fixing of policy, regulations, etc.

Revamped salary schedules to provide higher salaries for Bureau personnel.

## Background

A House Ways and Means subcommittee on Administration of the Internal Revenue Laws, headed by Cecil R. King (D Calif.), held year-long hearings in 1951 on scandals in the Internal Revenue Bureau. During the investigation, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue retired, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of tax fraud prosecution resigned by request, the chief counsel of the Bureau resigned after sharp criticism from the Subcommittee, and several Collectors resigned or were fired.

In all, 166 officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau were fired or forced to resign during 1951, according to Commissioner John B. Dunlap.

On Nov. 1, 1951, President Truman endorsed a recommendation of Democratic National Committee Chairman Frank E. McKinney that tax collectors be placed under Civil Service (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 512-19.)

## Truman Message

Mr. Truman announced Jan. 2, 1952, that he would send Congress a plan for reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In his statement he declared:

"Some persons in the Bureau of Internal Revenue have betrayed the

public trust reposed in them. . . We must rid the government of any employees who misuse their official positions for personal gain. Equally important, we must correct any conditions which make it possible for such practices to exist."

The plan, according to the President, was "one of a series of actions I am taking to insure honesty, integrity and fairness in the conduct of all government business." Other changes would be made in the Bureau through administrative action of the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Truman said.

On the same day, Commissioner Dunlap announced the firing or forced resignation of 53 more Bureau employees.

The President's reorganization plan was submitted to Congress Jan. 14.

In his message accompanying the plan, President Truman told Congress that the "strongest corrective action" was necessary to deal with the betrayal of public trust. He asked Congress to give "speedy approval" to the plan, which, he said, was designed "to prevent improper conduct in public service, to protect the government from insidious influence peddlers and favor-seekers, and to improve the management and efficiency of the executive branch."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) introduced the same day a bill (S 2412), sponsored by 22 other Senators of both parties, that would have put the 64 Collectors of Internal Revenue under Civil Service. He also introduced another bill (S 2411), sponsored by substantially the same group, which would have barred Bureau employees from engaging in outside activities. (Neither bill got out of the Finance Committee.)

## HOUSE

A resolution (H Res 494) asking the House to reject Mr. Truman's plan was introduced Jan. 15 by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.). Hoffman said that his main reason for sponsoring the resolution was to get a hearing on reorganization plans. He added that he thought the House would eventually approve Mr. Truman's plan or a similar one.

The Committee on Government Operations (then known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments) opened hearings on H Res 494 Jan. 18, with Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder explaining the President's proposals. He urged the House to accept the plan, which he said was designed to remove "any hint or sug-

gestion of favoritism or influence" in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Further explanations of the plan were presented Jan. 21 by John B. Dunlap, Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Also testifying for the plan was Frederick J. Lawton, director of the Bureau of the Budget.

Robert Ramspeck, chairman of the Civil Service Commission supported the plan Jan. 22 "because we cannot have an efficient government through the patronage system." Thomas J. Lynch, general counsel of the Treasury, also backed the plan.

Robert L. L. McCormick, Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, told the group, "The Citizens Committee recognizes Reorganization Plan No. 1 as a major step toward efficiency and economy in the Federal Government. We support it." He said the plan was "fully consistent" with Hoover Commission recommendations.

## King Endorses Plan

Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), Chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee which investigated irregularities in tax collection in 1951, endorsed the plan Jan. 23.

"It is no accident," King said, "that Collectors and other politically appointed officials . . . turned out to be the weakest links in the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau."

Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), who had his own plan (HR 6127) for reorganization of the Bureau, also testified Jan. 23. He said he would support the President's plan although it was not the "ultimate" reform necessary.

Nicholas Kelley, president of the National Civil Service League, said the President's plan would "open the way to other important civil service reforms demanded by the nation."

The Committee voted unanimously Jan. 24 to disapprove H Res 494 and approve the President's plan.

## Floor Action

On the House floor Jan. 30 the Committee chairman, William L. Dawson (D Ill.), led the opposition to Hoffman's resolution. He said the purpose of the proposed reorganization was "to carry out the intent of the Hoover Commission recommendations."

Dawson said the plan would give the Treasury Department tighter control over tax collectors and would permit Treasury to carry out other reforms



in addition to those contained in the plan.

Hoffman urged the House to adopt his resolution, saying, "I do not take any stock in this plan. I do not think the Administration wants economy; I do not believe this plan will bring a saving; I do not believe it wants efficiency."

Hoffman said the plan fell short of Hoover Commission recommendations and urged that his own bill (HR 3313) to reorganize the entire Treasury Department be approved.

M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.) told the House that a representative of the Citizens Committee For the Hoover Report had endorsed the President's plan in testimony before the Government Operations Committee. William C. (Bill) Lantaff (D Fla.) said consolidation of Collectors' offices under the plan would save money.

Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said the plan "is no more than a lick and a promise, essentially a promise."

By voice vote, the House defeated H Res 494 and, in effect, registered approval of the President's proposals.

## SENATE

On Jan. 30 the Senate Government Operation's Committee (then known as the Expenditures Committee) opened hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 1. First witnesses were Secretary Snyder and Commissioner Dunlap, whose testimony was similar to that given before the House Committee (see above).

Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) submitted a prepared statement Feb. 3 saying he was convinced the President's plan would vastly improve the Internal Revenue Bureau.

But Committee chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), a former member of the Hoover Commission, declared Feb. 13 that the only fault with the Bureau set-up was in its administration. He criticized the President for not removing certain officials more promptly and said he did not see the advantage of replacing 64 Collectors with 25 district commissioners and about 70 deputy commissioners, all under Civil Service.

Frederick J. Lawton, of the Budget Bureau, said Feb. 13 that appointments under Civil Service would enable the Revenue Bureau to get officials "who have standing as experts in highly specialized fields."

Arthur S. Fleming, representing the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, strongly endorsed the plan. Thomas J. Green, of the American Institute of Accountants, said that his group approved the principle of the plan but feared that taxpayers' avenues of appeal might be cut off.

On Feb. 26 Walter F. George (D Ga.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which handles tax matters, testified against the President's plan. He said it contained "radical innovations" which would "seriously impair and hamper" the collection of taxes.

### McClellan Offers Substitute

The next day George introduced a resolution (S Res 285) to kill the reorganization plan. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), ranking Republican on the Finance Committee, joined George in sponsoring the measure.

Also on Feb. 27 Sen. McClellan introduced, as a substitute for the President's plan, a bill (S 2747) to reorganize the Revenue Bureau. Under his measure the key regional jobs would have been kept under the political appointment system.

Commissioner Dunlap appeared again before the Committee March 3 and estimated that \$2 billion a year more could be collected in taxes with proper organization and adequate personnel in his Bureau. He read a letter from Secretary Snyder assuring the group that the President's plan would not deprive the taxpayer of the right to local jury trials in tax cases — a question raised by opponents.

Committee Member Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) persuaded the group to call Under Secretary of the Treasury Edward H. Foley, Jr., for questioning. McCarthy said he wanted to find out if Foley had ever interfered in a tax case before the Bureau. In New York, Foley said he knew nothing about the matters McCarthy referred to.

On March 4 the Committee turned the issue over to its Investigating Subcommittee, headed by Clyde Hoey (D N.C.). After the Subcommittee had questioned Foley and Dunlap in a closed session, Hoey said no investigation regarding Foley "was ordered and none asked."

Letters from President Truman and Congressman King, urging approval of the plan, were received by the Committee March 4.

### Committee Rejects Plan

The Committee voted 7-5 March 5 to approve S Res 285, thus rejecting the proposed reorganization. Supporting the resolution were two Democrats and five Republicans: Chairman McClellan, Hoey, McCarthy, Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.), Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.) and Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho).

Opposed were four Democrats and one Republican: O'Connor, Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Blair Moody (D Mich.) and Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine).

The majority report said the President's plan would not eliminate fraud and that reorganization should be undertaken by legislation framed by the appropriate Congressional Committees.

The minority report, signed by Moody, Humphrey and Monroney, said the issue was clear: a vote to kill the President's plan was "a vote to protect political patronage."

President Truman wrote Vice President Alben W. Barkley March 7 urging favorable Senate action on the reorganization plan. He pointed out that McClellan's bill would require Senate confirmation of 99 tax officials' appointments — "more political appointments than at present — while my plan would place all these positions under Civil Service."

The President warned that the taxpayers "will be greatly interested in seeing whether some Senators are more interested in their political patronage than in good public service." He said the Senate vote on the plan "will show who it is that is just talking about corruption and who it is that really wants to do something about it."

### Floor Action

The Senate debated the resolution March 12-13. Those favoring the President's plan said the people wanted corruption ended in the government and warned that a vote against the plan would be hard to explain back home. Opponents, however, said the plan did not insure the end of corruption and needed more study by Congressional Committees. They particularly resented the President's March 7 letter.

Sen. George declared that some people, including the President, had taken the position that the plan was an issue of "patronage and corruption against

honesty and decency in government. . . The most charitable thing I can say of the President is that concerning his personal honesty and personal character I have no comment, but he is the poorest advocate of a cause, good, bad or indifferent, that the world has ever produced."

Mrs. Smith also said she resented "the reflection the President has made . . . about the opponents of the plan, implying bad political motives" on their part. But she said she favored the reorganization plan.

McClellan and Hoey told Members they should not be "panicked" into approving the plan. McClellan said his substitute measure probably had some faults but it would at least afford proper Committees a chance to study a reorganization set-up more thoroughly. He added that Senators were not going to lose patronage under the President's plan since "one cannot lose what one does not possess."

Humphrey said that while those favoring the plan did not feel "it has been passed down by divine Providence," it was at least a step in the right direction. Mr. Truman's plan, Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said, "can destroy the sinister network which makes the 'tax fix' possible."

#### Truman Letter Attacked

Millikin termed the President's letter of March 7 "a smelly tactic." He noted that there was no assurance that the regional collectors would be forced to take competitive examinations since the Civil Service Commission could exempt certain employees from the tests.

Saying he would vote to kill the plan, Willis Smith (D N.C.) said "anyone who says I am doing so because I am interested in patronage is guilty of a monstrous mendacity."

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) said he would vote to disapprove "irrespective of political consequences." He was up for re-election in 1952.

Monroney told the Senate that the "boys in the backroom" might be qualified to pick street sweepers but the political patronage system should not be "put astride our most vital agency."

On March 13 the Senate defeated the George - Millikin resolution by a 37-53 roll call vote (D 18-30; R 19-23). Most of the Southern Democrats voted for the resolution, although the six Senators from Alabama, Texas and Virginia opposed it. (For voting, see page 295.)

The Senate vote in effect cleared the way for the reorganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau to be carried out.

## Government Reorganization

Proposals for reorganizing various parts of the government had tough sledding in Congress in 1952. Three of five Reorganization Plans submitted by the President were rejected and two were accepted. Many other bills, though the subject of hearings, were not acted on.

Plan No. 1 — dealing with the Internal Revenue Bureau — went into effect after vigorous debate in the Senate and Plan No. 5 — streamlining the Washington, D.C. local government — went through without Congressional opposition. (For action on Internal Revenue reorganization, see page 240.)

But Plans Two, Three and Four, which would have put 21,584 postmasters, customs bureau officials and U.S. marshals under Civil Service, were defeated in the Senate June 18. (For roll-call voting, see page 295.)

Numerous legislative measures intended to carry out 21 of the 1949 recommendations of the Hoover Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government died when Congress adjourned. (HR 6839, improving methods for Post Office leasing, was pocket - vetoed July 19 - see page 238.)

Of the remaining proposals sponsored in 1952 by the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, one — to standardize the cataloging system in the Defense Department — was signed into Public Law 436 by the President July 1 (See page 215). The Citizens Committee reported that another, dealing with responsibilities of the Labor Department, was carried out administratively, according to the Committee.

#### Background

Under the Reorganization Act of 1949, the President was authorized to submit reorganization plans for consideration by Congress. They could be killed by vote of a constitutional majority of either house (Senate — 49; House — 218), if it acted within 60 days after receiving the President's plan. If neither house rejected the proposal, it went into effect automatically after the 60 days had passed.

President Truman sent seven reorganization plans to Congress in 1949. Six went into effect and one was turned down by the Senate.

The President submitted 27 reorganization plans in 1950. Twenty went through successfully; six were rejected by the Senate and one was killed by the House (CQ Almanac, Vol VI, pp. 362-74).

In 1951 Mr. Truman proposed to replace the five-man Board of Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a single administrator. Even though his reorganization plan received more opposition than supporting votes in each house, it took effect because neither the House nor the Senate mustered a constitutional majority to vote against it.

His request for authority to make temporary reorganizations of defense agencies won Senate approval but a bill (HR 1545) authorizing such power was defeated in the House March 13, 1951. No further action on the request was taken by Congress. (For 1951 action see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 337,339.)

#### Reorganization Plans 2, 3, 4,

President Truman sent Reorganization Plans Two, Three and Four to Congress April 10, 1952.

Plan No. 2 would have removed the Senate's right to confirm Presidential appointments of 21,438 first, second and third class postmasters and given the appointment power to the Postmaster General, under Civil Service regulations. (Fourth class postmasters, who numbered about 20,000, had been appointed by the Postmaster General since 1872.)

Plan No. 3 would have removed the President's right to appoint Customs officials, with Senate confirmation, and given the authority to the Secretary of the Treasury, under Civil Service rules.

Plan No. 4 would have provided for the appointment of U. S. marshals by the Attorney General under Civil Service regulations, rather than by the President with the Senate's consent.

In his message to Congress, Mr. Truman said the three plans: "aim primarily at making the executive branch more efficient by increasing the accountability of three department heads. They will fully extend the merit system to cover more than 20,000 non-policy-making officers of the Government. They will relieve the Presidency and the Congress of the unnecessary burden of appointing and confirming a host of subordinate officers."

Several Senators immediately commented unfavorably on the plans. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), chairman of the Committee on Government Operations which was to consider the plans, said April 10, "I think it's a mistake to let policy-making officials be selected by the Civil Service Commission without Senate confirmation." Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Minority Leader Styles Bridges (R N.H.) also announced their opposition.

## Hearings

McClellan's Committee began hearings on the three proposals May 14. Officials of the Post Office, Treasury and Justice Departments, as well as Budget Director Frederick J. Lawton, testified for the reorganization plans.

On the same day, Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, introduced S Res 317, disapproving Plan No. 2 (postmasters). The resolution was co-sponsored by the four other ranking members of the Committee: Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.); Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.); William Langer (R N.D.); and Frank Carlson (R Kan.).

At a Government Operations Committee hearing May 19, Sen. Johnson said the plan would make the Postmaster General the nation's greatest political power. Representatives of four AFL groups — the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, the Government Employees Council and the National Legislative Committee of the AFL — also testified against the post office reorganization.

## For And Against

Representatives of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report and the National Civil Service League testified in favor of all three plans. An official of the National Grange urged adoption of Plans Two and Four.

Testifying against Plan No. 3 were representatives of the National Customs Service Association and the Association of the Customs Bar.

On June 4 Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced S Res 330, opposing the U.S. marshals plan. The following day, Finance Committee Chairman George introduced S Res 331, opposing the Customs Bureau reorganization.

The Government Operations Committee voted June 10 to approve all three resolutions, thus rejecting the Presi-

dent's proposals. The votes were 9-3 on the postmaster and marshal measures, and 7-5 on the customs officer resolution.

The majority report on Plan No. 2 (postmasters) said it was "not a reorganization plan at all, but rather an attempt to accomplish a basic change in governmental structure under the guise of a reorganization." Postmasters had been under Civil Service since 1938, the report said, and the procedure of having a Congressman (or party leader) choose the appointee for his district from a list of three eligible persons submitted by the Postmaster General was "in the public interest."

A minority report by Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) and A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said it was "time to change this jumbled, half-political, half-merit way" of appointing postmasters. It discourages qualified persons of the minority party from applying for postmaster jobs and prevents postal service employees without "the proper political affiliations" from rising to those jobs, the three Senators said.

Reporting unfavorably on Plan No. 3 (customs officers), the Committee said the present system of Senate confirmation "makes crystal-clear who is exercising the inevitable, final political selection" of those officers. It said there were 52 politically appointed officials in the Customs Bureau and asserted that the President's plan would not provide "a simon-pure civil service."

Plan No. 4 (marshals), the Committee report said, by abolishing the "safeguard of confirmation by the Senate," would put the appointment of U. S. marshals "behind an iron curtain in the Attorney General's office in Washington, far removed from the citizenship the marshals serve."

## Floor Action

The Senate took up the President's three proposals June 18.

Opening debate on the postal reorganization plan, McClellan said it "amounts to an assault on the intellectual honesty and competence of every United States Senator" and "on the personal integrity of some Members of Congress."

Supporting the plan, Humphrey said "the basic issue is whether we are going to follow through with the effective government organization" urged by the Hoover Commission.

The Senate then voted to approve S Res 317, rejecting Plan No. 2. The roll

call was 56-29 (D 28-15; R 28-14), seven more than the majority of 49 needed to reject a reorganization plan. Of the 13 members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, only Monroney voted to support the plan. (For voting, see page 295.)

Plan No. 4 was considered next, with McCarran, chairman of the Committee which passed on appointment of marshals, leading the opposition.

Sen. George said the plan was an assault on democratic government. "This isn't a reorganization plan at all," he said. "It's simply a plan to transfer the appointive power over into the executive branch of the government."

## "Plain Old Gravy Train"

Leading the fight for the marshals plan, Humphrey called the system "the plain old gravy train, dripping over both sides."

Monroney called the present system a "worn out, discredited method of patronage." He said many marshals continue to operate private businesses on a full-time basis and that the Justice Department had suggested the Senate Judiciary Committee should inquire into the extent of such practices.

George said he didn't know of any marshals working full-time on other jobs.

S Res 330, rejecting the plan, was approved on a 55-28 roll call (D 29-14; R 26-14).

Before the customs plan vote was taken, the Senate readily agreed to limit debate to five minutes on each side. Not even all this time was used up.

Sen. George said there was "no excuse" for Plan No. 3 and called it "a further concentration of power." Wayne Morse (R Ore.) said he would vote against the plan because he had been convinced by George that it threw into confusion the matter of judicial review of customs decisions. Monroney led the fight against disapproval.

## Plan No. 3 Turned Down

S Res 331, rejecting the plan, was approved by a vote of 51-31 (D 28-16; R 23-15). This was two votes more than necessary to turn down the President's proposal.

In voting on the four Presidential reorganization plans (including Plan No. 1, on tax officials, page 240), 14 Southern Democrats, plus McCarran and Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), voted each



time against Mr. Truman's plan. Thirteen Republicans, mostly Mid-Westerners, voted the same way.

Consistently in favor of putting more government officials under Civil Service were 12 Democrats and eight Republicans.

On June 24 the Senate rejected on a 30-39 roll call vote a bill (S 35) to remove deputy U. S. marshals from the Civil Service system. The measure, sponsored by McCarran, would have permitted U. S. marshals to appoint and remove their deputies with the approval of the Attorney General and without regard to civil service law.

The President's Reorganization Plan No. 5, on the Washington, D. C. government, took effect June 30 when no disapproving resolutions had been introduced in Congress. It abolished 80 separate agencies in the District government and gave the D. C. Board of Commissioners broad powers to delegate their functions to a smaller number of agencies.

## Hearings On Other Bills

Hearings on bills to carry out recommendations of the Hoover Commission were held during 1952 by several Congressional Committees.

The House Committee on Veterans Affairs took testimony on four bills (HR 3316, 3317, 3677 and 3686) to reorganize the Veterans Administration. Members of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report testified May 27 and William A. Gossett of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce appeared the next day.

Five officials of the American Legion opposed the bills at a June 3 hearing and were followed June 4-6 by representatives of the Disabled American Veterans, and Veterans of Foreign Wars. Veterans Administrator Carl R. Gray, Jr., said June 10 that he was against transferring important functions of the VA to other agencies.

On June 12 the Committee voted to postpone action on the bills indefinitely.

## Charges Bills "Bottled Up"

The House Government Operations Committee, in eight days of hearings June 3-19, considered 27 House bills embodying Hoover Commission proposals. The bills covered eight main subjects: General Management of the Executive Branch; Federal-State Relations; Overseas Administration; Regulatory Agen-

cies; Social Security and Education; General Services; Interior; and Extension of the Reorganization Act of 1949.

Members of the Citizens Committee, Reps. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) and Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), and government officials testified. The Committee took no action on the bills after the hearings ended.

Committee member Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) charged June 17 that Democratic leaders knew no action could be taken so late in the session on bills which had been "so neatly bottled up in committee for 14 months." He questioned whether the Democrats wanted to carry out the Hoover Commission recommendations.

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) replied that 60 per cent of the Hoover proposals had been put into effect.

## Televised Hearings

Televising and broadcasting of House hearings were prohibited Feb. 25, 1952, by a ruling of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) He said House rules gave no authority for coverage of hearings by television, radio broadcasting, tape recording or newsreels. Several Congressmen immediately protested Rayburn's ruling but no action was taken on subsequent resolutions to permit broadcasting and televising of hearings.

The Senate had no rules on coverage of Committee hearings and any decision on televising or broadcasting them was left to Committee chairmen. During 1952 the testimony of police officers and alleged gamblers before the Senate District Crime Investigating Subcommittee was extensively televised and broadcast. Prior to Rayburn's ruling, hearings of the House Select Committee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre also were televised.

In announcing his decision, Rayburn explained that he was not laying down a new ruling and that the House could change its rules to authorize telecasts and broadcasts. The Speaker's ruling did not apply to "still" photographs or press reporters.

The immediate effect of the ruling, called "Administration censorship" by Republicans, was to halt televising of a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee hearing in Detroit. Rep. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), a member of the Subcommittee, Feb. 25 predicted "something will be heard about this." Another member, Rep. Donald L.

Jackson (R Calif.), called the ban a public disservice. House GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) urged House action to change the rules to permit televising and broadcasting.

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) said in a statement Feb. 26 that Members who wanted the rules changed could sign a discharge petition to bring his proposal to permit televising and broadcasting of House sessions to a vote. Javits sponsored such a bill (H Res 62) Jan. 12, 1951, but it was not acted on.

In a statement Feb. 28, Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.) said he telephoned Rayburn from Detroit Feb. 25 and urged him to "rescind the ban." He issued his statement after President Truman told his Feb. 28 press conference that Rayburn received the call while with Mr. Truman at the White House. Questioned, the President said he never objected to officials of the government testifying when invited to appear before committees and that the question of the coverage to be permitted was up to Congress.

## Calls Ban Politics

Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) said Feb. 28 that the President's statement indicated the ban was "pure Administration politics" and asserted Mr. Truman had "taken upon himself a power that is without precedent in our history."

Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.) introduced a resolution (H Res 538) Feb. 27 to authorize hearings conducted by House Committees and Subcommittees to be broadcast by radio or television, or reproduced by motion picture film, still photography or tape recording. The measure would have allowed broadcasting or telecasting only if a majority of the Committee voted for such a proposal.

Rep. George Meader (R Mich.) introduced a similar bill (H Res 540) Feb. 27. His bill would have amended House rules to permit Committees to decide whether or not hearings would be broadcast or televised.

The House Rules Committee took no action on either Hillings' or Meader's resolution.

Spokesmen of the television industry and reporters submitted protests against the Speaker's ruling. The Executive Committee of the Radio Correspondents Galleries on Capitol Hill wrote Rayburn that "this is a discrimination against two of the major media for news dissemination."



## Presidential Vetoes

President Truman vetoed nine measures in 1952, five outright and the other four by pocket veto. Only one of these — the Immigration, Naturalization, and Nationality Revision — became law over his veto.

The five vetoed outright were:

HR 3144 - Montana, Sun River irrigation project, vetoed April 8.

HR 5678 - Immigration, Naturalization, and Nationality Revision - vetoed June 25. The House passed it over the veto June 26, the Senate June 27. This bill became Public Law 414. (For story, see page 154.)

S 1045 - Susie Lee Spencer, private bill vetoed May, 21.

S 2696 - Cuban-American Sugar Co., private bill vetoed June 30.

S. J Res 20 - State control of submerged lands "tidelands" oil bill, vetoed May 29. (See page 334.)

### Pocket Vetoes

The four bills killed by pocket veto:

HR 6839 - Postal Service, property lease purchase, vetoed July 19. (See page 238.)

S 1271 - To permit employees of the Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board, vetoed July 17.

S 2232 - Detroit Automotive Products, private bill, vetoed July 16.

S 2584 - Veterans' Administration Dormitory Facility, vetoed July 18.

## Senate Overrides Claims Bill Veto

### S 827

The Senate July 4, 1952, voted to override a 1951 veto of a private bill (S 827) to pay a Spanish - American war veteran for medical bills. Passage was on a roll-call vote, 44-16 (see page 302.) The House did not act on the measure in 1952.

The bill had attempted to reimburse Hines \$778.78 for costs of an operation and treatment at a private hospital in 1948 on grounds that his was an emer-

gency case which did not permit his removal to a veterans' hospital.

The bill which had been passed by the Senate June 21 and the House Aug. 21, 1951, was vetoed by the President Aug. 30, 1951. Mr. Truman in his veto message said evidence indicated Hines could have entered a veterans' hospital if he chose.

## Election Reforms

As the 1952 election approached, Congressional interest in reform of election procedures arose, but no new laws were enacted.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee held a hearing March 26 to consider bills (S J Res. 33, 125 and 145) calling for a Constitutional amendment to provide national Presidential primaries. Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) was the sponsor of S J Res 33 and Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) had introduced S J Res 125 and S J Res 145. Both men testified before the Committee, as did Reps. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) and Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.), sponsors of similar House bills. The Subcommittee took no action on the measures.

On April 30 a House Judiciary Subcommittee held a hearing on other national primary bills calling for a Constitutional amendment. Testifying for their bills were Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), author of H J Res 377, Sid Simpson (R Ill.) for H J Res 385, and Bennett for H J Res 366 and 434. The Subcommittee took no action.

A bill (S 2570) to authorize the government to conduct non-binding preferential primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was approved by the Senate Rules Committee June 25 but the Senate did not act on it. The bill was sponsored by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Smathers, Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and George D. Aiken (R Vt.).

Similar bills introduced in the House were: HR 6359 by Bennett; HR 6365 by Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.); HR 6371 by Thruston Ballard Morton (R Ky.); and HR 6376 by John W. Heseltin (R Mass.). The House Administration Committee failed to take any action on them.

### Weigh Spending Increase

A bill (S 3027) requiring open and regulated primaries for the election of District of Columbia delegates to national party elections was approved by

the Senate District Committee April 22 and passed by voice vote of the Senate July 3. But the House District Committee took no action on it or on similar bills (HR 7577 and 7581) introduced respectively by Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) and Edward L. Sittler, Jr. (R Pa.)

After holding hearings in April on plans for improving election laws, the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Rules Committee drafted a bill (S 3478) to amend the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Sponsored by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), the bill would have strengthened regulation on campaign contributions and increased the amount Congressional candidates were permitted to spend in an election. In most respects it was similar to a bill (S 3355) introduced by Committee Chairman Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) Neither bill was acted on by the full Committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, after a June 27 hearing, approved a resolution (S J Res 127) calling for a Constitutional amendment that would lower the voting age to 18. Introduced by Blair Moody (D Mich.), the resolution was reported to the Senate July 1 but was never taken up on the floor.

## Election Probes

During 1952, investigations of alleged irregularities in the 1950 Congressional elections concluded and studies of 1952 election controversies began.

### House

Two Congressmen whose 1950 election was challenged by defeated opponents were upheld by the House in 1952.

After hearings, the House Administration Committee agreed Feb. 27 that Reps. Ernest Greenwood (D N.Y.) and Hardie Scott (R Pa.) were entitled to their seats. The House approved the Committee decision March 19.

It agreed to a resolution (H Res 579) which in effect rejected charges of Maurice S. Osser, Democrat, that Scott had won his seat as a result of irregularities in the 1950 Pennsylvania election. The House agreed to another resolution (H Res 580) which, in effect, dismissed the contest brought by former Rep. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican, who disputed the New York election of Greenwood.

No dissent was expressed.

### Organize Boggs Group

On May 12 the House passed by voice vote a resolution (H Res 558) creating a special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures in 1952. Hale Boggs (D La.) was named Chairman; other members were Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) and William M. McCulloch (R Ohio).

The group investigated two complaints arising from primary elections for the House. In California's 25th District, Rep. Patrick J. Hillings (R) sought both the Republican and Democrat primary nominations. He won the GOP nomination handily but achieved a protested 33-vote margin over his Democratic rival, Woodrow Wilson Sayre, a grandson of President Wilson.

The Boggs Committee conducted a recount of the vote Sept. 15 which showed Sayre was the victor by 30 votes. However, Sayre, running on the Democratic ticket, was defeated by Hillings in the Nov. 4 election.

In West Virginia's First District, Rep. Robert L. Ramsay (D) was defeated in the primary by Robert Molloyhan but the Committee received charges that "kickback" funds from state employees were used to defeat Ramsay. A Committee staff report found no indication of any violation of law in the Congressional race. Molloyhan was elected to Congress Nov. 4.

### Bosone Gifts Aired

The Justice Department May 27, 1952, ordered an investigation into whether Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D Utah) had violated the federal Corrupt Practices Act by accepting \$630 for her 1950 campaign from two government - paid employees in her office.

Rep. Bosone acknowledged May 23 that she had received the gifts (\$400 from her secretary, Virginia Rishel, and \$230 from her stenographer, Gayle Snow) but insisted she was not aware this was in violation of the federal law which prohibits political gifts by federal employees.

She backed up her protest that she knew nothing of the illegality of such contributions by noting that she had recorded them Oct. 26, 1950, on the report which Representatives must file with the Clerk of the House.

On Sept. 4 the Department announced that, after a thorough investigation, it had decided not to present the case to a grand jury.

Attorney General James P. McGranery, in an Oct. 14 letter to the House Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.) explained why the Department was not going to charge Rep. Bosone with receiving illegal campaign contributions.

### Brehm Conviction Upheld

McGranery said that "technically, Mrs. Bosone is guilty under one section, the contributors under another, but there is no proof as to any of them except their own admissions. If they are indicted, the Government can hardly expect the contributors to testify against Mrs. Bosone, or Mrs. Bosone to be a witness against them."

They could not be compelled to testify, said McGranery, and the government "has no other proof of the contributions."

Rep. Chelf, whose group had been investigating the Justice Department, said he found "no fault" with McGranery's decision.

Mrs. Bosone was defeated in the Nov. 4 election.

In 1951, the Department prosecuted a Republican member of Congress—Rep. Walter E. Brehm (Ohio) — under the Corrupt Practices Act. He was convicted of accepting a \$1,000 campaign contribution from his secretary and was fined \$5,000 and given a suspended prison sentence of five to 15 months. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 369).

Brehm's conviction was upheld April 24, 1952, by the U. S. Court of Appeals. Brehm in 1952 ended his fifth term in the House. He did not seek re-election.

## SENATE

The Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee March 6 concluded its investigation of expenditures in the 1950 Ohio Senate contest between Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and State Auditor Joseph T. Ferguson. Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland financier who had failed to answer a Committee subpoena to appear Feb. 8, testified March 6 that he had contributed \$30,000 to the Democrats' effort to defeat Taft.

Eaton added that he gave much of the money through employees of Otis & Co., a Cleveland financial house in which, he said, he and his family held about 50 per cent of the stock. On Dec. 1, 1951, the Subcommittee had heard testimony that Eaton and his son each gave \$5,000 to Labor's Non - Partisan League and another \$25,000 through Otis employees (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, p. 368).

Eaton said he had been unable to locate any records — cancelled checks or cash vouchers — covering the contributions he said he made through his employees. Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) told Eaton he "might be involved in a violation of the law through contribution of \$30,000" but Eaton said he was "sure there has been no violation."

The Elections Subcommittee reported March 19 that "scurrilous literature, using the Communist smear" and appealing to racial and religious prejudice, was circulated against Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in New Hampshire before the primary election March 11.

"No connection was found or charged by the Committee to any of Gen. Eisenhower's rivals," the Subcommittee stated. Sen. Taft, an opponent of Eisenhower in the New Hampshire primary, joined the group in condemning such literature, the Subcommittee reported.

### Seek Primary Spending Data

The Subcommittee condemned in particular the use of "a trick photograph attempting to represent Gen. Eisenhower as pro-Communist." The photograph was cut down from a press association photo taken on July 16, 1945, when three Allied Commanders, Eisenhower, British Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery and Marshal George K. Zhukov of Russia toasted the victory over Germany. No date was indicated in reproducing it.

Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) announced July 4 that his Elections Subcommittee had agreed to investigate charges of "scurrilous and improper practice" during the 1952 campaign. The Subcommittee also decided not to investigate the Maine Republican primary in which Gov. Frederick G. Payne defeated Sen. Owen Brewster, who was seeking re-election.

### Funds Questionnaires

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) declared Aug. 6 that detailed questionnaires seeking information on all primary campaign contributions and expenditures had been sent by the Subcommittee to all Senate candidates and committees backing them. Previously, such questionnaires had been restricted to final or general elections.

Candidates were asked to list: All contributions over \$100; all spending above \$10; contributions other than money, such as loans or services; and money spent on radio and television broadcasts, newspaper advertisements, billboards, posters and pamphlets.

## Contempt Citations

The number of contempt of Congress citations voted in 1952 (eight) was considerably smaller than that approved in 1951, when the Senate Crime Investigating Committee cited 45 persons for contempt (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII pp. 353-5).

In 1952, two men were cited for contempt by the Senate District Crime Investigating Subcommittee and a man and woman were cited by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. The House Un-American Activities Committee cited three men for contempt and the tax investigating group of the House Ways and Means Committee charged Henry W. Grunewald with contempt. All citations were approved by Congress without opposition. (For roll-call voting, see page 296.)

The courts, meanwhile, were turning down many of the cases brought against persons cited by Congress in 1951 or earlier. About 20 men cited by the Senate Crime Committee in 1951 were acquitted or had earlier convictions reversed in 1952 by the courts, which generally upheld pleas of possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer Congressional questions. However, Frank Costello and one other witness charged with contempt of Congress were convicted. Three men cited for contempt of the former House Lobby Investigating Committee went free.

### Charged By Senate

In February two alleged Washington, D.C., gambling bosses, Roger (White-top) Simkins and Emmitt Warring, were cited by the Senate District Crime Investigating Subcommittee for contempt in failing to answer questions. They pleaded possible self-incrimination. Warring was acquitted by a federal judge on Oct. 23, and the case against Simkins was dismissed Oct. 27.

Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney, a former employee of both the United Nations and the State Department, was cited by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in March for refusing to say whether anyone in the State Department had helped her get a UN job. She asserted that UN regulations prohibited past or present employees from disclosing unpublished information.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D Nev.) of the Subcommittee termed this an argument calculated to set "that body (UN) up as superior to the Senate of the United States." Mrs. Keeney also declined to say whether she had been a member of the Communist Party.

Abram Flaxer, head of the United Public Workers of America, a union expelled from the CIO in 1950, was cited for contempt by the Senate March 19. He refused to tell McCarran's Subcommittee whether he was a Communist, pleading fear of self-incrimination.

### Cited By House

The House Un-American Activities Committee won House approval Feb. 5 of a contempt citation against movie writer - producer Sidney Buchman. It was voted on a unanimous roll call, 316-0. Buchman had declined Sept. 25, 1951, to give the Committee the names of his Communist associates while he was in the Party from 1938 to 1945. He also failed to comply with a Committee subpoena to appear again Jan. 25.

The House April 9 approved a resolution (H Res 602) to cite Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions put by the House Ways and Means tax investigating subcommittee. Action was on a 334-0 roll-call vote.

There was little discussion and no opposition to the resolution. Subcommittee Chairman Cecil R. King (D Calif.) said Grunewald had questionable business dealings with Internal Revenue Bureau officials and had intervened in tax cases.

Grunewald had been questioned, for the fifth time, Jan. 30. He refused to answer the Subcommittee. The group then started contempt proceedings.

The House June 30 voted to cite two Detroit men for contempt of Congress for refusing to turn over documents subpoenaed by the Un-American Activities Committee.

The resolution (H Res 717) citing Arthur McPhaul was approved on a 348-0 roll call. The measure (H Res 718) citing Saul Grossman was approved 349-0.

McPhaul had been asked for records of the Civil Rights Congress, and Grossman refused to produce records of the Detroit chapter of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. Both claimed Constitutional privilege against self-incrimination.

A list of all 1952 resolutions citing persons for contempt of Congress follows. Given first is name of person cited, next the committee reporting the citation and date of Senate or House approval. (Unless stated otherwise, no record vote was taken and adoption was without

objection.) Final reference is to judicial action taken.

#### SENATE

S Res 261—Citing Roger Simkins; Crime Subcommittee, District of Columbia; Feb. 25; Case dismissed Oct. 27.  
S Res 262—Citing Emmitt Warring; Crime Subcommittee, District of Columbia; Feb. 25; Acquitted Oct. 23.  
S Res 263—Citing Mary Jane Keeney; Internal Security Subcommittee, Judiciary; March 17; Indicted May 26, trial set for Nov. 6.  
S Res 265—Citing Abram Flaxer; Internal Security Subcommittee, Judiciary; March 19; Charge dismissed Nov. 17. Re-indicted Nov. 20.

#### HOUSE

H Res 517—Citing Sidney Buchman; Un-American Activities; 316-0, Feb. 5; Indicted March 17, trial set for Feb. 9, 1953.  
H Res 602—Citing Henry W. Grunewald; tax investigating Subcommittee, Ways and Means; 334-0, April 9; Indicted Oct. 23, trial set for Jan. 19, 1953.  
H Res 717—Citing Arthur McPhaul; Un-American Activities; 348-0, June 30.  
H Res 718—Citing Saul Grossman; Un-American Activities; 349-0, June 30.

### Court Action

A number of previous citations for contempt of Congress were acted upon by the courts in 1952. Many of the indicted persons won acquittals when the courts upheld their refusal to answer Congressional questions for fear of possible self-incrimination. But the argument of George L. Bowers that he refused to answer Crime Committee questions in order to avoid prosecution under state law was turned down. Judge Edward A. Tamm ruled that a self-incrimination plea applied only to fear of federal prosecution.

Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut ruled Oct. 6 that Morris Kleinman and Louis Rothkopf were "justified" in refusing to testify on March 26, 1951, before the Senate Crime Investigating Committee while television and newsreel cameras were in operation. The two men were freed of the contempt of Congress charges.

Three men originally cited by the House Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities in 1950 were acquitted in 1952 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 425-6). U. S. District Judge James A. Kirkland ruled that the government had failed to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Joseph P. Kamp had willfully failed to produce records demanded by the Committee.

The U.S. Court of Appeals declared that the Committee's demand that Dr. Edward A. Rumely reveal the names of persons buying \$500 worth of books from his Committee for Constitutional Government was an invasion of freedom of the press.

A contempt charge against William L. Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, was dismissed March 20 by the U. S. District Court on grounds that parts of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, which Congress said Patter-



son had flouted, had been declared unconstitutional. (The ruling on the lobby law, handed down March 17 by a special federal court, that the Act was unconstitutional was reversed Oct. 13 by the Supreme Court.

#### Action On Previous Citations

Among 1952 court actions on contempt of Congress cases initiated by Congressional Committees in 1950-51:

House Un-American Activities Committee (1950):  
 Steve Nelson, acquitted Feb. 12, 1952.  
 House Select Committee to Investigate Lobbying Activities (1950):  
 Joseph P. Kamp, acquitted Feb. 6, 1952;  
 William L. Patterson, case dismissed, March 20, 1952.  
 Dr. Edward A. Rumely, conviction reversed, April 29, 1952.  
 Senate Crime Investigating Committee (1951):  
 Anthony J. Accardo, charge dismissed, Nov. 20, 1952.  
 Joe Adonis, indicted Sept. 8, 1952.  
 Joseph E. Baldassari, indicted July 16, 1952.  
 Government dropped charges Nov. 3.  
 George L. Bowers, convicted March 19, 1952.  
 Frank Costello, convicted April 5, 1952.  
 John Doyle, charge dismissed, Nov. 25, 1952.  
 Julius (Blinky) Fink, acquitted Nov. 13, 1952.  
 Rocco Fischetti, acquitted March 11, 1952.  
 Alex Fudelman, charge dismissed, Nov. 13, 1952.  
 Jacob (Greasy Thumb) Guzik, acquitted Jan. 10, 1952.  
 Murray (The Camel) Humphreys, acquitted Oct. 30, 1952.  
 Morris Kleinman, acquitted Oct. 6, 1952.  
 Carlos Marcello, conviction reversed, April 22, 1952.  
 George S. May, acquitted Oct. 22, 1952.  
 Abraham Minker, charge dismissed, Nov. 13, 1952.  
 Isadore Minker, charge dismissed, Nov. 13, 1952.  
 William G. (Butsy) O'Brien, acquitted March 25, 1952.  
 Ralph O'Hara, acquitted April 21, 1952.  
 Joseph Poretto, conviction reversed, April 22, 1952.  
 Louis Rothkopf, acquitted Oct. 6, 1952.  
 Joseph Scalleat, charge dismissed, Nov. 20, 1952.

## Un-American Activities

During 1952 the House Un-American Activities Committee continued hearings, begun in 1951, into Communist influences in Hollywood and defense industries (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 372-375). Committee members also investigated Communist membership in professional groups, particularly in California, and the role of Americans in advancing communism in the Far East. They also heard General Walter Bedell Smith and Dr. Edward V. Condon testify.

In a report on Soviet espionage in the U. S., released Dec. 29, 1951, the Committee said foreign spying demanded "drastic action."

Reviewing Russian activities in the U.S. since 1919, the House group said it had discovered "an alarming lack of prosecution in cases of espionage." The Committee recommended specific steps to prevent another "most shame-

ful and sordid period" in history. It suggested a Senate-House Committee to study problems of espionage and recommend corrective legislation. It proposed the death penalty, even in peacetime, for spying. It also urged broadening the laws governing wiretapping.

#### Urge Legal Changes

These recommendations also appeared in the Committee's only 1952 report, issued Feb. 17. It urged Congress to enact legislation to:

Punish espionage in peacetime, as well as war, by death or life sentence.

Grant immunity for witnesses.

Provide reciprocal restrictions on travel by Soviet and satellite diplomats.

Tighten laws dealing with those who steal or transport government papers.

Permit use of wire tapping evidence in the courts.

Severely criticizing the motion picture industry for not taking steps to check communism in Hollywood, the Committee said it was "astounded" when it discovered the extent of communism in the movie field. The report also warned the television industry against widespread infiltration.

The House group said communism had been successfully repulsed by farm and veterans groups. The Committee also reported on probes in Hawaii and two vital defense areas, Baltimore and Massachusetts. It summarized investigations of the Sorge spy ring and Oliver Edmund Clubb, State Department foreign service official who resigned after being cleared by the Department's Loyalty Board.

#### Hollywood Probe

At hearings in Los Angeles in January 1952 the Committee continued its investigation of Communist influences in the movie industry. Committee members Jan. 28 heard Melvin Levy, screen writer, testify that he joined the Communist Party in 1933 and quit a year later.

Michael S. Blankfort, screen writer named by Louis Bundenz as a one-time Communist, denied the charge before the Committee. Blankfort said he was not a Communist and never had been one.

M. William Pomerance, former executive secretary of the Hollywood Screen Writers Guild, told the Committee Feb. 5 that he was not then a member of the Communist Party. He refused to

say whether he ever had been a Communist, on the grounds that his testimony might tend to incriminate him.

On March 20 Hy Kraft, Broadway playwright who worked on "Top Banana," testified that he was not a member of the Communist Party and had not been one in 1949 or 1950, but he declined to answer questions about Communist affiliation prior to 1949.

Elia Kazan, Broadway and Hollywood director, told an Un-American Subcommittee April 11 that he had been a Communist Party member for about 19 months in 1934-36 and named some associates. He had appeared Jan. 14 but declined to name any associates. In his April 11 testimony, Kazan said he had changed his mind because he had decided "secrecy serves the Communists."

Edward G. Robinson, stage and screen actor, told the Committee April 30 that he wanted to clear himself "once and for all" of any connection with communism. Testifying at his own request, Robinson called himself a "sucker" who had been "duped and used" by Communists but he denied ever knowingly aiding communism or any Communist cause.

#### Calls Self "Naive"

The noted playwright Clifford Odets admitted to the Committee May 19 that he had been a Communist Party member for nine months in 1934-35 but had quit because he couldn't respect his fellow members "on a cultural basis." Odets repeatedly said he was "naive" about Communist Party operations during the time he was a member. He said at the time he joined he was living on 10 cents a day.

The following day Odets testified he permitted many Red-front organizations to use his name after he had left the Party. He said he was not aware of the Communist domination of some of the groups which he helped.

The Committee also heard two Hollywood screen writers testify May 20. Isabel Lennart said she joined in 1938 for "good motives" and drifted away from the Party in 1946. Stanley Roberts testified he joined in 1945 and left some time prior to the 1948 Presidential election campaign during which he briefly supported Henry A. Wallace.

Lillian Hellman, the playwright, swore May 21 she was not a Communist member and had not been one for two years. But she refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to testify regarding her associations prior to two years previously.



A Hollywood screen writer, Bernard C. Schoenfeld, told the Committee Aug. 19 of his experiences in the Communist Party from 1945-47, when he resigned in disgust.

#### Recommends Outlawing Party

Chairman John S. Wood (D Ga.) asked the witness for any suggestions he might have and Schoenfeld replied: "I would recommend that the Communist Party be outlawed and also, in order to keep liberals and people of good will from having my experience, there should be greater vigilance in determining what Communist - front organizations exist and publicizing them."

On Sept. 30 the Committee heard testimony by Roy Huggins, a screen writer and director.

Huggins admitted he had joined and quit the Communist Party twice between 1940 and 1947, but now believed that an American could not be a Communist without having to "make a stand with the Soviet Union against the United States."

Two other witnesses, radio actors Owen Vinson and Paul Marion, identified a score of Hollywood radio personnel as fellow Communists in the same party cell six years previously. One man mentioned at the hearing, comedian Abe Burrows, who had testified before the Committee in 1951 promptly issued a statement Oct. 3 declaring his "hatred of communism" and a willingness to testify again.

#### Subversives In Unions

At March hearings in Detroit, the Committee investigated Communist infiltration of defense industries. (For investigations of Red - infiltration of unions by other committees, see pages 190,256.)

Elesio (Lee) Romano, a former vice president of the Ford Local 600 of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), testified March 11 that about 175 Communists with the help of 2,000 sympathizers controlled the local through influence over its general council, executive board, and publication, "Ford Facts."

Carl Stellato, president of Local 600, took issue immediately. He demanded the right to testify, and upheld the "loyalty and patriotism" of his local.

David Averill, editor of "Ford Facts" told the Committee March 12 that the publication was a Communist propaganda organ and a "minor edition of The Daily Worker." He was fired the next day by Stellato.

Sheldon Tappes, a staff member of

the UAW Ford department, testified that in 1945 a group of Communists tried to "intimidate or coerce" him into joining the Communist Party.

#### Officials Fired, Re-elected

On March 14 the UAW's Executive Board, headed by President Walter P. Reuther, charged the local's leadership with causing "irreparable damage" by failing to enforce the UAW's constitutional restrictions against Communists. The four top officers of Local 600 were fired by the UAW, which then assumed temporary direction of the local.

After investigation, over 20 minor officials of the local also were fired by the UAW. The four top officials were re-elected in a special local election Sept. 11 after Stellato had pledged to fight against Communist infiltration of his local.

At September hearings in Chicago three officials of the independent United Electrical Workers - Farm Equipment Workers refused to say whether they were Communists. The hearings were disrupted Sept. 2 when 200 pickets, identified as FE-UE members, demonstrated against the Committee hearings.

A CIO field representative, Lee Lundgren, who said he was a former Communist and former member of United Electrical Workers, testified Sept. 2 that in 1949 the Communist Party had picked the slate of officers for a local election of the union. He named dozens of members of the union he said were Communists. (The union was expelled from the CIO in 1949 because of Communist domination.)

#### Electrical Workers Heard

Roy Thompson, a former official of the largest Chicago local of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers, said Sept. 4 that subversives had infiltrated that local. He testified that he had left the Communist Party in 1948 but before that time had seen the local's president, Leon Beverly, at meetings open only to card - carrying Communists. Beverly refused to answer questions about any Communist affiliation on grounds of possible self-incrimination, as did Herbert March, a UPW organizer.

In October the Committee held hearings in Philadelphia. Thomas F. Delaney, an organizer for the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers, testified Oct. 13 that he had been a Communist from 1939-1950. During most of that time he was an organizer for the United Electrical Workers and had, he said, gained a place on the executive board of the union because he had the

support of the Communist Party.

Delaney named UE organizers David Davis and Max Helfand as Communists. Called to testify, they refused to answer questions because of possible self-incrimination.

Samuel J. D. Maria, another former UE organizer with the CIO-IUE, told the Committee Sept. 15 that he quit the Communist Party in 1951 after he had been given a sabotage plan and a \$3,800 fund to be used in case of war between the U. S. and Russia. He said Abe Sokolov, a Philadelphia businessman, had instructed him of the steps American Communists should take if war with Russia broke out. Sokolov, relying on the Fifth Amendment, refused to answer Committee questions.

#### Probe Of Professions

At a Jan. 21 hearing in Los Angeles, witnesses disclosed the names of some 75 persons who they said had been Communists or attended Party meetings in California.

Charles Daggett, ex-newspaperman and motion picture publicist, gave the Committee about 30 names of writers and movie industry people. Dr. Louise Light Silver, Los Angeles osteopath, testified she belonged to the Party's "medical section." She listed 11 other physicians and dentists as members.

A Fullerton, Calif., attorney, formerly employed by the National Labor Relations Board, told the Committee Jan. 23 he once belonged to a Communist cell in Los Angeles composed entirely of lawyers. The attorney, David Aaron, named 30-odd lawyers as Communists.

Milton S. Tyre, Los Angeles attorney, refused Jan. 25 on self-incrimination grounds, to say whether he had belonged to a lawyers' Communist cell, but declared he was not presently a Communist Party member.

The next witness, William G. Israel, Los Angeles, said he belonged to the lawyers group for about four months in 1947 and that Tyre was a member then.

#### Cites Newspaper Unit

Charles W. Judson, once city editor of the Los Angeles Daily News and currently a magazine editor, told the Committee Jan. 26 he belonged to a Communist group of newspapermen in 1937 or 1938. He identified 16 other persons as having been members of "newspaper unit 140 of the Communist Party." Judson said he quit the Party in 1941.

A Subcommittee opened hearings in Detroit Feb. 25.

The wife of a former Detroit newspaper reporter and government employee was named as an active Communist in the Motor City in the 1940's. She was identified as "Sis Cunningham" by Richard Franklin O'Hair, described as a "secret witness" who had been held in reserve by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Another newspaperman figured in the hearing Feb. 26. He was Joe Bernstein, an artist for the Detroit News. He also was accused by O'Hair of being a member of the Communist Party. On the witness stand, Bernstein refused to answer a long list of questions, saying he was standing on constitutional rights.

#### Grandmother Lists 100 Reds

On Feb. 29 a Detroit grandmother, Mrs. Bereniece Baldwin, made a cell-by-cell roll call of more than 100 persons whom she described as members of the Communist Party in Michigan. She had been an undercover agent for the FBI for nine years.

Robert J. Silberstein, executive secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, accused the Committee April 9 of having no regard for individual liberties. Testifying before the group, he balked at answering questions pertaining to his alleged association with the Communist Party.

On April 30 a Michigan newspaper editor refused to tell an Un-American Activities Subcommittee whether he had ever been a Party member. The witness, Thomas X. Dumbrowski, editor of a Polish language daily in Hamtramck, Mich., claimed possible self-incrimination.

Ruth Rifkin, one-time employee of the Lawyers Guild, refused to tell the Committee May 6 whether she had ever been a member of the Party. She claimed constitutional privilege in refusing to answer that and other questions relating to her acquaintanceship with persons identified before the Committee as Communists.

Edward J. Fitzgerald, New York writer, also appearing May 6, refused to answer Committee questions about alleged affiliation with the Communist party. He had been linked to a Communist cell by Elizabeth Bentley, self-styled former Communist courier.

#### Resume California Hearings

Mrs. Alice K. Bennett, Los Angeles, told the Committee May 22 that Tom O'Connor, managing editor of the New York Compass, had been a fellow member of a Communist group in 1938.

O'Connor took the stand and declined to answer most questions on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

Irving Kaplan, a former government economist dismissed in May from his United Nations job, refused to tell the Committee June 10 whether he was, or ever had been, a Communist. He pleaded possible self-incrimination.

In October the Committee subpoenaed about 100 professional people to appear before it in Los Angeles. A representative of the Lawyers Guild argued that the group's action in calling attorneys as witnesses was unconstitutional. And several hundred pickets paraded in protest against the hearings.

The Committee Oct. 1 heard 21 lawyers refuse to answer its questions about communism. They challenged the Committee's right to subpoena them or to question their personal beliefs, citing the First and Fifth Constitutional amendments, and parts of the Fourth, Ninth and Tenth Amendments. Twenty refused to answer questions concerning Communist Party membership. In one case, the membership question was withdrawn.

When the Committee recessed its hearings a week later, it had heard 22 medical men, 25 attorneys and six actors claim constitutional immunity in refusing to answer questions about Communist membership.

#### Reds In Far East

A brief investigation of American influence in advancing communism in the Far East was conducted by the Committee in January. The probe centered on the activities of Max and Grace Granich, American publishers of "Voice of China," a pre-World War II magazine in Shanghai which allegedly presented pro-Communist views.

Reports presented to the Committee declared that the State Department "reprimanded" diplomatic officials in Shanghai for "harassing" the Granichs in their publishing business during 1936-37.

State Department official John Carter Vincent acknowledged in testimony Jan. 9 he gave instructions for U. S. protection of the publication, "Voice of China," despite protests from U. S. and foreign consular officials.

One-time Communist functionary Morris L. Appelman of Denver, in testimony before the Committee Jan. 10, named the Granichs as the Party's official propagandists in China during the 1930's.

On Jan. 15, the group heard Louis Budenz, former editor of the Daily Worker, testify that in 1935 Grace Granich served as an aide to J. Peters, one of the Communist Party's top operators. Elizabeth Bentley also testified.

The Granichs were called before the House group Jan. 16 but both refused to answer most of the Committee's questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

The group continued questioning Grace Granich Jan. 17, but she again refused to answer inquiries.

#### Condon, Smith Testify

During the year the Committee heard two noted men testify on matters not directly connected with the group's main investigations.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, former head of the Bureau of Standards, whom the Committee in 1948 had called "the weakest link in our atomic security chain," appeared before the Committee in Chicago Sept. 5 for the first time since the charges were made.

Questioned about his connections with Nathan Silvermaster, who Elizabeth Bentley has said was a member of a Communist espionage ring, Condon said neither Silvermaster nor any other member of the alleged ring had ever tried to gain secret information or government documents from him.

General Walter Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, appeared before the Committee in Philadelphia October 13 to explain his September 29 statement that he believed Communist agents had probably infiltrated most U. S. security organizations. Gen. Smith had made the statement while giving a deposition in the slander suit of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) against Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) See page 259.

#### Annual Report

In a year-end report issued December 27 the Committee recommended that the federal government's emergency powers for dealing with suspected espionage be "placed on a wartime basis."

The report also recommended that federal security agencies be permitted to place wire tapping evidence into testimony.

The House group recommended a new law to prohibit anyone from "unauthorizedly" transporting in interstate commerce any secret, confidential or restricted government document.

## D.C. Crime Probe

A subcommittee of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, after a nine-month probe of the District police department and underworld activities, filed a report June 28, 1952, criticizing the police and recommending a series of new laws and constant checking by a special investigative staff.

The Subcommittee heard numerous witnesses including both policemen and racketeers. (For contempt of Congress citations arising from reluctance of some witnesses to testify, see page 248.)

The Senate group, known officially as the Subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia Investigating Crime and Law Enforcement, was authorized by a resolution (S Res 136) adopted by the Senate Sept. 13, 1951. The D. C. Committee had been allowed \$25,000 for the investigation and was directed to report the results of its findings to the Senate not later than Jan. 31, 1952.

More funds were granted the Committee when the Senate Jan. 24 by voice vote approved S Res 264 calling for an additional \$15,000 and setting dates of Feb. 29 for interim report and June 30 for the final report.

Jan. 30, however, S Res 267 was offered by Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.). It called for \$61,200 for the Subcommittee, established the final report date as June 30, and rescinded S Res 264. The Senate passed S 267 on voice vote Jan. 30.

### Hearings

Five Senators were members of the Subcommittee, three Democrats and two Republicans. Chairman was Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.). In addition to a series of executive hearings, the group held twenty-one days of public hearings between Jan. 14 and June 10.

Robert J. Barrett, former superintendent of the Metropolitan Police force, who resigned Nov. 30, 1951, was the first witness called before the group Jan. 14. He disclosed that while on the force he had destroyed records of financial transactions, had dealt in large sums of money and received expensive gifts.

Mrs. Sarah Mears Hall, who worked for five years in the numbers headquarters of Roger (Whitewash) Simkins, told the group Jan. 16 that she had heard Simkins and other big gamblers say they paid the police hundreds of

dollars each month for protection. Simkins was called to the stand Jan. 16 but refused to answer most questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Emmitt Warring, reputed to be one of Washington's biggest numbers writers, Jan. 17 refused to answer most questions saying he was under federal income tax investigation and "must decline to answer because it might tend to incriminate me."

Retired Detective Sergeant Reuben Nichols testified Jan. 18 he received only a reprimand from ex-Superintendent of Police Barrett when he reported that police officers were picking up envelopes left in the Brass Rail tavern for them by numbers backer Simkins.

### Collusion, Shake-Down Charged

Police Superintendent Robert V. Murray, testifying Jan. 21, said that Nichols once told ex-Chief Barrett there was collusion between policemen and Simkins, and confirmed that Barrett accused the detective of trying to shake down the gambler.

Police Lt. Jacob Wolf admitted trading extensively in the postwar automobile gray market. Another witness, Murray Olf, former operator of a Maryland race wire service, refused on Constitutional grounds to hand over his records.

Leonard J. Matusky of Baltimore, former president of the World Wide News and Music Service told the Subcommittee Feb. 6 that a total of \$75,000 had been brought to Washington by a racing wire official to be used for bribes. The members of a Senatorial committee studying a bill to ban race wires were to be the recipients of the bribes.

### Narcotics' Study

In March the Subcommittee concentrated its investigation on the District's narcotics scandal.

Police Lt. H. H. Carper, head of the Metropolitan police Narcotics Squad, was asked March 17 about the total of \$2,735 he had deposited in a bank at monthly intervals in 1948. He said he did not recall where the money came from.

James M. (Jim Yellow) Roberts, convicted dope peddler, testified March 18 that he had paid Carper and his second in command, Sgt. William L. Taylor, from \$18,000 to \$20,000 a year in bribes.

Additional witnesses on March 25 linked the suspended chief of Washington's police narcotics squad, Lt. Carper, with collection of protection money from dope peddlers, as the Senate District Crime Subcommittee wound up narcotics hearings.

April 4 the probers returned to a study of organized gambling in the District. They sent out invitations to testify to Murray Olf, Abe Plisco, and several Metropolitan policemen.

Attempting to track down an alleged payoff fund, the group questioned Thomas F. Kelley of Chicago who had been named by Leonard Matusky. Kelley denied that he had ever given any money to any Congressman, any Senator or any employee of the Government.

May 7 the Subcommittee voted to recommend contempt citations against Kelley and Plisco for failing to answer questions put to them. no further action was taken.

The Subcommittee concluded its public hearings June 10 when it again questioned Ex-Superintendent Barrett. He was asked about his supervision of the narcotics squad, his knowledge of the actions and personal affairs of Lt. Carper, and his supervision of the police in general. When questioned about his personal finances, Mr. Barrett declined to answer on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

### Report Issued

In its report issued June 28 the Subcommittee branded Barrett as a grafter, asserted members of his department protected Washington's dope racketeers, and said that gambling arrests in the District had dropped to astonishingly low numbers after Barrett became chief in 1946. Carper and Taylor were accused of systematically exacting bribes from narcotics peddlers. The report added that dope seized by the police often found its way back into the traffic.

After reporting that the wrongdoing that was exposed was just a sampling of the general conditions the group recommended enactment of a series of new laws. It urged that a special investigative staff be established under the United States Attorney, operating independently of the police.

The members suggested that Congressional committees make periodic studies of law enforcement in Washington. They also advocated the formation of a citizen's group to focus attention upon it continuously.



## Internal Security Probe

The Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which began in 1951 an investigation of subversive elements in the United States, renewed hearings late in January, 1952, and continued them until the end of the year.

The Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), was scheduled to cease functioning June 30, 1952, but was authorized to continue its work until Jan. 3, 1953, by unanimous passage May 29, 1952, of a resolution (S Res 314) allotting \$163,800 to the group.

Hearings in 1952 covered four major fields: U. S. Far East policy, labor unions, schools, and subversive Americans in the United Nations.

First on the Subcommittee's agenda was an extensive probe of Communist influences on U. S. Far East policy, with attention centering on the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The IPR hearings began in 1951, were resumed Jan. 24, 1952, and concluded May 29, 1952. The Subcommittee reported July 2 that the IPR had served "Communist interests," and recommended that Far Eastern specialist Owen Lattimore and diplomat John P. Davies, Jr., be charged with perjury. Both had testified before the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee began hearings Sept. 8 on possible Communist infiltration of the school system. The probe resulted in the dismissal of four New York City College professors for refusing to answer Subcommittee questions. Hearings were recessed Oct. 13.

The Internal Security unit also held a four-day probe (Oct. 6-9) of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers (independent.) The group had issued a report Sept. 4 on testimony given in closed sessions during 1951 and 1952 concerning another independent union, the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America.

Hearings on Communism among American employees of the United Nations opened Oct. 13. They were recessed Nov. 12 and continued in December.

A number of the witnesses appearing before the probers refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activities, and were subsequently relieved of their UN posts by Secretary-General Trygve Lie.

## Background

The Internal Security Subcommittee was created in 1951, and early that year began holding hearings on the role of the Institute of Pacific Relations in shaping U. S. Far Eastern policy.

Among the first witnesses in the IPR probe was Owen Lattimore, who was to be a key witness before the group in 1952. Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Whitaker Chambers, former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and John P. Davies, Jr., also were among those testifying in 1951.

Highlights of the hearings in 1951 were a "raid" on a New England barn for IPR documents, the exposure of the Sorge spy ring in Japan, and the charges and counter charges of Henry A. Wallace and admitted ex-Communist Louis F. Budenz.

The group in 1951 also investigated possible infiltration by Communists into labor groups and the Government, and held hearings on subversive aliens. Many of these investigations were continued in 1952. (CQ Almanac 1951 Vol. VII p. 375 ff)

## Far East Policy Probe

Late in January, 1952, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee resumed its investigation of subversive influences on U. S. Far Eastern Policy.

John Carter Vincent, State Department official for 27 years, was the first witness. He testified Jan. 30 that he was not and never had been a Communist, nor had sympathy for communism.

He denied the 1951 testimony of Louis F. Budenz, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, that he learned from Party reports that Vincent was a Communist. Vincent told the Senators that Communist Earl Browder, whom Budenz cited as one source, had said he knew of no connection Vincent had with the Communist Party.

A Subcommittee request for the State Department loyalty records of Vincent was denied by President Truman in a letter written to Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The letter, placed in the Subcommittee's hearing record Jan. 30 said surrendering the files would set a precedent and create a "serious danger of intimidation."

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) Jan. 31 criticized the Truman action and objected to "the President determining

when it is good for the people to know the facts."

Vincent completed four days of testimony Feb. 2 with a statement to the press that he was "convinced" the hearing had cleared him of charges that he was a Communist.

## Emphasis On IPR

As it had in 1951, Subcommittee attention in 1952 focused on the role played by the Institute of Pacific Relations in determining U. S. Far Eastern policy.

Harriet Moore Gelfan, former IPR official, refused to tell the Subcommittee Feb. 5 if she had ever been a member of the Communist Party.

Kathleen Barnes, former IPR writer, declined Feb. 8 to state if she ever belonged to the Communist Party. She formerly was the wife of Joseph Barnes, ex-newspaperman and once secretary of the Institute.

Len De Caux, former CIO publicity director and editor of the CIO News, Feb. 11 refused to tell the Subcommittee whether he ever had been a Communist. De Caux said he resigned his posts at the request of CIO President Philip Murray. De Caux formerly belonged to the Institute.

## Editor Questioned

Maxwell S. Steward, former editor of the Nation and of IPR pamphlets, Feb. 11 denied ever being a Communist.

Nicholas Poppe, a former Russian professor and later a professor at the University of Washington in Seattle, testified Feb. 12 that 20,000 Chinese were trained in Moscow as Communist Party workers over a 20-year period starting in 1921. The Chinese then returned home to start Communist cells, he said.

As an expert on Outer Mongolia, Poppe rated some of the writings of Owen Lattimore about that region as "either superficial or distortions of the truth." He said he did not know whether any "distortions" were purposeful.

On Feb. 14, William Mandel, a New York City writer, refused to say whether he had been a member of the Communist Party but admitted the IPR previously had published his articles. Criticizing the Senate group's conduct, Mandel said it had made it very difficult for anyone believing that Russia and the U. S. can live together peacefully, to earn a living.



### Davies Named Again

The name of John P. Davies, Jr., State Department official who had appeared before the Subcommittee in closed session Aug. 8 and Aug. 10, 1951, cropped up again in the 1952 hearings.

Lyle H. Munson, a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency, Feb. 15, said Davies urged the agency in 1949 to get "consultation and guidance" from three persons who have since been identified as Communists.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) Feb. 16 said Davies should be called back from his post in Germany to testify about his recommendation.

On Feb. 18, Mrs. Mary Jane Keeney of New York City refused to say if anyone in the State Department had helped her get a UN job because UN rules prohibit employees, or former employees, from disclosing unpublished information. Mrs. Keeney said she resigned from the State Department in July, 1946, to take the UN position. She refused to say whether she had been a member of the Communist Party on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Her husband, Philip O. Keeney, a former government employee, similarly refused to answer.

Writer Nathaniel Weyl of Washington, D. C., said Feb. 19 he had seen convicted perjurer Alger Hiss at secret Communist meetings "on more than two occasions" and watched him pay dues. Weyl said he and Hiss were members of the same cell in 1934 when he was an employee of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Weyl added that he resigned his job six months later and left the Party completely in 1939 after the signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact.

### Admits Covering Up

Weyl, in a re-appearance Feb. 21, admitted that in 1943 he "falsely" withheld information of his own Communist activities. Sol Auerbach of Long Beach, N. Y., who wrote under the name of James S. Allen and had contributed to IPR's "Pacific Affairs" publication, Feb. 21 refused to say if he ever was a Communist.

The Subcommittee Feb. 25 asked the Justice Department to examine what it called conflicting testimony from diplomat Davies, and Lyle H. Munson, a former employee of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted Feb. 25 to cite Mrs. Keeney for contempt of Congress.

In subsequent months, Mrs. Keeney filed a series of motions attacking the contempt citation, but on Nov. 6, U. S. District Judge Edward M. Curran ruled that she must stand trial for contempt of Congress. Her trial was scheduled for Jan. 26, 1953.

### Lattimore Takes Stand

Owen Lattimore, Johns Hopkins University professor, and pivotal figure in the Subcommittee probe of the IPR, began testifying Feb. 26. He had been under running attack before the Internal Security group for almost a year, appearing as one of the first witnesses in the 1951 IPR investigation.

Armed with a 50-page statement, Lattimore denied past charges of Communist sympathies and accused the Subcommittee of launching a "reign of terror" among diplomats with "stacked" testimony, spurred on by so-called China lobby (pro-Nationalist China interests.)

He was sharply rebuked Feb. 26 by Sen. McCarran for "insulting and offensive remarks."

As the barrage of questions continued Feb. 27, Lattimore answered "no" four times when asked if he had ever been a member of the Communist party, ever been asked to join, ever been a "part of the (Communist) apparatus," and ever been under Communist discipline.

### Says Budenz Lied

Lattimore said ex-Communist Louis F. Budenz lied when he said "instructions were given to him (Lattimore) as a member of the Communist cell." He demanded that the Senate group ask the Justice Department to check the Budenz testimony for perjury.

On the witness stand for another stormy session Feb. 28, Lattimore said "the indications" were that Secretary of State Dean Acheson had been "intimidated" and that the State Department in the last two years had followed "the policy of its most intemperate critics." U. S. support of the "driftwood" Chinese Nationalist government was a mistake, he declared.

Lattimore caused an uproar when he said Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) had been called "the Senator from Formosa" as a "member" of the China lobby. Lattimore said he respected Knowland and that the Californian was sincere.

A number of Congressmen "are associated with the China lobby" said Lattimore. Others he said were part of

the China lobby were William Goodwin, Alfred Kohlberg, George Sokolsky, Freda Utley and Victor Lasky.

Defending himself against pro-Communism charges, Lattimore called Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) "a graduate witch-burner" and charged Harold E. Stassen with "irresponsibility."

Lattimore denied Feb. 29 that he knowingly permitted Communist or pro-Communist to write for "Pacific Affairs," which he edited from 1934 to 1941. He conceded, however, that 19 persons who wrote for the magazine while he was editor had been described in testimony before the Subcommittee as Communists or pro-Communists.

### Hiss Linked To Lattimore

Appearing again March 1, Lattimore testified that he once invited Alger Hiss to his home.

Testifying March 3, Lattimore acknowledged that while the Hitler-Stalin pact still was in force he had disclosed to the Soviet ambassador in Washington a then - confidential Lattimore assignment to a mission to Nationalist China. He also conceded that in previous testimony he had put the date of disclosure as after the pact had ended.

In a fierce cross examination attacking his truthfulness as a witness Lattimore rejected as "absolutely implausible" a suggestion that the Soviet Union had once used the IPR as a "cover shop" for spying. He told the Subcommittee he discussed Pacific air bases at a Moscow meeting in 1936, but said that no military secrets were involved. Lattimore said his talks with the Russians were only part of his effort to get interesting articles for the IPR magazine.

### Denies Molding Policy

Lattimore conceded March 5 that the Administration's post-war China policy showed "a similar line of thought" to his own views but insisted there was no "cause and effect" relationship. He said it would be "an absurd invention" to say he molded U.S. China policy.

Lattimore March 6 denied he tried to justify Russia's invasion of Finland. He said he considered the invasion "outrageous."

In his tenth day of testimony, Lattimore March 13 disagreed with Subcommittee members over the definition of "Communist." This occurred when Lattimore was asked to identify any Communists on a list of 100 names.

While Lattimore said a Communist was a member of the Communist Party, the Subcommittee counsel set up a definition that a Communist was "a person under Communist discipline or who had voluntarily and knowingly collaborated with Communist Party members in furtherance of Communist Party objectives."

On this basis, Lattimore named writer Israel Epstein as "a fellow - traveler" and said of others on the list there was a "presumption" they were Communists. Lattimore said Earl Browder was the only one of the 100 he knew to be a Communist.

Harvey Matusow of Akron, Ohio, a former Communist who worked in Red bookshops as an FBI informer, testified March 13 that Lattimore's book "Solution in Asia" carried the Communist Party line on China.

The Far East specialist, March 14, offered quotations from "Solution in Asia" to show it did not observe the Communist line.

The Subcommittee March 19 heard William L. Holland, IPR secretary-general, and Jerome D. Greene, former IPR Council chairman, deny that the Institute was ever dominated by Reds.

That same day, William W. Lockwood, former IPR secretary, said, "The hostile critic can easily select individual items (from IPR files) or particular sentences or passages to 'prove' almost any kind of bias."

#### Lattimore Ends Testimony

Lattimore appeared before the group again on March 21 to answer questions on "loose ends" that developed in previous testimony.

At the conclusion of Lattimore's testimony, Sen. McCarran March 21 read comments on Lattimore, which he said were approved by all Subcommittee members. McCarran said Lattimore "uttered untruths," was many times contemptuous and used "insolent, overbearing, arrogant and disdainful" language. McCarran also said Lattimore made "deliberate and adroit attempts to mold American thinking" on Far Eastern policy.

After the hearing March 21, Lattimore issued a statement denying he was contemptuous or untruthful. "I merely stood up to a savage and harassing examination. . . I cannot be tem-

perate about an attack upon my loyalty. . . I refuse to defend myself by cringing. . ."

Mrs. Harriet Levine Chi, the estranged wife of a Red China banker, who at one time did some secretarial work for Lattimore, refused March 21 to say whether she was a Communist.

Daniel Thorner, a Johns Hopkins professor who helped Lattimore write a book, "Pivot of Asia," testified March 25 but refused to say if he had been a Communist. He said his refusal had "nothing to do with the IPR or Lattimore."

Yale Professor David N. Rowe testified March 27, "I consider him (Lattimore) principal agent for the advocacy of Stalinist ideas." But he emphasized he was talking about "ideologies and ideas" and had no knowledge of any formal association Lattimore may have had with communism.

#### Field Refuses To Talk

Frederick Vanderbilt Field, an IPR official for many years, refused March 28 to answer most of the group's questions on grounds of possible self - incrimination. He had also refused to testify at Subcommittee hearings on IPR in 1951.

Field had recently served a contempt of court sentence for refusing to tell a New York grand jury who supplied bail for four fugitive Communists.

A University of California educator, T. A. Bisson, testified the next day, that he was never a Communist, but acknowledged past associations with former Communist leader Browder. Bisson, who served as acting editor of Pacific Relations between 1943 and 1945, said he now believed Field was a Communist.

On March 31, Bisson testified that in 1935 he supported a move to free Ernst Thaelmann, German Communist leader imprisoned by Hitler, and that in 1937 he addressed a mass meeting in the Chinese Communist capital. He was accompanied, he said, by Lattimore and Phillip Jaffe, former editor of Amerasia.

Julian R. Friedman, political science lecturer at the University of California, said April 1 he once gave government notes on Japan to Andrew Roth, a former naval lieutenant arrested in 1945 in connection with the Amerasia case but never prosecuted. Friedman said the information in the notes he supplied was not confidential. Fried-

man was working in the State Department at the time. A member of IPR, he said he had never been a Communist.

#### Student Testifies

Catesby T. Jones, Johns Hopkins graduate student, April 2 told the group Lattimore gave an "inaccurate" account of one incident, due to a "failure of memory." Eugene Moy of New China Daily News refused to testify with regard to his associations with that newspaper.

At a hearing April 4, a former State Department employee, Robert T. Miller, told the investigating group that he had never been a Communist as another witness, Elizabeth Bentley, had charged.

Columnist Frank Farrell testified that Lattimore interceded in behalf of Dr. Walter F. Heissig, whom he said was a wartime German spy also suspected of being a Soviet agent. Farrell was a member of the staff that prosecuted Heissig.

The next day the Subcommittee heard testimony from Mrs. Owen Lattimore and Edward C. Carter, former secretary-general of the IPR. Both had appeared before the probers in 1951.

Another witness April 5, Marian S. Farley, editor of "Far Eastern Affairs," denied she had deleted anti-Communist views from an article in the IPR publication. Igor Bogolepov, ex-counselor to the Soviet Foreign Office April 7 said IPR had been used to spread Soviet propaganda.

#### More Sessions in May

The Senate unit in May wound up hearings on the IPR and subversive influences on United States Far Eastern policy.

Dr. Max Yergan, Ossining, N. Y., former YMCA executive and past president of the National Negro Congress, told the Subcommittee May 13 that he was "used" by Communists trying to discredit the Chinese Nationalists.

David Weintraub, director of the UN Division of Economic Stability and Development, told the group May 15 that Irving Kaplan, an economic affairs officer under Weintraub and a former U. S. government employee, was dismissed from his UN job after refusing to tell a grand jury whether he was a member of a spy ring.

The Subcommittee May 16 questioned Irving Kaplan, UN employee under discharge notice. Kaplan refused to an-

swer most of the group's questions, including whether he ever was a Communist.

The Subcommittee May 29 heard ex-Communists Elizabeth Bentley and Whittaker Chambers testify on the difficulties of detecting Communist workers within the government. The Subcommittee also heard Admiral R. H. Hillenkoetter, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency; Herbert Philbrick former FBI undercover agent in the Communist party; and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault.

These were the last witnesses in the Far East policy probe.

#### Committee Reports

In a report on the Far Eastern Policy probe concluded May 29, the Subcommittee July 2 recommended perjury proceedings against Owen Lattimore and John P. Davies, Jr.

(The following Dec. 16 a federal grand jury indicted Lattimore on charges of lying in his sworn testimony before the McCarran Subcommittee.)

The report also said Lattimore and career diplomat John Carter Vincent "were influential in bringing about a change in United States policy in 1945 favorable to the Chinese Communists." The report concluded that IPR served "Communist interests."

The Internal Security Subcommittee Oct. 10 released testimony and documents.

Among these was an affidavit by Arthur Kohlberg, textile importer and Chairman of the American China Policy Association, stating he furnished Sen. McCarthy with information about persons connected with American Far Eastern Policy, and later sent the Senator \$500. McCarthy returned the money. Kohlberg added, "saying that charges I was with the China lobby made it inadvisable" for him to accept.

Another document made public was a memo from IPR files indicating Alger Hiss once suggested Adlai Stevenson as a delegate to an IPR conference.

#### Labor Union Probe

In another phase of its work, the Internal Security unit turned the spotlight on labor unions.

In a Subcommittee report released Sept. 4, an independent labor union, the Distributive, Processing, and Office

Workers of America, was described as "under the control of agents of the Kremlin."

The Subcommittee recommended a strengthening of the law to prevent Communists from holding union offices and asked the Justice Department to consider perjury prosecution against the union's officers, who signed non-Communist affidavits in compliance with provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

Testimony released by the Subcommittee identified the president of the union, Arthur Osman of Brooklyn, N. Y., and other key union officials as Communists. The union was formed in October, 1950, and has about 65,000 members.

The report covered hearings held in August and October, 1951, and February and March, 1952, on the DPOWA.

#### Utah Hearings

The Subcommittee held hearings in Utah Oct. 6 to 9 to see if the 60,000-member Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union was Communist-dominated. The Union was expelled from the CIO in 1950 for alleged pro-communism.

John Clark, president of the Union, who termed the probe "an inquisition", Nat Witt, union counsel and other union officials, all claimed the "immunity granted by the fifth amendment" in refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliations.

On Oct. 8, Clinton E. Jencks, a Union representative, refused to answer the accusation of Harvey Matusow, FBI, that he had revealed union plans to strike the copper industry right after the Korean War began.

Sen. McCarran said Oct. 20 a few Communists in key union positions could disrupt defense production and called on labor unions to oust any Communists or pro-Communists from their staffs.

The Senator's statement was made at the release of testimony from the investigation made by a Senate Labor Subcommittee of subversive influences in the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union. UE was expelled in 1949 from the CIO on charges of following Communist leadership.

The Senate report charged that Communists were active in the various UE locals in the Cleveland area. McCarran said UE's members were employed by firms engaged directly or indirectly with production for national defense.

#### Subversion In Schools Probe

Subcommittee hearings on possible Communist influence on U. S. educational processes were held concurrently with the union probe. The school hearings began Sept. 8.

At hearings in New York Sept. 8-10, George A. Timone, chairman of the New York Board of Education's law committee, and Dr. Bella V. Dodd, a former official of the Teachers Union who was expelled from the Communist party in 1949, testified that the Union was controlled by Communists.

Seven teachers testified at the Sept. 10 hearing, and refused, on grounds of possible self-incrimination, to tell whether they ever had been Communists. All were members of the Teachers Union.

Before Sen. Ferguson, sitting as a one-man Subcommittee, two witnesses Sept. 23 denied under oath ever having been members of the Communist Party. But eight others refused to say whether they ever were Communists. The witnesses were teachers or former teachers and officials of the Teachers Union.

Several of the witnesses charged that the investigation had been inspired in church circles opposed to the Union because it "has defended the American principle of separation of church and state."

#### Defends Union

Charles J. Hendley, former president of the union who refused to say whether he had been a Communist, denied that the Teachers Union was or ever had been controlled by Communists.

James Nack, union treasurer, who had sworn he had never been a Communist, condemned such questioning. "Just to be asked that question in these times is enough to destroy a teacher," Nack protested. He then defended his membership in the Union on the ground that it fought for economic betterment of teachers and for democracy in education. Mrs. Mildred K. Garvin, vice president in charge of elementary schools, also testified Sept. 23 that she had never been a Communist.

Lucille Spence, Teachers Union official and Brooklyn high school teacher, Sept. 24 denied ever being a Communist, while nine teachers at institutions including Queens, Brooklyn and Hunter Colleges, Columbia University, and the Little Red School House, Inc., refused to answer fully the questions of whether they presently or formerly were Communists.



Harry G. Albaum, associate professor of biology at Brooklyn College, testified Sept. 25 that a Communist Party unit at the College was "made up completely of faculty members." He said "maybe 20" faculty members attended meetings of the cell, with which he once was affiliated. He said he joined the Teachers Union during financially "trying" days in 1937.

In 1938, he said, he "capitulated" to pressures to join the Communist Party, explaining, "Politically I was very naive." When he decided to resign, Albaum said he was told, "Brother, you don't resign, you are expelled."

#### Spectator Accused

Hearings were suddenly interrupted Sept. 25, when a spectator, identified as Konstantin Radzie, a paper hanger, was summoned from his seat and accused of being a Communist agent sent there to intimidate witnesses.

Radzie, who followed Albaum to the stand, refused to answer questions on the grounds of possible self-incrimination, except for saying that this was the second hearing he had attended "in the same capacity as any citizen." But Committee Counsel Robert Morris said the investigators had evidence that Radzie "was a member of the control committee (of the Communist Party) in charge of discipline."

Rutgers University Professor Simon W. Heimlich, who had previously refused to answer questions before the Subcommittee, testified on Sept. 26 that he was not and had never been a Communist. At the same time, Dr. Lewis Webster Jones, president of Rutgers, said he was appointing a six-member group to investigate at the University.

Temporarily winding up its probe of communism in schools, the Committee Oct. 13 heard ex-Communist John Lautner testify that in 1948 and 1949, 300 New York school teachers were organized into a Communist "underground." About 200 protesting demonstrators picketed the hearings Oct. 13.

#### United Nations Probe

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee opened hearings Oct. 13 in New York on possible subversion among American employees in the United Nations.

The probe was spurred by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R. Wis.), a delegate to the UN General Assembly, who said Oct. 12 "it is a matter of hard, cold

facts, documented by top security officials," that "quite a few" American Communists had infiltrated the UN staff, and "ought to be tossed out."

The first 12 witnesses to appear before the Senate group, all past or present UN employees, refused to say whether they were or ever had been Communists on grounds of possible self-incrimination. Acting Subcommittee Chairman Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) said Oct. 14 it was "a shocking situation" and "up to the U.S. Missions to the UN to get rid of such employees."

Ruth E. Crawford, UN publications officer, was the 13th witness, and Oct. 15 said she was a member of the Communist party in 1935 and was "not apologetic." She said she didn't reveal this when she applied for a UN job "because no one asked me."

#### Cite Witness

The Subcommittee Oct. 15 decided unanimously to cite for contempt Frank C. Bancroft, who said his job as UN documents editor exempted him from answering questions.

UN Secretary - General Trygve Lie Oct. 22 dealt with the twelve witnesses who refused to testify about possible Communist activities by firing one, suspending another, and putting ten more on compulsory leave.

Lie also began selecting a panel of "eminent jurists" Oct. 23 to advise him on privileges and obligations of UN employees called before investigating bodies.

Sen. O'Connor said his group was convinced that "American Communists have infiltrated the UN" and called for "positive action to drive out" these "dubious characters" who are "furthering the Communist objectives."

Ex-Communist Whittaker Chambers testified before the Subcommittee Oct. 23 that David Zablodowsky, UN Publications Director, was a member of the Soviet underground in 1936. Chambers added that as early as 1923, Zablodowsky "said he was a Communist."

#### Economist Named

Chambers also said that a David Weinstone, whom he knew as a fellow Communist, was identified as David Weintraub. A David Weintraub is head of the UN Economic division. Witness Harry Ober Oct. 23 refused to tell the group why he quit his UN job six hours before he was told to appear before the Subcommittee. And Marcel J. Wolf, UN Social Affairs employee, Oct. 24 ad-

mitted being a Communist in 1941, but said he "lost interest" in the party. All other witnesses refused to testify about possible Communist affiliations.

UN Publications Director Zablodowsky appeared before the Subcommittee Oct. 24 and admitted he had been a member of the Communist underground in 1936. He denied ever being a member of the Communist party, saying he had been working with the Communists "against war and fascism."

At the close of the Oct. 24 hearings, Acting Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) said the Subcommittee so far had found "the greatest concentration" of Communists among American UN employees.

He also criticized Lie for granting paid leaves of absence to ten UN staffers who refused to tell the Subcommittee whether they were Communists.

#### Lie Denounces Attack

In a formal reply Oct. 24, Lie denounced what he called an "unbridled" attack by Eastland, and said he would continue to deal with UN employees called before the probers, "without resort to lynch law and smear."

Lie resigned as UN Secretary-General Nov. 10, to help the UN "save the peace." But Sen. McCarran Nov. 11 called Lie's reasons "hollow" and said he quit because of "disclosures made and disclosures we will make."

At an open session, Nov. 11, Olga Michka, suspended UN stenographer, told the Subcommittee that she had switched from American to Russian citizenship simply by getting a Soviet passport from the Russian Embassy in Washington. She was suspended Nov. 7 for not informing UN officials of her change of allegiance. Her present citizenship status was undetermined.

On Nov. 13, Abraham H. Feller, head of the UN legal department, jumped to his death. Lie said Feller killed himself because of the strain of defending UN employees against "smears."

Hearings in December led to the resignation Dec. 3 of Frank Coe, Secretary of the UN International Monetary Fund. Later, Lie fired additional American employees in the UN for refusing to testify before the McCarran unit, and said he would take the same action in future cases. And Ruth Elizabeth Crawford, a witness in the UN probe, resigned Dec. 5 as UN Publications Officer.

#### Quiz Keyserling

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), sitting as a one-man Internal Security Sub-



committee, questioned Leon H. Keyserling in secret session Oct. 18. Ferguson refused to say whether the questioning centered on charges made by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) April 21 that Mrs. Keyserling had been a Communist, and that Keyserling had been sympathetic to the Communist program. At that time, Keyserling, chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers, denied the charges.

## Other Probe Reports

In addition to holding hearings during 1952, the Subcommittee also issued reports on testimony given in closed sessions during 1951 and 1952 on many phases of the Subcommittee probes.

## Communist Propaganda

A Subcommittee Report Feb. 5 said a flood of Communist propaganda was pouring into the United States, to be distributed through labor unions, universities and other institutions. Testimony on Communist propaganda activities in the United States was heard in closed sessions during 1951 and 1952.

The released testimony seemed to indicate American taxpayers are paying for the material through postal subsidies. It recommended that all Communist propaganda be labeled and that restrictions be tightened.

The Subcommittee May 28 released a story of all-male sex parties, thrown in Washington by a Communist envoy to the U. S., aimed at squeezing secrets from effeminate American guests.

T. H. Florin, former first secretary of the Czechoslovakian Embassy, was named as the party-giver in testimony by Joseph Molnar, who said he observed the goings-on for the FBI, beginning in 1946.

## Stalin Revolution Aims

Molnar and other witnesses at closed hearings in 1951 and 1952 said subversive movements in the U. S. are directed by Communist country representatives working under diplomatic immunity, according to the testimony. Chairman McCarran demanded that the State and Justice Department impose the McCarran Anti-Subversives Act to clean out "these treacherous aliens."

Considering the data pertinent to its investigations, the Subcommittee July 29 released a long - secret FBI report which quoted Russian Premier Stalin

as stating that Communists can climb to power in the United States only by "forcible destruction" of the government.

The report was published with permission of FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover said it was "based primarily on writings of Communist leaders," compiled by the FBI and classified as confidential. It was released at request of Subcommittee Chairman McCarran.

The report declared: "The purpose of this brief paper is to set forth the documentary proof that the Communist Party, U. S. A., teaches and advocates the overthrow and destruction of the U.S. government by force and violence." The report also said that U.S. Communists daily circulate the writings of Stalin; Lenin, Marx and Engels, as doctrine "adapted strategically and tactically" to their program, that these writings teach overthrow of the government, that Lenin and Stalin both reject peaceful means and insist on "violent revolution."

## Subversion of Youth

Another report, declaring Communists have tried to subvert American youth, was issued Aug. 13 by the Senate unit.

Among charges made in secret testimony taken between April 1951 and April 1952 were statements that Communists tried to infiltrate the Boy Scouts and that 40 per cent of the students at Antioch College in Ohio followed the Communist Party line, as laid down by a campus group of Young Progressives of America.

In an accompanying statement, McCarran declared: "I can conceive of few greater crimes than the attempted destruction of the faith and security and pride of our youth in their country." O'Connor said that during the Senate Crime investigation he "heard the shocking testimony of the physical debauchery of our youth" by dope peddlers and that in the Internal Security hearings he heard how "another type of seducer seeks to capture the minds of our future citizens".

## Radio, TV, Movie Probe

The Subcommittee also released two volumes of testimony, most of it obtained in closed sessions, on its search for subversion in the radio, television, and movie industries.

In an Aug. 27 report, the group issued Volume One, covering hearings held in 1951, and one session in April, 1952. The report noted that in 1943 Communists "began a systematic infil-

tration of the field of radio" by getting sympathizers into the Radio Writers Guild. Though the "large majority of the membership...is anti-Communist", the report said, the Guild's governing council "is controlled by the pro-Communist faction". A Guild statement called the charges "not true".

The report also included testimony about a "Jack Goodman Group...of highly placed writers and publishers" who can exert a "powerful influence for communism or pro - Communist causes throughout a large segment of the publishing field." Actors Equity Association was "dominated by the pro-Communist faction" from 1937-1950, the witness, radio writer Vincent W. Hartnett, also declared.

Sen. McCarran said in an accompanying statement that "television must keep its house clean" because there is "a strong possibility" the Radio Writers Guild will obtain jurisdiction over TV writers. While TV coverage of news events offers "little opportunity for subversive influences to work," McCarran noted that entertainment programs "are very susceptible in this respect".

The Subcommittee Sept. 24 published the second volume containing testimony given by Actress Judy Holliday, comedian Sam Levenson, actor Philip Loeb, and singer Burl Ives at closed sessions in March, April and May of 1952.

All four swore they had never knowingly taken part in any Communist movement.

Miss Holliday testified she had let her name be used by Communist-front organizations without knowing what they were and "have been awakened to a realization that I have been irresponsible and slightly - more than slightly - stupid." The Subcommittee released the testimony without comment.

## Army Doctor

An Army doctor testified at a closed hearing of the Subcommittee Nov. 13, soon after returning from Korea. Much of his testimony was released at once but the witness was not officially identified, as Lt. Sheppard Carl Thierman, until Nov. 21. Thierman, 30, and a native of Philadelphia, refused to say whether he was a Party member when he filled out an application for his Army commission in 1951.

Thierman denied ever spying against the United States and said he had tried to be a good officer. But Sen. O'Connor, in releasing the testimony, said he never should have been commissioned

and called it a "shocking coincidence" that Thierman was stationed in "the Kojie Prisoner of war camp, where Communist activities were at fever pitch."

## McCarthy-Benton Conflict

S RES 187, S RES 304

The conflict between Sens. William Benton (D Conn.) and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), which had hit a previous peak with the demand by Benton Aug. 6, 1951, for the expulsion of McCarthy from the Senate, provided new headline developments in 1952.

McCarthy took the offensive March 26 by filing a \$2 million libel suit against Benton. Then, April 10, McCarthy introduced a resolution (S Res 304) asking for an investigation of Benton by the same Subcommittee which was studying Benton's charges against McCarthy. The Subcommittee conducted parallel probes of the two Senators, but ran into many difficulties, including loss of three of its original five members.

### Background

Sen. Benton in 1951 offered a resolution (S Res 187) to oust McCarthy from his Senate seat after the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration had criticized the Wisconsin Senator's role in the 1950 Maryland Senatorial election. Benton's resolution also called for an investigation of McCarthy's "acts since his election to the Senate." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 358-361).

The Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration held hearings on the Benton resolution and was asked by Benton to determine whether McCarthy "has committed perjury and has practiced calculated deceit." On Oct. 9 the Subcommittee voted to have its staff probe Benton's charges. Further action was postponed until 1952.

The Elections and Privileges Subcommittee based its investigation of McCarthy on two clauses in the U.S. Constitution, verifying that each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own Members and each House may punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

McCarthy became the 12th Senator since 1871 to be the subject of such an

investigation. And after McCarthy introduced his resolution calling for a similar study of Benton, the Connecticut Senator became the 13th.

In the prior cases, no Senator was expelled. Three were censured; two withdrew from the Senate; three were permitted, by votes of the Senate, to keep their seats; two cases were allowed to die without action by the Senate, and one case was dropped when the Senator's term ended.

All but one of these cases were handled by the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee. The one case was taken by a special committee after the Privileges and Elections said it was too busy to handle it. Prior to 1871, the year the Privileges and Elections group was created, the Judiciary or a special committee handled expulsion cases.

Daniel G. Buckley, a former state investigator for the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee declared Dec. 27, 1951, that the group considering the McCarthy ouster proposal was following a "pre-determined pattern of prejudice."

Buckley said the proposal "is part and parcel of an insidious campaign," and added it was rigged to "discredit and destroy" McCarthy.

Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), a member of the Subcommittee, demanded Dec. 28 that Buckley either prove or retract his charges. But no further action was taken.

### POLICY DECISIONS

The Subcommittee met briefly Jan. 28, 1952, but did not decide when or whether to hold more hearings on McCarthy. Chairman Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) said the group did not want its material used in the 1952 general elections either for or against McCarthy or Benton.

Sen. Monroney said Feb. 21 that he would propose to the Elections Subcommittee that it place the matter of continuing the inquiry before the Senate for a vote. Monroney said he favored proceeding with it.

The Subcommittee voted in closed session March 5 to ask the Senate for a "vote of confidence" in its investigation, since McCarthy had challenged the group's investigation and questioned the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee and the impartiality of some of its members.

Under the plan voted by the Subcommittee, Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chair-

man of the Rules Committee, would invite McCarthy to ask for a Senate vote on the Subcommittee's jurisdiction and integrity. If McCarthy did not make the request, Hayden would ask for the vote of confidence.

The Subcommittee in addition to Gillette and Monroney, were Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Herman Welker (R Idaho), and Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.). Welker said he voted against the plan, calling it "political."

### Ask Confidence Vote

On March 7 the full Rules and Administration Committee voted 8-3 in favor of asking the Senate for a confidence vote and adopted the plan of the Subcommittee. McCarthy said he would talk the move over with Hayden before making up his mind.

On March 22 McCarthy rejected the invitation to challenge on the Senate floor the "jurisdiction and integrity" of the Subcommittee investigating him.

"A vote against the Subcommittee," McCarthy said, "could not undo what the Subcommittee has done in regard to McCarthy. . . A vote against the Subcommittee would merely mean that the Senate disapproves what has already been done in so far as McCarthy is concerned, and therefore, disapproves an investigation of other Senators like the one which was made of McCarthy."

"While I felt the Subcommittee exceeded its authority, now that it has established a precedent in McCarthy's case, the same rule should apply to every other Senator."

### Senate Supports Probe

On April 10 the Senate voted 60-0 by roll call to continue the Elections Subcommittee investigation into McCarthy's fitness. It did this by the left-handed process of rejecting a resolution (S Res 300) by Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) to discharge the Subcommittee from its investigation. The unanimous vote followed heated debate. (See page 302).

Hayden had advanced his discharge resolution April 8 as a device to test the Senate's confidence in the Subcommittee's jurisdiction and integrity.

Joining Hayden as sponsors of S Res 300 were four of the five members of Subcommittee. They were Chairman Gillette, Monroney, Hennings, and Hendrickson (R N.J.).

Hayden led the fight to defeat his own motion. A real showdown in the dispute between McCarthy and Benton

did not develop because McCarthy also opposed the motion.

In debate April 10, McCarthy said, "If the Senate votes to discharge the Subcommittee, it would mean that no Senator would be investigated in the future as McCarthy has been."

#### McCarthy Resolution

The same day McCarthy set the controversy on a new course by introducing a resolution (S Res 304) asking for an investigation of Benton.

In offering his resolution McCarthy said the Elections Subcommittee should study Benton's income tax returns and the finances of his 1950 election campaign.

The resolution, referred to the Rules Committee, said Benton had conducted a continuous attack on McCarthy because of his "exposure of Communists and fellow travelers in the State Department." It declared that Benton, formerly an Assistant Secretary of State, hired or retained in office "a number of individuals named by Sen. McCarthy as either Communists, fellow travelers or dupes of the Kremlin."

It also said Benton was responsible for circulating "lewd" literature throughout the world "as part of our educational program."

The resolution asked the Subcommittee to look into Benton's use of "fake television portrayals of Benton during his 1950 campaign" and "the facts surrounding Benton's printing of Encyclopedia Britannica by cheap labor in England in order to avoid paying the printer's union scale charged in America."

#### Benton Answers Attack

During debate April 10, Benton answered the charge concerning the encyclopedia. He said printing costs were 50 per cent higher in England, but his company had some sets there so dollar-short countries could buy them. Benton formerly was chairman of the Board of Encyclopedia Britannica.

Benton described McCarthy's "lewd" book charge as "completely false."

The Subcommittee decided April 21 to proceed with the investigation of complaints against McCarthy.

## HEARINGS

May 12 the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee opened hearings on the

resolution asking McCarthy's ouster from the Senate. The group heard testimony on the first of the charges listed by Benton — that McCarthy improperly accepted a \$10,000 fee from the Lustron Corporation for a booklet he had prepared on housing.

John Moore, Subcommittee counsel, told the Subcommittee May 12 that McCarthy received the \$10,000 when he was a member of a Senate committee investigating RFC loans to the since-defunct Lustron prefabricated housing company. He said that Walter L. Dunham, an RFC director, had said that Carl G. Strandlund, Lustron's president, had "intimated that he had powerful friends within the Administration and in Congress."

Stanley T. Fisher, Subcommittee investigator, said McCarthy was being pressed for payment on a Wisconsin bank loan at the time he contracted for the article. He said Ray Kiermas, McCarthy's administrative assistant, pledged \$12,000 in savings and stock as collateral on the loan. Fisher also testified that McCarthy reported the \$10,000 he received for the article in 1948 as 1949 income, which later resulted in an extra \$4,000 tax payment when the Internal Revenue Bureau noticed the discrepancy.

Strandlund testified that McCarthy had approached him on the sale of the article. McCarthy's name and the material in the article were about equally important in Lustron's decision to buy the article, Strandlund said.

#### McCarthy Set Price?

Strandlund continued his testimony May 13. He said McCarthy had set the price for the article and that "we thought it was worth that to us." Strandlund also said he had never claimed to have influential friends in the government.

Strandlund said May 14 that Lustron was "flourishing" when it bought the McCarthy article. He said the purchase "scared" him some and that he worried about possible political implication. He said he avoided contact with McCarthy after that.

Lorenzo Semple, former Lustron vice president, said he had approved purchase of the article and thought it was a good explanation of FHA financing. Semple said a free lance writer was hired to work over McCarthy's material, but that most was used as McCarthy wrote it.

Clark Wideman, Columbus, Ohio real estate broker, was called to testify May 15 after he distributed copies of a letter he had written criticizing the Subcommittee for not using him as a witness and for attempts made at the hearing to "assassinate a Senator's character and political career by innuendo and foul play."

He told the group he had written the letter in his hotel and had it typed and copied in McCarthy's office.

#### Parallel Probes

The Senate Rules Committee May 28 referred McCarthy's resolution for an investigation of Benton to the Privileges and Elections Subcommittee. Chairman Gillette announced June 3 that his Subcommittee would run parallel investigations of the Benton and McCarthy charges against each other.

Russell M. Arundel of Washington, D.C., and Warrenton, Va., testified June 12 before a closed session of the Subcommittee studying Benton's charges against McCarthy. Senators quoted Arundel as saying there was nothing improper about his endorsement of a \$20,000 bank loan obtained in 1947 by McCarthy.

At a July 3 Subcommittee hearing, charges were hurled back and forth between McCarthy and Benton. McCarthy and Benton charged each other with fraud, deceit and malpractice.

#### Benton a "Chameleon"?

McCarthy called Benton "a clever propagandist...worth millions a year" to the Communist Party. The Wisconsin Senator also described Benton as the "chameleon from Connecticut" who sheltered a "motley Red-tinted crowd" when Benton served as Assistant Secretary of State.

Benton countered by calling McCarthy "a hit-and-run propagandist of the Soviet type." Benton demanded the Subcommittee submit his and McCarthy's testimony to the Justice Department to determine if perjury had been committed.

The Subcommittee decided July 5 to continue its McCarthy-Benton investigation and probe deeper into testimony given July 3.

Sen. Gillette said Aug. 27 that his group would not be able to file reports before the November elections. The Senator said John P. Moore, chief counsel and the man who directed most



of the investigation, had resigned effective at the end of August.

Next day Gillette announced the appointment of Paul J. Cotter, former FBI agent who had been serving as chief counsel for the Senate Agriculture Committee's grain probe, to succeed Moore. The choice was subject to approval by the Subcommittee's two Republican members.

Benton announced Aug. 30 that he previously had suggested the Justice Department investigate sworn testimony in which McCarthy accused him of "paralleling the Communist line."

Benton said he made the suggestion about a month before in a letter to Gillette. Gillette said Aug. 30 his group had taken no action on the suggestion.

#### Members Resign

Sen. Gillette resigned from the Elections Subcommittee Sept. 26 and also announced that hereafter the group would be reduced to three members, thus officially confirming earlier published reports that Sen. Welker had resigned, too.

Welker and a committee investigator, Jack Poorbaugh, quit August 9 with statements attributed to them that they had left because of alleged prejudice on the Subcommittee against McCarthy and for Benton.

Gillette said Hennings would succeed him as chairman, and Hennings then announced no further hearings would be held until after the Nov. 4 elections.

In November Hennings tried to get the three-man group together, but Monroney had left for Europe. On Nov. 21, Hayden announced he would replace Monroney as a member. Hayden said Monroney had resigned, by cable from Italy, after he had sent word to him either to return or resign.

Hennings, Hendrickson and Hayden then sent telegrams to Benton and McCarthy requesting them to appear for concluding testimony in the probes. Benton had offered earlier to appear "on short notice." McCarthy had said he had "no present plans to testify" before the group.

Meanwhile, Benton had been defeated for re-election in Connecticut, and some observers reported his battling with McCarthy had cost him many votes. McCarthy easily won reelection in Wisconsin.

## LIBEL SUIT

While a Senate decision on continuance of the investigation of the Wisconsin senator was pending, McCarthy took Benton up on his March 18 offer to waive his Senatorial immunity if McCarthy wanted to sue.

Saying he was accepting the offer, McCarthy March 26 filed suit in federal district court in Washington, asking \$2 million damages from Benton. He charged that Benton had libeled him in Senate Committee testimony in September, 1951.

McCarthy had criticized Benton for making the charges under cloak of Senatorial immunity. (The Constitution says a Senator may not be "questioned in any other place" for statements he makes in Congress.)

#### Own Attorney

The suit was based on two counts — that Benton had libeled and slandered McCarthy, and that Benton had conspired to libel and slander him. McCarthy said he would be his own attorney.

The suit said Benton had "falsely charged the plaintiff with deceit and fraud; has falsely charged that the plaintiff lied under oath. . . ; falsely charged that the plaintiff has practiced fraud on the Senate; and had falsely charged that the plaintiff should be indicted for having committed the crime of perjury."

April 23 Benton filed a formal answer in federal district court denying conspiracy and libel charges made against him and asked for dismissal of the \$2 million suit against him.

An attempt to start action on the law suit began when Benton and McCarthy met May 5 in a Senate committee room to take depositions in a pre-trial hearing.

Benton's attorney refused to let the pre-trial hearing start, however, when McCarthy brought a tape recorder into the room. The attorney said a court reporter should take down the testimony.

A federal judge May 26 rejected McCarthy's request for approval of a tape recording of pre-trial hearings.

Pre-trial testimony in the McCarthy-Benton civil suit began June 4, with McCarthy acting as his own attorney and questioning Benton. In the acrid all-day session Benton said he took a leading part in ousting Communists

from the State Department, but refused to name any. He remarked that McCarthy was the Senator who would be "the greatest loss to the Communist Party," if unseated.

On June 5 McCarthy announced he would discontinue the hearings so he could ask the court that Benton be compelled to answer two questions: who were the Communists Benton said he fired when he was Assistant Secretary of State; and who had contributed to the cost of Benton's defense in the suit. Federal Judge Matthew McGuire ruled Nov. 12 that Benton need not answer the questions as they were not relevant.

#### Hoffman Deposition

On Aug. 19, Paul G. Hoffman testified in a pre-trial deposition in the libel suit that "I consider the charges made by Senator McCarthy against General (George C.) Marshall and the Marshall Plan fantastically false."

McCarthy had attacked Marshall in a Senate speech June 14, 1951, in which he linked the ex-Chief of Staff with a "conspiracy" to cause the U.S. to "fall victim" to Russia. Benton had termed this a "towering lie." Hoffman, the first administrator of the Marshall Plan for European recovery, was co-chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that promoted Eisenhower for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) Aug. 20 asserted: "Eisenhower must state publicly whether he agrees with what was said by Mr. Hoffman, his political adviser; or whether he believes the things that McCarthy alleged." Green added that Democratic campaigners "will raise the issue if Gen. Eisenhower does not."

#### Tydings Testimony

Former Sen. Millard Tydings (D Md.) testified at a Sept. 3 pre-trial hearing that McCarthy had never been able to substantiate his charges that Communists were employed by the State Department.

Questioned by McCarthy's attorney, Tydings said neither he nor his family had contributed money to the campaign of Leonard F. Schmitt, McCarthy's Wisconsin Republican primary opponent. Tydings said he had furnished photostatted documents to Schmitt to "show the fraud, hoax and deceit practiced by his opponent on the American public."

At the hearing, McCarthy's lawyer read a letter from reporter Robert



Fleming of the Milwaukee Journal to Benton's administrative assistant Charles Stanley Allen, asking for help in getting material from the files of the Senate Rules Subcommittee headed by Sen. Gillette. The group has been considering Benton's resolution asking for McCarthy's ouster from the Senate. Allen said the letter had been marked as opened before it reached him.

In Milwaukee, J. D. Ferguson, editor of the Journal, said, "There is nothing unusual or irregular about a reporter contacting likely sources when he is seeking information. What is unusual is that the letter was opened before reaching its destination and that a copy is in Sen. McCarthy's possession. This should be of interest to the Post Office Department."

#### Gen. Smith's Views

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, testified at a deposition hearing Sept. 29 and defended Gen. Marshall as a man of the highest loyalty, honesty and integrity. Smith caused a brief sensation when he said Communists had probably infiltrated every U.S. security organization, including the CIA. In later statements, he explained that he knew of no Communists in government but thought it wise to assume they could infiltrate any organization (see Un-American Activities, page 249).

McCarthy's lawyer said Nov. 7 that the defeat of Sen. Benton in the Nov. 4 election would not affect the libel-slander suit against him. "It will be pushed right to the bitter end," attorney Warren Magee declared. The trial was not expected to begin before the autumn of 1953.

## Retirement Pay

S 2968 — P. L. 555

Legislation (S 2968) granting a cost-of-living increase to retired Civil Service employees was passed by Congress in 1952.

The bill provided for \$36 to be added to the retired worker's annuity for each six months he had been on the retirement rolls as of Oct. 1, 1952. The increase was limited to \$324 annually or 25 per cent of the existing rate, whichever was smaller.

The increase was to terminate on June 30, 1955, or earlier if the cost of living went down to certain specified levels or if funds were not appropriate-

ed by June 30, 1954. The limit to which the annuity could be increased was \$2,160. The increases were extended only to the retired employees, not to their survivors.

The law also created a Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel composed of a chairman appointed by the President, the Secretaries of the Treasury and Defense, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission.

The legislation was reported favorably by the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee April 24. The Senate passed it by voice vote June 12.

The House passed the bill by voice vote July 2 after amending the measure on the floor.

A House-Senate conference produced a compromise bill that was acceptable to both Chambers. It was passed by voice vote July 5. It became Public Law July 16 when signed by President Truman.

## Private Bills

HR 6444

Private Laws 814, 1011

The House March 18, 1952, passed on omnibus private claims bill (HR 6444) by voice vote after deleting one section of the measure. Originally the bill consisted of four private bills (HR 2913, HR 657, HR 3015, HR 1269). The first two were passed on voice vote by the Senate July 3 and became Private Laws 814 and 1011 respectively.

A section of HR 6444 introduced originally as HR 2913 paid \$20,000 to Mrs. Evelyn Campbell of Louisiana for injuries she sustained when she was knocked down by Navy personnel who were running to board a troop train on which they were traveling under government orders.

The HR 657 section authorized payment of \$3,482 to Tony Marchando of New Mexico for reimbursement of certain government checks, which he had accepted in payment of debts.

HR 3015 authorized payment of \$1,200 to John Fleckstein of New York State, who was injured while working on the Panama Canal in 1912.

The last of the sections, originally HR 1269 would have admitted to the United States Boris Kowerda, although he had been found inadmissible because of having committed a crime involving moral turpitude.

## HOUSE

The House Judiciary Committee reported HR 6444 Feb. 5, 1952.

On March 18, the House passed the bill by voice vote after deleting the section originally introduced as HR 3015 by a 186-141 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 298.)

An amendment to eliminate HR 657, was rejected on a 147-184 roll-call vote.

#### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

James I. Dolliver (R Iowa)—Delete HR 3015. Roll-call vote, 186-141.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.) — Delete HR 657. Roll call, 147-184.

## SENATE

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported HR 657 and HR 2913 June 27 and left HR 1269 pending.

The Senate passed the two reported bills by voice vote July 3.

## D. C. Gas Tax

HR 6811 — P. L. 374

Congress in 1952 passed legislation (HR 6811) which in effect raised from four to five cents the gasoline tax in the District of Columbia, beginning July 1, 1952. Had Congress failed to act the tax would have been reduced to three cents upon expiration of a 1947 provision temporarily increasing it to four.

The House May 26 passed the bill by voice vote after rejecting on a 84-180 roll-call vote the recommendations of its D. C. Committee to continue the tax at four cents a gallon. (For voting, see page 298.)

The Senate passed the bill the following day by voice vote. President Truman signed it into Public Law 374 June 4.

## Justice Department Investigations

The House Judiciary Subcommittee investigation of the Justice Department and the Attorney General's office began March 26, 1952, and hearings were still being held in November, 1952. The year-long hearings led to a general overhaul of the Justice Department.

The Subcommittee received operating expenses out of funds provided in two resolutions for House Judiciary Committee investigations. The House March 20 passed by voice vote H Res 487 granting the Committee \$100,000, and approved an additional \$115,000 in H Res 628, passed June 30 by voice vote.

The Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.), led off March 26 with testimony from J. Howard McGrath, then Attorney General. McGrath shortly was to fire government cleanup man Newbold Morris, and himself resign as Attorney General, on April 3.

In reports on the McGrath-Morris controversy, released Sept. 28 and Oct. 1, the House probes called the attempt to clean out corruption by the Justice Department "an awkward, bungling failure," and criticized McGrath for lack of "enthusiasm" in the government anti-corruption drive.

The name of Supreme Court Associate Justice Tom C. Clark, a former U. S. Attorney General, cropped up in hearings on the 1946 Kansas City vote fraud case, and the Subcommittee accused Clark of "extremely poor judgment" in limiting that inquiry.

Theron Lamar Caudle, ousted Justice Department official, testified before the Chelf unit in September. Caudle had figured in the 1951 House probe of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Subcommittee also studied the Justice Department's role in a 1949 anti-trust probe of the liquor industry, and in war contract, tax and vote fraud cases. The concluding phase of the tax-prosecuting Department probe involved "conflicting" outside activities of federal employees.

On Dec. 3, the Chelf unit launched a new probe of the Justice Department stemming from charges by a federal grand jury that the Department had interfered to halt its study of alleged subversion among American employees in the United Nations.

### Background

The House Judiciary Subcommittee investigation of the Justice Department

was the outgrowth of another House Subcommittee probe.

In 1951, the House Ways and Means Subcommittee, led by Rep. Cecil R. King (D Calif.), conducted an inquiry into the Bureau of Internal Revenue and inevitably the probe of the tax-collecting agency included a probe of the tax-prosecuting Justice Department.

The disclosure of irregularities in the Justice Department, the sensational testimony of Caudle, and his subsequent dismissal, and the King Subcommittee finding that "very high percentage" of tax fraud cases recommended for prosecution had been "dropped at higher levels" led to the 1952 investigation which concentrated on the Justice Department. (See page 240; also, CQ Almanac Vol. VII, p. 512ff)

## 1952 DEVELOPMENTS

The House Judiciary Committee voted unanimously Jan. 29 to investigate the Justice Department and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath.

In closed session, the Committee decided that the probe would be "based on credible evidence" and not "on mere rumor and suspicion." McGrath said he would "gladly co-operate" with the investigation.

Chelf was named Feb. 5 to head the investigating Subcommittee. Others on the Subcommittee were Robert L. Ramsay (D W Va.), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.), Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.), and Claude I. Bakewell (R Mo.)

### McGrath Names Morris

Four days earlier, on Feb. 1, McGrath had named Newbold Morris, New York attorney, as a special Assistant Attorney General to lead a Justice Department cleanup drive. The appointment drew mixed reaction from Congress, ranging from the protest of Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) that he had "no confidence in any investigation of the Justice Department conducted under the aegis of the Justice Department itself," to the statement of Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) that if, "anyone can clean up the mess, (Morris) can."

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), member of the tax-probing Ways and Means Subcommittee, said Feb. 1, "The more people there are trying to clean up the bad situation, the better. I've known Mr. Morris a great many years and I know he's honest."

President Truman Feb. 14 asked Congress to grant Morris subpoena powers without which, the President said, Morris "cannot conduct a thorough-going and effective investigation. . ." Later that day, Sen. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.) introduced a resolution (S J Res 132) to provide such powers.

On Feb. 15, McGrath requested authority for Morris to grant witnesses immunity from prosecution.

### House Action

A House Judiciary Subcommittee, led by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) Feb. 19 unanimously rejected the immunity request and went ahead to consider a resolution (H J Res 380) to grant Morris subpoena powers.

The President Feb. 20 said lack of the immunity power would hamper Morris in doing a good job. For his part, Mr. Truman that day gave Morris the authority to require any employee in the Executive Branch to give Morris whatever testimony or documents he needed.

On March 26, the House Subcommittee also turned down the request for subpoena powers and introduced a substitute measure (H J Res 410) which would give subpoena powers to a special investigator and three deputies probing charges of "improper and illegal conduct" among government officials.

The Full House Judiciary Committee voted April 1 to approve the H J Res 410. The special investigator would have indirect subpoena powers through federal judges. No further House action was taken.

### Senate Action

The Senate Judiciary Committee voted unanimously Feb. 25 not to grant immunity for witnesses, and March 18 refused to vote subpoena powers for Morris.

The group also approved March 18 a substitute (S J Res 143) for S J Res 132, authorizing the President to appoint a new investigator and five deputies, all of whom would be subject to Senate confirmation. Morris' appointment was not.

The Senate July 3 approved the measure, on a call of the calendar.

### Justice Files

Meanwhile, the House Subcommittee had been busy preparing the ground-

work for its probe of the Justice Department.

The Chelf unit Feb. 22 asked McGrath to list cases referred to the Justice Department during the past six years in which action was declined, cases which were returned to the originating department by Justice, or cases pending in Justice Department hands.

But the Justice Department March 5 refused to turn over the information on government prosecutions.

Joseph C. Duggan, Assistant Attorney General, acting for McGrath, said that the request was outside the scope of the resolution adopted by the Judiciary Committee which authorized the inquiry, because the resolution limited the investigation to "specific allegations and complaints." The request would involve examining half a million cases which would "impose an intolerable burden upon this Department," Duggan said.

Duggan added: "We are prepared to honor all reasonable requests with respect to definite cases and matters where such requests are based upon specific allegations supported by credible evidence, unless public interest or necessity requires otherwise."

Chelf said March 5 the Subcommittee might use its subpoena powers to get the information it wanted or might appeal to the President. The Committee decided to call McGrath to the Capitol to "explain more fully why he cannot comply."

#### Truman Says No

Objecting to a "dragnet approach" to the investigation of the Justice Department, President Truman March 7 ordered federal agencies to turn down the "carte blanche" requests of the Subcommittee for data on cases sent the government for prosecution. The next day, White House spokesmen indicated the agencies would honor requests for "specific cases."

Following the first refusal of its request for files, the Subcommittee March 18 asked President Truman to make available the income tax returns of McGrath and 19 top officials of the Justice Department.

Rep. Hillings said a preliminary study indicated McGrath "has received a substantial amount of income through his participation in a maze of business transactions."

But President Truman didn't acknowledge the request until April, when hearings were already under way. On April 12, the President authorized the Subcommittee to inspect certain income tax returns. He specified that the group would have to submit a written statement of specific allegations and "credible evidence" on which the complaints were based before the returns would be released.

The Subcommittee did not indicate whether it had received the McGrath income tax returns.

#### Hearings Begin

Hearings on the investigation of Attorney General McGrath and the Justice Department began March 26.

McGrath was the lead - off witness March 26, and he told the Subcommittee he was convinced the Justice Department was "in good shape," and did not need to be investigated "any more than . . . any other department."

He considered the case of T. Lamar Caudle unusual. Caudle was fired by President Truman as assistant attorney general in charge of the tax division after he was linked with tax scandals. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 515ff.)

Keating asked McGrath whether he would furnish files on 11 specific cases requested by the Subcommittee. McGrath replied that he would give the Subcommittee any files the President authorized.

Referring to his March 5 refusal to turn over Justice Department files, McGrath said, "We have nothing to hide in our files, but I am not going to agree to give the Committee all the files it asks for."

Asked by Chelf about the practice of allowing justice attorneys to engage in private law practice while employed by the government, McGrath replied, "If private practice were prohibited without compensating pay raises, we would lose a majority of our United States attorneys overnight — and they would be the best ones."

Appearing before the Subcommittee March 31, McGrath said in answer to questions:

He had not decided whether to answer the questionnaire on his personal finances sent him by Morris. (As part of his investigation of corruption in the Justice Department, Morris had drawn up a comprehensive questionnaire designed to uncover the financial status

of government officials.)

He would not appoint Morris as his special assistant to conduct the investigation if he had it to do over again.

He had not decided whether to advise other Justice Department employees to answer the questionnaires.

He had not decided whether to make his income tax records available to the Judiciary Subcommittee.

Morris had said previously that Mr. Truman was backing him in his investigation, that persons not filling out the questionnaire would be fired by the President, that if they weren't fired he would resign, and that McGrath would get "Questionnaire No. 1."

#### Morris Fired — McGrath Resigns

McGrath's March 31 criticism of Morris led off a series of events that saw Morris fired and McGrath's resignation accepted by President Truman.

According to Chelf, the President asked for McGrath's March 31 testimony. And on April 2, McGrath went to the White House to discuss the matter with Mr. Truman.

The morning of April 3, McGrath announced he had fired Morris and had directed him to turn his files over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That afternoon in a press conference, Mr. Truman said he had just accepted the resignation of McGrath over the telephone.

The President named Federal District Judge James P. McGranery, Pennsylvania, former assistant to the Attorney General, to succeed McGrath.

Subsequently, the Senate confirmed the appointment.

#### Morris Testifies

Next witness called by the probers was Morris, ousted Administration clean-up man. He told the Subcommittee April 10 that he had no information to pass on to them because his investigation "never got off the ground."

He added that his investigation stalled when it "moved into the Attorney General's office. That's where resistance was met." He said he had "heard" that several cabinet members were ready to resign rather than answer his financial questionnaire. This, he said, apparently changed the President's mind about his mission.

Morris started his probe of the Justice Department with McGrath, the man who hired him for the job.

Keating said that Morris' part in a surplus tanker transaction, which had been investigated by a Senate group, was being investigated by the Criminal Division of the Justice Department six months before Morris was hired by McGrath. Morris replied that if he had known of the investigation, he would not have accepted the cleanup job.

Hillings later said there was a possibility that McGrath had known of the tanker investigation and had hired Morris, reasoning that Morris would go easy on his investigation of corruption. Or, Hillings suggested, Morris may have taken the job hoping that his new position would stop prosecution on the tanker case.

Seven witnesses, appearing May 5, told the House group that both Morris and McGrath knew that Morris was under investigation before Morris was appointed. The witnesses were Peyton Ford, former Deputy Attorney General under McGrath; James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division; Thomas E. Stakem, Jr., assistant to the Deputy Maritime Administrator; and John E. Grigsby, Judson Bowles, Fred E. Strine, and Thomas F. McGovern, all Justice Department lawyers.

The Subcommittee May 12 released secret testimony which revealed that Deputy Attorney General A. Devitt Vanech, a McGrath aide, had failed at least three bar examinations before getting a Tennessee license to practice law in 1940.

#### Report

The Chelf Subcommittee released its report on the McGrath-Morris controversy in two parts.

Part one, issued Sept. 28 called the whole episode "an awkward, bungling attempt" at cleaning up corruption which "failed ingloriously."

The Subcommittee, suggested the possibility that former Attorney General McGrath chose Morris to head the Justice Department anti-corruption drive because he thought Morris "might be susceptible to pressure." The report added that McGrath's actions indicated he intended "to keep a hand on the controls of Mr. Morris' investigative machinery."

The report concluded that the whole affair raised "additional doubts in the public mind as to the honesty of those in public office." Reached for comment on the report, Newbold Morris denied that there was any attempt to put pressure on him while he was in Washington.

Part two of the report, released Oct. 1, said McGrath had "a deplorable lack of knowledge of the department he was supposed to administer," and showed "no enthusiasm" for getting rid of "wrongdoers and incompetents" in the Justice Department. The committee criticized McGrath for "inappropriate appointments to high office" referring specifically to his appointment of Vanech as Deputy Attorney General.

The report also charged that McGrath failed to co-operate with the Chelf Subcommittee by refusing to grant the investigators access to certain Justice files for such "a variety of reasons" that it seemed "some of the reasons were mere excuses."

McGrath, who had called the first part of the Committee findings "beneath the dignity of men who care to be honest and honorable," refused to comment on Part Two.

#### Liquor Probe

The Chelf Subcommittee began hearings June 23 on whether the Justice Department had taken proper action in 1949 in dropping an anti-trust investigation of major liquor companies. This phase of hearings on the Justice Department lasted four days.

Stephen Mitchell, at that time counsel for the Subcommittee, said June 23 that in the 1949 Justice Department investigation, no evidence of a price-fixing conspiracy had been found, but a "high degree of concentration" in the liquor industry was noted.

The Subcommittee June 23 was told by William Levin of the Federal Trade Commission that the big four liquor distillers have 84 per cent of the total assets of the industry. The four were named as National Distillers, Hiram Walker, Schenley and Seagram.

Ernest L. Branham, a Justice Department lawyer, said the investigation had been dropped even though he had recommended to his superiors that it be continued.

Branham said he was "intimidated" in May after he refused to approve a memorandum the Justice Department had prepared for the Subcommittee. He described the memorandum as a "whitewash of the liquor industry." He said he was severely censured by Edward P. Hodges, second in command of the anti-trust division.

Branham said he also clashed with former Assistant Attorney General Herbert A. Bergson as the result of Branham's handling of complaints against

Washington retail liquor dealers in 1949. "He told me I would have to go easy on the liquor people," Branham said.

Chalmers Hammill, head of a small business unit in the anti-trust division and Branham's immediate superior, said he also disagreed with a Justice Department statement to the Subcommittee that the Department had received no complaints about conspiracy or monopoly in the liquor industry.

#### Tells of "Campaign Gifts"

Branham had previously told the Subcommittee privately, it was reported, that he understood four large distilling firms gave \$230,000 to the Democrats in the 1948 election campaigns. He said he presumed this was to prevent anti-trust investigation.

In a special statement to the press June 23, Bergson said the Subcommittee had not found any evidence that the investigation was dropped because of political campaign contributions from the liquor industry.

Keating said June 24 that the previous day's conflicting testimony might lead to perjury proceedings.

Julian Van Winkle, president of the Stitzel-Weller Distillery of Shively, Ky., June 24 said that in 1947 he was unable to get insurance on his own warehouses containing surplus stock because the Schenley Corporation already had them insured up to the limit under a blanket policy. He said this left him without insurance on the stock he had in the warehouses.

Robert Kaiser, co-owner of the Brown & Kaiser wholesale liquor firm of Louisville, said Seagrams tried to force him to sell his surplus bulk whiskey to them. "I refused," he said, "so they took their line away from us." He said there was nothing unusual in the Seagrams move, "it's part of the industry."

During sessions June 26, Fred J. Lind, resident counsel for Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., said his company did not prevent distributors from handling the products of competitors. He said he made contributions to both major parties in the 1948 campaigns.

Louis Mann, head of the Sherwood Distilling Co. of Westminster, Md., said a Brooklyn firm cancelled a \$250,000 order with his firm in 1949. He said he was told the action was taken "because it was a Seagrams House."

James E. Friel, vice president of Seagrams, said he and his associates gave \$30,000 to the Democrats and \$20,000 to



the Republicans in 1948. He said the donations were made shortly after he learned that the Justice Department was making anti-trust inquiries about his Washington legal firm. That action, he said, had nothing to do with the contributions.

The liquor hearings were concluded next day.

## Report

In a report issued Oct. 21, the House Judiciary Subcommittee criticized the Justice Department for "lack of enthusiasm in investigating the liquor industry."

While conceding the evidence was not conclusive, the Subcommittee reported "an inference" that political contributions by liquor companies had some connection with the "tapering off" of an anti-trust probe of the industry made by the Justice Department in 1949.

In reviewing campaign contributions, the Subcommittee said that between \$155,550 and \$165,550 went to the Democratic and Republican parties between 1948 and 1951 from individuals connected with the liquor firms.

The report said the 1949 probe was limited to government sources and to trying to detect any concerted action by the "Big Four" to monopolize trade. It took Justice to task for failure to make a thorough investigation.

## Tax Frauds Study

Turning to the question of possible Justice Department "interference" with a 1951 St. Louis grand jury that studied the handling of tax cases there, the Subcommittee began public hearings Aug. 26. Testimony centered on the grand jury's "partial report" which vindicated the handling of St. Louis tax matters. It was called "a whitewash" in one juror's testimony.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Marvin C. Hopper testified Aug. 26 that he and another attorney reluctantly drafted the report on instructions of the late Drake Watson, U.S. Attorney in St. Louis. It was then read over a phone to Justice Department tax attorney Ellis N. Slack, who subsequently succeeded T. Lamar Caudle as head of the Tax Division.

Slack called it "splendid," Hopper said. But when Federal Judge George H. Moore received it, he said it was "astonishing." After Moore directed the

grand jury to renew its investigations, St. Louis tax collector James P. Finnegan and others were indicted by the jury.

## Jury Foreman Heard

The deputy foreman of the grand jury, Clinton L. Whittemore, Jr., testified that the jurors were told they could not inquire into tax cases which the government had marked "closed." Later, he learned from Judge Moore's instructions to the jury that they could look into the cases.

Keating said after the Aug. 26 hearing: "Because of this Committee, I don't think there will be ever again such an abuse of the public process as went on" in St. Louis.

Slack testified Aug. 28 that he was not responsible for the partial report, had not asked Watson to call him about it, had no power to approve it, and had not told his superiors a report was being prepared.

After Slack's testimony the Subcommittee produced on Aug. 19 sworn statement by Judge Moore quoting Watson as saying Slack "wanted" the partial report prepared in order to "bring the whole thing to a close." Slack told Watson that was Judge Moore's wish also, the Judge said.

## McGrath Testifies

Slack declared: "I deny that I ever told Drake Watson that I had talked to the Judge and that he wanted a partial report made."

McGrath, the former Attorney General, appeared Sept. 17 before the Subcommittee to disclaim any improper action by the Department in connection with the St. Louis grand jury inquiry. An affidavit by Judge Moore said McGrath had failed to assist the judge's efforts to get an investigation of the St. Louis tax office.

McGrath also denied that Slack was under instructions to "whitewash the inquiry" when Slack was sent to St. Louis on the case.

The former Justice Department chief said he thought Caudle, the Assistant Attorney General ousted in November, 1951, from his position in charge of the Tax Division, "was wrongly treated" when he was summarily discharged by President Truman. (For Caudle testimony, see page 267.)

In a report released Nov. 15, the Chelf unit sharply criticized the Jus-

tice Department for "stalling the grand jury investigation" of the Government's handling of tax cases in St. Louis.

The Subcommittee also charged that Slack was "instrumental" in encouraging a grand jury "whitewash," by calling it "splendid." The report added that Slack's testimony was "less than frank" and his "devotion to principle...dulled in the corrosive Washington fog."

"It is improper," the Subcommittee concluded, "for any agent of government to attempt to force (administrative) policies upon a grand jury."

## Vote Frauds Probe

Probing of the Justice Department's role in another case was started Sept. 15 by a Subcommittee member. Rep. Bakewell began inspection of Justice Department files dealing with the Kansas City vote fraud case of 1946. This involved the Democratic primary in which Rep. Roger C. Slaughter was defeated by Enos Axtell, backed by President Truman. Hearings were closed.

On Sept. 22, Bakewell said that some of the records of the case had been temporarily taken from the FBI files in 1947 on the orders of Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, who was then Attorney General. The material was returned two years later when Clark was appointed to the Supreme Court, Bakewell said.

The Subcommittee announced Sept. 22 that if a study of the documents warranted continuing the probe, Clark might be called to testify. But it concluded this phase of the Justice Department investigation without calling Clark.

Chelf Oct. 4 charged Clark with using "exceedingly improper judgment" in the vote fraud case but said examination of the records revealed "no new or startling evidence" reflecting on Clark's character or integrity.

## Report

In a "final judgment" on the 1946 Kansas City vote frauds case, the Chelf Subcommittee Oct. 11 accused Clark of "extremely poor judgment" in limiting the preliminary vote frauds investigation to six witnesses. The group quoted Francis Biddle, former Attorney General, as testifying that Clark's actions were "inappropriate, improper, and unheard of."

## Caudle Testimony

Theron Lamar Caudle, ousted Justice Department official, testified before the Chelf unit in closed sessions for five days beginning Sept. 2. Chelf said Sept. 2 that Caudle had supplied "leads" on new cases of "every conceivable type, manner and description," which interested the probers.

At the close of the secret hearings Sept. 8, Chelf said Caudle had given the Subcommittee some names of officials outside the Justice Department who had applied "what he believed to be more than the normal pressure in tax cases he was handling." President Truman said Sept. 11 he knew of no pressure from the White House that was ever put on Caudle.

At a public hearing Sept. 18, Caudle testified that Tom C. Clark, Supreme Court Justice, ordered him to drop prosecution of an OPA case against a North Carolina lumber dealer in 1944 after the lumber man retained Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.) as his attorney. At that time Caudle was district attorney in North Carolina; Clark was assistant attorney general; and Hoey had just won his party's nomination to the Senate.

Caudle said that the price violation charge had been brought against T. C. Cox of Wadesboro, N. C., on Clark's orders. Cox retained Hoey, Caudle related, and a few days later he received orders from Clark to drop the case.

### Names Congressmen

Caudle Sept. 24 concluded four days of public testimony. Among those he mentioned in connection with tax cases were Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Sen. William Langer (R N.D.), former Sen. Claude Pepper (D Fla.), Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D N.C.), retiring Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, former Sen. Scott Lucas (D Ill.), Rep. Lansdale Sasscer (D Md.), and Edward Pritchard of Kentucky, former general counsel of the Democratic National Committee.

In addition he said that White House aides Matthew Connelly and David K. Niles both had called him. In response to questions by Keating Caudle said those named talked "quite persuasively" about some cases under active consideration.

After Caudle's testimony, Langer admitted interceding "many times" but added that he had done so only when he felt that the taxpayer had been unjustly treated. Doughton denied that he had asked Caudle to hold up a tax case.

Chelf asked Caudle if he had ever heard of "the basis on which the President had acted" in firing him. Caudle said he didn't know but that Donald Dawson, Presidential aide, had called him the night before his dismissal and told him that the White House was "100 per cent behind me" and that he had nothing to worry about.

Caudle reviewed two incidents which had been linked with his dismissal. The first was the purchase of a mink coat for his wife through the wife of a tax attorney who had cases pending in Caudle's division. The other incident involved his acceptance of a \$5,000 commission for the sale of an airplane after he said he received approval from his boss, former Attorney General McGrath. The buyer was a Kansas City businessman who had two friends involved in a tax fraud case.

Caudle testified that McGrath once told him "I know enough about the White House to blow it so high it would be another satellite in the orbit and the force of gravity would never bring it back to earth." While McGrath would not comment on this statement, President Truman Sept. 25 said he did not know what McGrath meant.

### Statement

At the end of Caudle's testimony, Reps. Chelf and Keating issued a joint statement Sept. 24 saying "We feel that he is an honest man who was indiscreet in his associations and a pliant conformer to the peculiar moral climate of Washington."

## War Contracts

In another phase of its investigation, the Subcommittee June 6 heard George F. Petzer, former assistant U. S. Attorney in Detroit, admit under oath that he had lied when he wrote a note on April 5, 1951, saying that Attorney General McGrath and former Democratic National Committee Chairman William Boyle visited a District of Columbia hotel suite of a man under investigation in a contract settlement suit.

The man, Bernard M. Baur of Detroit, had been acquitted on a charge of defrauding the government but faced possible civil action for recovery of \$24,000 in connection with a war contract termination.

The Subcommittee heard testimony Aug. 29 that a July 1944 indictment of Detroit businessman Norman E. Miller for fraud and a \$36,000 civil suit against him were dropped in October 1950 because the Justice Department

considered the case "enfeebled with age."

Correspondence read into the record frequently mentioned the name of Tom C. Clark, Supreme Court Justice. One letter showed that, as chief of the Justice Department's criminal division in 1945, Clark suggested to Miller's attorney that a 1921 robbery conviction of the businessman be kept out of the case.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R Iowa) Aug. 30 demanded that Clark resign. He said the hearings "brought out that Clark, as Attorney General, had co-operated in maneuvers that were clearly aimed at hamstringing prosecution of the Detroit war frauds case."

### Report

In a report issued Oct. 5 on war contract frauds, the Subcommittee dealt with Justice Department handling of contract cases referred by the General Accounting Office. Calling the Department's record "shameful" the report noted that only \$300,000 had been recovered of allegedly fraudulent World War II contracts totaling \$21 million.

The House probers charged the Department took "an excessive amount of time in moving to recover money due the U.S. government." The GAO had examined 9,239 government contracts and found 562 were "induced by fraud," they said. Only half of the cases referred to the Justice Department had been settled and 20 per cent of these were closed without any collection having been made, according to the report.

Former Deputy Attorney General Peyton Ford was held directly responsible for the delays and Assistant Attorney General Holmes Baldridge and his predecessor as head of the claims division, H. Graham Morison, were both criticized for their lack of "sufficiently forceful" prosecutions.

In another report Nov. 26, the Subcommittee charged that Norman E. Miller of Detroit used tactics of "stalling and subterfuge" for eight years to halt government prosecution. The report called Miller "unscrupulous" and criticized the Justice Department for poor handling of the war contracts fraud case.

## Other Studies

### St. Johns River Shipyard

The Subcommittee charged that allegations of bribery and collusion in the government's sale of St. Johns River Shipyard at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1946,

were referred to the Justice Department six years ago, but that no action resulted. Attorney General McGranery announced Aug. 19 that a grand jury would look into the matter.

#### James A. Mullally

James A. Mullally, a suspended Justice Department attorney who subsequently resigned, testified Sept. 3 that he had received \$750 as a "gift" for recommending a law firm composed of his former Department colleagues to the counsel for a milk company involved in a criminal proceeding by the government. The case was later dropped.

In a Dec. 4 report, the Chelf unit cited Mullally as "guilty of a defection and shocking impropriety" in his dealings with the Carnation Milk Co. The group charged that some Government attorneys have engaged in "fee-splitting, bribetaking and double dealing" for personal gain.

The group also recommended tightening of "conflict of interest" laws to halt Government lawyers from taking private cases with which they were familiar as federal employees.

James Mullally countered Dec. 4 that the report failed to show he violated "any law, regulation or policy" of the Justice Department.

#### Pabst Brewing Co.

The Subcommittee Oct. 8 turned its attention to a carload of contaminated corn grits shipped by the Pabst Brewing Company in 1951. The Food and Drug Administration had ordered seizure after a routine inspection of the Pabst plant at Peoria, Ill., revealed "shocking, unsanitary conditions in the plant as well as rodent and insect infestation."

The seizure was blocked by the Justice Department. John T. Grigsby, attorney in the criminal division, took full responsibility. He said he based his decision on an interpretation that seizure powers under the Pure Food Laws were not intended to be punitive, but to prevent contaminated merchandise from reaching the public.

On Oct. 11, Chairman Chelf and Rep. Keating disclosed testimony of Raoul Berger, lawyer for the Pabst Brewing Company, that Jake Arvey, prominent Democratic politician in Chicago, had twice shown an interest "in the evaluation of the case."

All this testimony was heard in closed session.

#### Doyle, Dunlap

Howard L. Doyle, veteran U.S. Attorney at Springfield, Ill., appeared before the Subcommittee Oct. 9 to answer questions about outside legal activities. Doyle testified he earned \$86,000 in outside legal fees between 1945 and 1950 while serving as a Justice Department official.

Doyle testified Oct. 10 that he had overlooked \$5,000 of his outside earnings when reporting his income tax. The Committee, trying to determine if Doyle's private legal practice interfered with his federal duties, sent his financial records to the Justice Department for investigation. On Oct. 14, Doyle was relieved of his federal job at his own request.

Subcommittee members Chelf and Kean Oct. 10 criticized Internal Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap for ignoring a Congressional subpoena to appear before the House group and to produce tax information on a multi-million dollar tax refund case involving Universal Pictures Inc. of Hollywood. Dunlap Oct. 31 denied he had been subpoenaed.

#### Tobias E. Diamond

Tobias E. Diamond, U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Iowa since 1940, resigned Nov. 7. He was under investigation by the Justice Department for allegedly improper outside law practices. McGranery said Oct. 7 that Diamond's "activities in a private civil case" were "incompatible" with his official work.

The Chelf Subcommittee Nov. 19 and 20 held closed hearings in Miami Beach, Fla., on Diamond's activities.

#### Post Card Surcharge

S 2394—P. L. 279

In 1952 Congress enacted a bill (S 2394) repealing the 10 per cent surcharge on postal cards sold in quantities of 50 or more. This surcharge went into effect Jan. 1 1952, when the price of post cards was doubled.

(For background on postal rate increases in 1951, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 318 ff.)

The Senate passed the 1952 legislation Feb. 25 and the House March 3, both on voice votes.

The President March 12 signed the legislation into Public Law 279.

#### Trucking Rules

S 2357—P. L. 472

S 2360—P. L. 492

House passage July 1, 1952, completed Congressional action on bills (S 2360 and S 2357) to relax government regulations affecting truckers.

The Senate had passed the two measures June 2. Action in both chambers was by voice. President Truman signed S 2357 July 9 when it became Public Law 472. The other bill became Public Law 492 the following day.

One bill (S 2360) increased the amount of securities motor carriers could issue without prior approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The other defined horticultural commodities, such as nursery stock, flowers and bulbs, as farm products which could be transported by farmers without ICC regulation.

#### Explosives

HR 6521—P. L. 562

A bill (HR 6521) to relax restrictions on shipping explosives was approved by Congress in 1952. It was designed to help Hawaii and Alaska meet their needs for commercial explosives by allowing local authorities to fix their own regulations. The bill was passed by the House July 2, the Senate July 3, and signed into Public Law 562 by the President July 16.

#### Repayment Contracts

HR 5097—P. L. 273

The Senate Feb. 25, 1952, completed Congressional action on a bill (HR 5097) to extend for three years the time for negotiation of amendatory repayment contracts under the reclamation law. The House had passed it Oct. 18, 1951, by voice as did the Senate. The President signed it March 6 into Public Law 273.

#### Influence Sellers

The Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations issued a report July 2, 1952, on the activities of influence peddlers in government. The report called for revision of the federal crim-

inal code so that criminal and civil action could be taken against all those who engaged in any phase of the influence racket. It described a sale of five buildings at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to the J. D. Streett Company.

According to the report, the Senate group had initiated its investigation after Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) revealed to the Senate March 10 that the St. Louis business firm had paid a \$25,000 fee to a politician-lawyer who allegedly used his influence to assist that firm in successfully concluding the \$90,000 transaction with the War Assets Administration.

## Alien Property Probe

S RES 245

The Senate March 24, 1952 agreed to investigate the administration since Dec. 8, 1941, of the Trading with the Enemy Act, and authorized \$100,000 for the probe by passing S Res 245.

The resolution, approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee Jan. 28 and Committee on Rules and Administration March 7, called for a full "examination and review" of the Alien Property Office's handling of former enemy-owned assets seized during World War II.

The Judiciary Committee was to make the investigation and report on its findings by Jan. 31, 1953. Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.), who headed the group in 1952, said public hearings probably would be held in January, 1953.

The Committee Nov. 15 won authorization from President Truman to look at income tax returns in the course of its investigation.

## Crimes In Planes

S 2149 - P. L. 514

Congress in 1952 authorized federal prosecution of a crime of violence committed in U.S. airplanes flying over the high seas within the nation's maritime and admiralty jurisdiction by passing a bill (S 2149). The measure was signed by President Truman July 12 and became Public Law 514.

The legislation was aimed at plugging a loophole in the current criminal law. Under the old code, the government had been unable to convict a man for assaulting several persons in a plane over the Atlantic Ocean enroute from Puerto Rico to New York in August, 1948. Provisions of the bill modi-

fied the criminal law to cover planes as well as "vessels."

Both chambers passed the bill on voice votes, the Senate Feb. 25 and the House July 2.

## Recess Motion

The Senate Feb. 27, 1952, agreed to a motion to recess by a roll-call vote after Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) had made a speech critical of the Korean War.

Following Sen. Kem's speech, Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) read to the Senate statements made by Republican Senators in June, 1950, which indicated approval of the Administration's handling of the Korean War.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) then obtained the floor and moved to adjourn. Kem protested, asking for a chance to reply to McMahon. The motion was put to a vote, and the Senate voted 43-37 to adjourn. The ballots followed party lines, Democrats voting 40-1 for adjournment, and Republicans voting 3-36 against. (For voting, see page 302.)

## Customs Simplification

HR 5505

The House on Oct. 15, 1951, passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5505) to improve and simplify the administration of the customs laws. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 355). Although the Senate Finance Committee held hearings for five days in 1952, the Committee decided to take no further action until more information was available, and the bill died when Congress adjourned.

The Senate Finance Committee started hearings April 22. John S. Graham, assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was generally in favor of the bill. Wayne C. Taylor, consultant for the Mutual Security Agency, said April 23 that cuts in customs red tape would encourage exports from Europe to the U. S.

## D. C. Recorder

S 2871 - P. L. 379

Congress completed action May 26, 1952 on a bill (S 2871) transferring the power to appoint the Washington, D.C., Recorder of Deeds from the President to the District Commissioners. President Truman signed the bill into Public Law 379 June 9.

The legislation also specified that the Recorder must have been a resident of the District for a minimum of five years before appointment. In addition, all the employees of the Recorder's office were put under civil service.

In 1951 President Truman had nominated Earle Wayne Beck of Kansas City for Recorder, but the District Committee of the Senate did not approve the nomination. The President did not name another candidate. It was for the purpose of overcoming this impasse that the Senate Committee had reported S 2871.

The Senate passed the bill on voice vote May 1 and sent it to the House. May 26 the Representatives approved it by voice vote.

## Foundations Study

H RES 561, H RES 638

An investigation of possible subversion and un-American activities in tax-exempt foundations opened Nov. 18, 1952 before a select House Committee headed by Rep. E. E. Cox (D Ga.).

Many of the witnesses — most of them educators — agreed that philanthropic foundations had advanced research and education progress. A committee member charged, however, that in his state, some foundations were being set up solely for business purposes, and another witness said some family foundations were set up to avoid taxes.

The House Rules Committee March 18 unanimously approved H Res 561 to set up a seven-man investigating unit to determine if any tax-free foundations were using their resources for "un-American and subversive activities or for purposes not in the interest of the United States." Cox sponsored the measure.

The House debated and passed the resolution April 4 on a 194-158 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 296.)

Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) April 29 appointed the seven members of the Committee: Cox, Brooks Hays (D Ark.), Donald L. O'Toole (D N.Y.), Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.), Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.) and B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.).

The House Administration Committee June 30 reported a resolution (H Res 638) to finance the investigation, but recommended reducing probe funds from the proposed \$100,000 to \$75,000.



The House July 2 accepted its Committee's amendment, and passed H Res 638 on a 247-99 roll-call vote.

## Hearings

Chairman Cox said Nov. 17 that after four months of pre-hearing study, he was "less inclined to point the accusing finger at these foundations." He added that the probe was based on complaint of the "ultra - liberal behavior of some of these foundations."

The Committee disclosed Nov. 17 that President Truman had not acted on its request to examine the tax statements of the charitable institutions.

Hearings opened Nov. 18. The first witness, Dr. Ernest V. Hollis of the U.S. Office of Education, estimated there were 30,000 to 35,000 foundations with total assets of \$6.5 to \$7 billion.

But Dr. F. Emerson Andrews, research director of the Russell Sage Foundation, testified that such institutions numbered 1,007 with assets of \$2.6 billion. Andrews said he was sure some family foundations "function for tax avoidance or even evasion."

During the Nov. 19 hearing, Forand charged that Textron, Inc., set up philanthropic foundations to buy up textile mills, and shut them down, in that way driving competition out of Rhode Island.

Dr. James S. Simmons, Dean of Harvard School of Public Health, testified Nov. 19 that foundations have helped "to strengthen government programs of research and education" in the field of public health.

## Tax Laws Described

Norman A. Sugarman, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Nov. 19 described present tax laws relating to tax-free foundations. He said that from 1950 to 1952, 55 such institutions had their tax-exemptions revoked.

The Committee revealed Nov. 19 that the Robert Marshall Foundation, intended as one of its major targets, was outside its jurisdiction because the Bureau of Internal Revenue had removed it from the tax-exempt list in part because it was giving financial aid to groups listed as "subversive."

Dr. Fred Middlebush, president of the University of Missouri, and Dr. William Myers, dean of agriculture at Cornell University, testified Nov. 20. Middlebush said foundations had advanced teaching of the arts and sciences, and Myers declared that business and government have been aided by economic and sta-

tistical studies financed by charitable foundations.

Foundations were establishing a trend in "the opposite direction from socialism," Dr. Vannevar Bush, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, said Nov. 20. He noted that foundations had given the U. S. a head start in developing atomic weapons, and had helped build an effective system of medical training.

Bush added that he would favor a law requiring foundations to report their activities in detail.

## Sees No Subversion

The president of Brown University, Dr. Henry M. Wriston told the House group Nov. 21 that he knew of nothing tax-free foundations had done to undermine the capitalistic system. He also testified that as a member of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he had voted to make Alger Hiss director.

Wriston said the Board was "led astray" because Hiss succeeded in "disassociating himself from his past." Hiss now is serving a prison term for perjury.

Henry Ford II, President of the Ford Motor Co., told the House group Nov. 24 that the Ford Foundation of which he is chairman, never made a grant-in-aid to anyone advocating "subversive or socialistic" measures, and never intended to.

Paul Hoffman, president of the Ford Foundation, testified Nov. 24 that foundations serve a "trigger action" in areas of human betterment closed to the Government. He agreed with previous witnesses that they should have "absolute accountability to the public," but warned against government control of foundations.

Cox charged Nov. 25 that the Rockefeller Foundation had made grants to persons disloyal to the U. S. He said Owen Lattimore, former head of the Institute of Pacific Relations, "succeeded in getting a great deal of money" from the foundation "which was used for subversive purposes." Cox also charged that the Rockefeller Foundation gave \$25,000 to Hans Eisler, brother of Gerhardt Eisler. Hans Eisler has since left the United States.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, associate director of the Ford Foundation, testified Nov. 25 that "no major foundation has ever consciously gone into anything that would weaken the American system." He also defended the Rockefeller foundation's interest in the Institute of

Pacific Relations as stemming from a desire to find out "about the Pacific countries and our relations with them."

## Says Group "Erred"

Charles Dollard, President of the Carnegie Corp., disclosed Dec. 2 that his foundation had erred in granting research funds to the Institute of Pacific Relations, Owen Lattimore and the late writer Louis Adamic — all later accused by Congress of being pro-Communist.

The grants "were mistakes only in the light of information which we now have and which we didn't have before," Russell C. Leffingwell, chairman of the board of trustees of the Carnegie Corp., told the probers Dec. 2.

Donald Young, general director of the Russell Sage Foundation testified Dec. 3 that the organization had employed Mary Van Kleeck — a woman who was cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a member of Communist-front groups — for 37 years. Young said she retired on an annuity in 1948.

Both Young and another witness, Malcolm P. Aldrich, President of the Commonwealth Fund, said their foundations never knowingly made grants that would undermine the American way of life.

## Sailor Vindicated

HJ Res 222 -

Private Law 822

Congress, July 3, 1952 enacted legislation (H J Res 222) clearing a sailor court martialled in the War of 1812. President Truman signed the measure July 10 when it became Private Law 822.

Congress had acted after Navy historians said William S. Cox was punished as a "scapegoat" for Capt. James Lawrence. The bill, passed on voice vote by the House May 6 and the Senate July 3, posthumously restored Cox's commission.

## Japanese Americans

HR 7641 - P. L. 545

Congress completed action July 3, 1952, on a bill (HR 7641) to give Federal employees of Japanese ancestry the seniority, grade and pay they would have had except for certain World War II security measures. President Truman put his signature on the measure July 15, when it became Public Law 545.

## Morals Probes

### H RES 278, H RES 596

With an eye to legislating against immorality, two House groups held hearings in 1952 on their probe of indecent literature, radio and TV programs.

The House May 12 passed on voice votes two resolutions (H Res 278 and H Res 596) authorizing inquiries into offensive literature and radio and TV programs. The investigating groups were given the right to subpoena and hold hearings. They were to recommend legislation deemed necessary.

H Res 278 authorized the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to study offensive and undesirable radio and T V programs. The Committee set up a seven-man group to conduct the study. The Subcommittee headed by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) held 12 days of hearings over a seven-month period. Among the witnesses were Rep. Ezekiel C. Gathings (D Ark.) who had sponsored both resolutions; spokesmen for the radio and TV industries, representatives of brewing companies whose advertising on radio and TV had come in for criticism, religious groups, the American Civil Liberties Union, and Temperance groups.

H Res 596 provided for a select committee to study offensive and undesirable books, magazines and comic books. Nine Congressmen were appointed to this Select Committee to Study Current Pornographic Materials — three from the Judiciary Committee, three from the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, and three from the House without regard to Committee designation. The Committee, led by Gathings, was authorized \$25,000 when the House passed H Res 692 on July 2.

### Hearings

The select House group studying "obscene and offensive" literature began public hearings Dec. 1.

In a pre-hearing statement, Gathings said Dec. 1, "the most conspicuous offenders against common decency" were "pocket-sized books, so-called cheese-cake magazines and flagrantly misnamed comics" catering to "immorality, filth and perversion."

The first witness, Ralph Daigh, Editorial Director of Fawcett Publications, denied his firm published indecent literature, although the Committee produced several books it said contained "obscene" excerpts. Daigh commented that books about sex have been best sellers because "it's a subject the public is

interested in."

District of Columbia Police Inspector, Roy Blick urged stronger controls on distribution of pornographic material, but Sam Black, a Distributors Association official, said Dec. 1 the publishing industry is "capable of policing itself."

Committee member Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) said Dec. 2 the sale of lurid literature was "out of control" and urged Government action. But many witnesses opposed Government censorship of books.

### Urge Industry Censorship

The Rev. Thomas J. Fitzgerald of Chicago testified Dec. 2 that the publishing industry should set up its own decency reviewing board.

On Dec. 3, novelist Margaret Culkin Banning told the group many current "girlie" magazines have "no purpose except pictorial prostitution." She suggested self-censorship by the industry of any obscene literature. "Political censorship . . . is not the answer," she noted.

Arch Crawford, president of the Magazine Publishers Association, declared Dec. 3 his group would not oppose legislation to "protect the morals of the public," but he urged "proper regard . . . for freedom of the press."

On Dec. 4 witnesses Irving Fishman, Deputy Customs Collector in New York, Joseph Carlino, N. Y. State Assemblyman, and a statement by David C. Cook, President of a Religious Publishing Co., all urged stronger controls on immoral and obscene literature.

The hearings concluded Dec. 5 with added testimony from witnesses, and a statement by Committee counsel H. Ralph Burton that he would turn over objectionable publications to the Post Office Department for possible action.

### Radio-TV Report

The Harris Subcommittee reported to the House Dec. 15 that radio and TV programs overemphasized crime, but said further government control was not the solution. Even limited government censorship might bring evils "greater than the evils that such controls might be designed to remedy."

The report criticized some programs and advertising, but said the radio-TV industry was making progress in self-discipline.

Other conclusions in the report were:

Final accountability for programs remains with the local station.

The industry should take "corrective action" on some programs containing "offensive" material.

"There is entirely too much emphasis on crime programs" despite attempts in the program conclusions to show that crime does not pay.

## Campaign Spending Investigation

The Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures opened a week of hearings Dec. 1 seeking constructive criticism to help it revise election laws, particularly those pertaining to campaign costs. (For other election investigations, see p 246.)

Key politicians who testified before the Committee expressed these main pet peeves: A national political committee shouldn't be restricted to a \$3 million spending limit; duration of political campaigns should be limited; there should be full disclosures of spending, and limits should be clamped on total spending.

First witness to testify on what Committee Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.) termed "problems that rise in the video-era campaign" was Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), veteran GOP strategist.

Brown said the \$3 million spending ceiling on national committees isn't practical. He said limiting national committees encourages organization of other groups not affected by the law. He estimated as a "wild guess" that more than \$100 million was spent on the recent campaign.

### "Mild Deterrent"

Herman D. Smith, chairman of National Volunteers for Stevenson, told the committee present curbs on campaign expenditures act merely as a "mild deterrent" against heavy spending instead of providing "effective limitations."

Smith said "the outcome of an election should not be determined by which side has the most money." He suggested a time limit be put on the length of campaigns to save money and conserve candidates' health.

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) Dec. 2 proposed that Congress set a limit on the amount of editorial space newspapers might devote to backing political candidates. He said that some editorials "are nothing more than ads." The suggestion, however, was bitterly opposed by Chairman Boggs and other members of the Committee who said the proposal was "unconstitutional" and "impractical."

GOP National Committee Chairman Arthur Summerfield testified that a careful study should be made of the 1952 campaign before any changes in present law were made.

#### No Time Limit

He said "some limitation is desirable" on political spending, but remarked that he would "hesitate a long time" before putting a legal limit on campaigning time. He said he did not feel federal election laws should be extended to primaries.

Hoffman also suggested that Congress require national political campaign committees to register as lobbyists now do.

Ralph W. Hardy, director of government relations for the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, Dec. 3, told the Committee the public apparently became fed up during the 1952 campaign with what "we charitably call campaign oratory."

Noting that broadcasters were required to give equal time to all candidates, Hardy said this frequently meant cancelling established programs. He said the public tired of "political commercials" and expressed hope that politicians would learn to "utilize more skillfully" their radio and TV time.

#### Conventions and Primaries

James L. McDevitt, director of Labor's League for Political Education, AFL, wanted federal election laws extended to conventions and primaries.

Walter Williams, chairman of the Citizens for Eisenhower said his committee spent about \$1.2 million in behalf of Eisenhower before he was nominated for the Presidency. This figure was not reported to Congress, he said, because the law does not require financial reports except on general elections.

Dr. James K. Pollock, political science professor at University of Michigan, took a pessimistic outlook on the

accomplishments of the Committee. He said committees had been investigating election law reform for 30 years and coming up with the same recommendations, which are never acted on by Congress.

Federal Communications Commission Chairman Paul A. Walker Dec. 4 asked the Committee to revise the law to exempt broadcasting stations from damages for libelous political speeches which the stations were not allowed to censor.

#### Censorship Law

Walker said existing law prohibited stations from censoring speeches made by political candidates if an opposing candidate had used the same facility, but it did not relieve the stations from liability from libelous remarks.

Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell told election law investigators the problem of the 1952 campaign was that the money and the press were on one side. He said the Republicans had three dollars to spend for every one dollar the Democrats had.

He said the Democratic National Committee spent about \$400,000 on radio and television while other committees backing the Democratic ticket spent about \$1.2 million. He judged the GOP spent "well over twice as much" on these media.

#### \$3 Million Limit

Mitchell noted that the \$3 million limit on national committees was too small, that the \$25,000 and \$5,000 limits for Senatorial and House candidates were "ridiculous." The Democratic National Committee, he said, got \$5,000 contributions from only 48 of 126,000 contributors.

Sinclair Weeks, chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, proposed that contributions of \$500-\$1,000 be tax exempt. He said letting political contributors deduct their donations from taxable income would encourage great-

er participation in campaigns and help motivate desire for better government.

The resolution (H Res 558) creating the Special House Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures directed the group to report to the House not later than Jan. 3, 1953.

Members of the Committee, in addition to Chairman Boggs: John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.), William M. McCulloch (R Ohio).

## McGranery Nomination

The Senate May 20 confirmed the nomination of Federal District Judge James P. McGranery as U. S. Attorney General on a 52-18 roll-call vote. (For voting, see Page 302.)

President Truman's April 3 announcement of the nomination of McGranery as Attorney General came after a series of events that began with a House Subcommittee probe of the Justice Department, and ended with the firing April 3 of Government anti-corruption chief Newbold Morris, and the resignation that same day of J. Howard McGrath as Attorney General. (See p. 263,264)

The Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings May 6, 7 and 8 on McGranery's nomination, and McGranery himself testified May 6 and 7 that he would fire any Justice Department employee found guilty of illegal or improper action. On May 9 the Committee voted 8-4 to approve the nomination.

Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), a member of the group, May 19 filed a minority report opposing the Judiciary Committee's approval of McGranery's appointment. He led the opposition to the nomination on the Senate floor next day, but the Senate voted to confirm McGranery as Attorney General.

# Bills Acted On

## How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 395 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

## Action Completed

H J Res 308. Public Law 225. Authorize President to proclaim Jan. 13 of each year as Stephen Foster Memorial Day. McMULLEN (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 15. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate Oct. 19. Approved Oct. 27, 1951.

H J Res 314. Public Law 261. Designate Sept. 17 of each year as Citizenship Day. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed House by unanimous consent Oct. 16. Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 28, 1952. Passed Senate Feb. 20. Approved Feb. 29.

S 2458. Public Law 278. Correct typographical error in P.L. 204, 82nd Congress. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Approved March 12.

S J Res 147. Public Law 310. Designate April 9 as Bataan Day. LEHMAN (D N.Y.). Passed Senate April 7. Passed House April 8. Approved April 9.

H J Res 359. Public Law 323. Designate lake to be formed by waters impounded by Wolf Creek Dam, Ky., as Lake Cumberland. GOLD-EN (R Ky.). House Public Works reported March 6. Passed House March 17, on consent calendar. Senate Public Works reported March 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 17.

H J Res 382. Public Law 324. Provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a National Day of Prayer. BRYSON (D S.C.). House adopted Feb. 27. Senate Judiciary reported April 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 17.

H J Res 445. Public Law 344. Authorize the President to proclaim a 7-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic Week. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 8. House adopted May 15. Senate adopted May 15. (S J Res 152 indefinitely postponed.) Approved May 16, 1952.

S 1989. Public Law 469. Designate lake formed by Chief Joseph Dam in Washington as Rufus Woods Lake. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Public Welfare reported March 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. House Public Works reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 9, 1952.

S 103. Public Law 474. Change the name of Medicine Creek Reservoir in Frontier County, Neb., to "Harry Strunk Lake". BUTLER (R Neb.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 9, 1952.

HR 51. Similar to S 103. CURTIS (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Laid on table July 2, 1952. S 103 passed in lieu.

S 2909. Public Law 478. Amend act establishing Coronado International Memorial, Arizona. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 9, 1952.

HR 7553. Similar to S 2909. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Laid on table July 2, 1952. S 2909 passed in lieu.

HR 6544. Public Law 497. Include within the Independence National Historical Park site of house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House on consent calendar July 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 10, 1952.

S J Res 74. Public Law 500. Change the name of the South Dam in the Columbia River Basin Project to Dry Falls Dam. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3. Passed House by unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 10, 1952.

S Res 257. Extend acclaim of Senate to Capt. Henrik Kurt Carlsen for his heroic actions. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate adopted Jan. 21.

S Res 265. Authorize printing as a Senate document the proceedings of the 35th meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 276. Favor the offering of prayers on Sunday, Feb. 17, by U.S. people for guidance and protection of the nation. ROBERTSON (D Va.) and 18 other Senators. Passed Senate Feb. 18.

S Res 284. Authorize printing of additional copies of S Doc. 90 re establishment of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 12. Senate adopted March 12.

S Res 286. Provide for printing of the 54th annual report of the DAR as a Senate document. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 3. Senate adopted March 3.

S Res 287. Authorize printing of 1,000 additional copies of report of special subcommittee investigating Presidential, Vice Presidential and Senatorial Expenditures in 1944. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 3. Senate adopted March 3.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

S Res 289. Authorize printing of document entitled "Making Ends Meet on Less Than \$2,000 A Year". O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26.

S Res 290. Authorize printing of report of Joint Committee on Economic Report entitled "Monetary Policy and Management of the Public Debt." O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported April 23. Senate adopted April 23.

S Res 303. Extend greetings to each of the other American states on the occasion of Pan American Day. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate adopted April 10.

S Res 318. Authorize printing of additional copies of the joint committee print entitled "The Taxation of Corporate Surplus Accumulations". O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29.

S Res 321. Designate May 31, 1952, as National Golf Day. FERGUSON (R Mich.). Senate adopted May 27.

H Res 322. Authorize printing of manuscript entitled "A Manual on the Planning of Small Water Projects" as a House document. BOSONE (D Utah). House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

S Res 345. Print additional copies of Senate Report 1689 of the 81st Congress re operation of the RFC. GREEN (D R.I.). Senate Rules and Administration reported July 1. Senate adopted July 1.

H Res 525. Authorize the printing of 12,000 additional copies of the publication entitled "The Shameful Years" for use of Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

H Res 534. Authorize printing of 3,000 additional copies of the progress report of the Select Committee on Small Business of the House. PATMAN (D Tex.). House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

H Res 544. Authorize printing as a House document the hearings and report on the Consumers' Price Index. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

H Res 560. Designate Thursday, April 10, 1952, for the celebration of Pan American Day. MARTIN (R Mass.). House adopted March 10.

H Res 585. Authorize the printing of committee print entitled "Federal Educational Activities and Educational Issues Before Congress," as a House document. BARDEN (D N.C.). House Administration reported April 9. House adopted April 9.

H Res 603. Extend greetings of the House of Representatives to the representative bodies of each of the other American states on the occasion of Pan American Day. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House adopted April 10.

H Res 675. Authorize the printing of 3,000 additional copies of S Doc 141 containing decision of the U.S. Supreme Court on federal seizure of steel plants. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House adopted June 9.

### CONGRESS

HR 8499. Public Law 466. Amend act re accumulated balances on telephone and telegraph accounts of Members of the House of Representatives. STANLEY (D Va.). House Administration reported July 3. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 3. Passed Senate July 3. Approved July 8, 1952.

S Con Res 59. Print part I and subsequent parts of hearings entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations." McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29. Passed House July 1, 1952.

S Con Res 69. Establish a joint committee to arrange for the inauguration of the President-elect on January 20, 1953. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26. House adopted March 31.

S Con Res 70. Accept statues of Dr. John McLoughlin and Rev. Jason Lee of Oregon, for placement in the Capitol. MORSE (R Ore.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29. House adopted under unanimous consent request, June 27.

S Con Res 71. Authorize temporary placement in the rotunda of the Capitol of the statues of Dr. John McLoughlin and Rev. Jason Lee of Oregon. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29. House adopted pursuant to unanimous consent request June 27.

S Con Res 84. Provide for ceremony in Capitol Building for acceptance of bronze replica of Declaration of Independence. GREEN (D R.I.).

Senate Rules and Administration reported June 18. Senate adopted June 18. House adopted June 19.

S Res 5. Provide for 30-day continuation on Senate payroll of clerical assistants of a Senator in case of his resignation. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 14. Senate adopted April 11.

S Res 240. Authorize Senate minority and majority leaders to hire an additional clerk, each clerk to receive \$2,520. BRIDGES (R N.H.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 260. Authorize Judiciary Committee to expend an additional \$10,000. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 21. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 262. Increase by \$75,000 limit of expenditures of Senate Rules and Administration Committee. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

S Res 280. Change name of Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to "Committee on Government Operations". McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and 12 other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 3. Senate adopted March 3.

S Res 300. Discharge Rules and Administration Committee from further consideration of S Res 187, re initiation of action with a view to expulsion of Senator McCarthy. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate rejected, 0-60, April 10.

S Res 323. Authorize printing of additional copies of parts II, III, and IV of document entitled "Communist Domination of Certain Unions". HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 12. Senate adopted June 12.

S Res 327. Authorize printing of 4,000 additional copies of S Doc 141 containing decision of U.S. Supreme Court on federal seizure of steel plants. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate adopted June 3.

S Res 333. Increase by \$100,000 expenditures by Committee on Rules and Administration. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 12. Senate adopted June 12.

H Con Res 208. Provide that when the House adjourns on April 10, it stand adjourned until Tuesday, April 21. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House adopted April 9. Senate adopted April 10.

## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- H Con Res 240.** Provide for the sine die adjournment of the 82nd Congress on July 5. **McCORMACK** (D Mass.). House adopted July 5. Senate adopted, amended, to provide for adjournment July 7, on July 7. House agreed to Senate amendments, July 7.
- H Res 487.** Provide \$75,000 for expenses of the Committee on the Judiciary. **CELLER** (D N.Y.). House Administration reported March 20. House adopted, amended to provide \$100,000, March 20.
- H Res 561.** Create a select committee to conduct an investigation of foundations and other comparable organizations. **COX** (D Ga.). House Rules reported March 18. House adopted, 194-158, April 4.
- H Res 579.** Declare Rep. Hardie Scott duly elected and entitled to his seat in the House of Representatives. **BURLESON** (D Tex.). House Administration reported March 19. House adopted March 19.
- H Res 580.** Declare Rep. Greenwood duly elected and entitled to his seat in the House of Representatives. **BURLESON** (D Tex.). House Administration reported March 19. House adopted March 19.
- H Res 638.** Provide \$75,000 for the Cox committee to investigate foundations and other comparable organizations exempt from federal taxation. **COX** (D Ga.). House Administration reported June 30. House adopted 247-99, July 2.
- H Res 674.** Elect Rep. McCormack Speaker pro tempore in the absence of the Speaker. **COOPER** (D Tenn.). House adopted June 9.

### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S Res 349.** Request governors of the states to take action to afford members of the Armed Forces the right to vote. **BRIDGES** (R N.H.) and other Senators. Senate adopted July 5.
- H Res 558.** Provide for appointment of a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the campaign expenditures of various candidates for the House of Representatives. **McCORMACK** (D Mass.). House Rules reported March 20. House adopted May 12.
- H Res 691.** Provide \$300,000 for the special committee to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the House of Representatives. **BOGGS** (D La.). House Administration reported July 2. House adopted July 2.

- H Res 692.** Provide \$25,000 for the Gathings Select Committee on the Study of Current Pornographic Materials. **GATHINGS** (D Ark.). House Administration reported July 2. House adopted July 2.
- H Res 744.** Provide funds for compilation of data re contested election cases. **McCORMACK** (D Mass.). House adopted July 5.

### CRIMES, COURTS, & PRISONS

- S 1345.** Public Law 281. Amend statute relating to fees payable to clerk of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia by eliminating the charge of one per cent for receiving, keeping, and disbursing money in pursuance of statute or court order. **PASTORE** (D R.I.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23, 1951. House District of Columbia reported March 6, 1952. Passed House March 10. Approved March 14.
- S 2160.** Public Law 333. Authorize Attorney General to admit persons committed by state courts to federal penal and correctional institutions when facilities are available. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Judiciary reported March 27, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Approved May 9.
- S 216.** Public Law 407. Amend U.S. Code to confer classified civil-service status upon secretaries and law clerks to justices and judges of Supreme Court and other U.S. courts after 4 years' service, for purposes of other federal employment within one year after separation. **CHAVEZ** (D N.M.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 5. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar June 16, 1952. Approved June 24.
- S 2198.** Public Law 432. Amend sec. 1708 of title 18, U.S. Code, to make theft or receipt of stolen mail a felony. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Judiciary reported March 31, 1952. Passed House, amended, June 24. Senate concurred in House amendments June 25. Approved July 1.
- HR 4109.** Public Law 490. Amend laws relating to printing and distribution of Statutes at Large and U.S. Supreme Court decisions. **CELLER** (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 2. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20, 1951. Senate Judiciary reported June 9, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments July 2. Approved July 10, 1952.
- S 2149.** Public Law 514. Confer federal jurisdiction to prosecute certain common-law crimes of violence when such crimes are committed on an American plane in flight over high seas or waters within jurisdiction of U.S. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 12, 1952.
- S 3195.** Public Law 532. Grant jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. House Judiciary reported June 19. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 948.** Public Law 581. Provide for terms of court to be held at West Palm Beach and at Fort Myers, in the southern district of Florida. **ROGERS** (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Judiciary reported July 4, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 3975.** Public Law 582. Amend U.S. Code to permit a joint patentee to bring suit on a patent in the Court of Claims in certain cases where one or more of his copatentees is barred from doing so. **RODINO** (D N.J.). House Judiciary reported April 7. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Senate Judiciary reported July 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar, amended, July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- S Res 264.** Extend to June 30, 1952, time for investigation of crime in D.C. and provide additional \$61,200 therefor. **NEELY** (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Jan. 22. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported with amendments limiting investigation to Feb. 29, 1952, and decreasing amount to \$15,000, Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.
- S Res 267.** Extend to June 30, 1952 time for investigation of crime in D.C. and provide an additional

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- \$61,200 therefor. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 30. Senate adopted Jan. 30.
- S Res 271. Provide for the return to their owners of certain property loaned to or subpoenaed by special committee investigating organized crime. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S Res 281. Cite Roger Simkins for contempt of the Senate. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 21. Senate adopted on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S Res 282. Cite Emmitt Warring for contempt of the Senate. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S Res 283. Cite Mary Jane Keeney for contempt of the Senate. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 22. Senate adopted March 17.
- ### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- S 493. Public Law 260. Provide for destruction of weapons taken into custody by D.C. police officers because of unlawful possession. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate June 21, 1951. House District of Columbia reported Feb. 5, 1952. Passed House Feb. 6. Approved Feb. 20.
- HR 4419. Public Law 265. Authorize District of Columbia Board of Education to employ up to 15 retired members of the armed services as teachers of military science and tactics. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House, 238-53, Sept. 24, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 3.
- HR 5235. Public Law 266. Authorize and direct Commissioners of District of Columbia to make studies and investigations concerning location and construction of a bridge over the Potomac River in the vicinity of Shepherds Landings. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 21, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 3.
- HR 4703. Public Law 271. Provide that District of Columbia school officers and employees shall have annual leave equal to that granted teachers of the Board of Education of D.C. BEALL (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 5.
- HR 5256. Public Law 272. Provide for securing attendance of witnesses from outside the District of Columbia in criminal proceedings. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 5.
- HR 3860. Public Law 274. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Act. ABERNETHY (D Miss.). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21. Passed House Sept. 24, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 6.
- S 664. Public Law 280. Amend act providing for creation of corporations in the District of Columbia. HENDRICKSON (R N.J.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House District of Columbia reported March 6, 1952. Passed House March 10. Approved March 14.
- HR 4467. Public Law 293. Incorporate the Conference of State Societies, Washington, D.C. BOGGS (R Del.). House District of Columbia reported Oct. 11. Passed House Oct. 17, 1951. Senate District of Columbia reported March 19, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.
- S 2667. Public Law 297. Authorize D.C. Board of Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. CLEMENTS (D Ky.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House District of Columbia reported, amended to limit such time to 1952, March 6. Passed House March 10, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments April 1. Approved April 4.
- S 1184. Public Law 300. Amend Youth Corrections Act (PL 865, 81st Congress) to extend its provisions to the District of Columbia. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 1, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Jan. 24, 1952. House Judiciary reported March 21. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 8.
- S 1368. Public Law 315. Amend act relating to the small claims and conciliation branch of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported Oct. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House District of Columbia reported March 6, 1952. House passed March 10, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments April 1. Approved April 15.
- HR 6805. Public Law 332. Increase salary of D.C. Rent Control Administrator. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. House passed March 10. Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 8, 1952.
- S 1342. Public Law 369. Amend acts relating to garage keepers' and liverymen's liens and the enforcement thereof in the District of Columbia. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House District of Columbia reported May 16, 1952. House passed May 26. Approved June 3.
- S 1533. Public Law 372. Designate a Floyd B. Olson Memorial Triangle in the District of Columbia and authorize erection of a memorial plaque. HUMPHREY (D Minn.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27. House District of Columbia reported May 22. Passed House May 26. Approved June 4.
- S 2735. Public Law 373. Relieve the Recorder of Deeds of the duty of maintaining indexes of liens on motor vehicles by engine numbers. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. House District of Columbia reported May 22. Passed House May 26. Approved June 4.
- HR 6811. Public Law 374. Increase D.C. gasoline tax. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported May 22. Passed House May 26. Passed Senate May 27. Approved June 4, 1952.
- S 2736. Public Law 376. Relieve the D.C. Recorder of Deeds of the obligation of keeping certain records of mortgages. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. House



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- District of Columbia reported May 22. Passed House May 26. Approved June 5.
- S 2871. Public Law 379. Make provision for appointment of a Recorder of Deeds for D.C. CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 24. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed House May 26. Approved June 9.
- S 1822. Public Law 388. Make certain amendments in administration of D.C. juvenile court, and provide that court records be made available to D.C. Board of Public Welfare. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed House, amended, May 26. Senate agreed to House amendments June 2, 1952. Approved June 12, 1952.
- S 2383. Public Law 394. Amend act creating a D.C. Board of Accountancy by increasing fee for re-examination of applicants as CPA in D.C. from \$10 to \$20. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House District of Columbia reported June 5. Passed House June 9. Approved June 16.
- HR 6635. Public Law 421. Exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in the District of Columbia. TEAGUE (D Tex.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 20. Passed House March 24. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved June 28, 1952.
- HR 7496. Public Law 424. Extend until June 30, 1957, the period for authorization for appropriations to establish a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported May 5. Passed House May 5. Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate, amended to provide for two year extension, June 20. House concurred in Senate amendment June 23. Approved June 28, 1952.
- HR 7397. Public Law 430. Extend the provisions of the D.C. Emergency Rent Act until June 30, 1952. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported June 26. Passed House, amended, pursuant to unanimous consent request June 27. Passed Senate amended, June 28. House concurred in Senate amendment June 30. Approved June 30, 1952.
- S 2988. Similar to HR 7397. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Indefinitely postponed June 28 when Senate passed similar bill (HR 7397).
- HR 5768. Public Law 454. Further regulate the holding of boxing contests by giving the D.C. Boxing Commission absolute discretion as to assignment of dates. SUTTON (D Tenn.). House District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed House, amended, May 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate, amended, June 26. House concurred in Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 5, 1952.
- H J Res 418. Public Law 462. Amend Act of 1947 re authorization of a memorial in the District of Columbia to the Marine Corps dead. REGAN (D Tex.). House Administration reported April 9. House adopted April 9. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26. Senate amended and adopted June 26. House agreed to Senate amendments June 27. Approved July 7, 1952.
- S 2605. Public Law 493. Amend certain tax laws applicable to the District of Columbia. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House District of Columbia reported May 22. Passed House, amended, July 1. Senate concurred in House amendments July 2. Approved July 10, 1952.
- H J Res 393. Public Law 501. Authorize granting of permits to Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on occasion of 1953 inauguration. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. House adopted March 10. Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House concurred in Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 10, 1952.
- H J Res 394. Public Law 502. Provide for quartering of troops participating in inaugural ceremonies in certain public buildings. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. House adopted March 10. Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House concurred in Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 10, 1952.
- H J Res 395. Public Law 503. Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with the inaugural ceremonies. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. House adopted March 10. Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House concurred in Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 7471. Public Law 513. Authorize the modernization and enlargement of the mail-equipment shops in Washington, D.C. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 26. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18. Passed Senate July 5. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 1758. Public Law 588. Extend D.C. unlawful entry statute to refer to public as well as private buildings and otherwise broaden its terms. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. Passed House March 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 7502. Public Law 592. National Capital Planning Act of 1952. Rewrite the act providing for a comprehensive development of the park and playground system of the National Capital. SMITH (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported June 12. Passed House June 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 19, 1952.

## EXECUTIVE

- S 1271. Veto. Permit employees of the Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company to appeal decisions under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Aug. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951. House Education and Labor reported July 1, 1952. Passed House July 2. Pocket veto, July 17, 1952.
- HR 6839. Veto. Modify and extend authority of Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 17. Passed House April 30. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 4. House agreed to Senate amendments July 5. Pocket veto July 19, 1952.
- S 1074. Public Law 153. Repeal certain obsolete laws relating to transportation of mail by ocean vessels. JOHNSTON (D S.C.).



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- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Aug. 23. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar Sept. 17. Approved Sept. 25, 1951.
- S 2169. Public Law 259. Provide for acquisition of Gila Pueblo, Globe County, Arizona, for archeological laboratory and storage purposes. MCFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 19, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Jan. 24, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 4765 Feb. 4. Approved Feb. 12.
- HR 4765. Similar to S 2169. PATTEN (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. House passed S 2169 in lieu, on consent calendar, Feb. 4.
- S 759. Public Law 262. Extend to screen-vehicle contractors benefits given star route contractors with respect to renewal and adjustment of postal route contracts. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21, 1951. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 7, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 18. Approved Feb. 29.
- HR 4749. Public Law 267. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to return certain lands to the police jury of Caddo Parish, La. BROOKS (D La.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 17. Passed House Oct. 20, 1951. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 4.
- S 1411. Public Law 276. Authorize Postmaster General to issue duplicate checks without requiring bond, when Post Office Department checks are lost while in custody of the United States, or lost without fault of the owner or holder. FLANDERS (R Vt.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 11, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Approved March 10.
- S 2078. Public Law 277. Authorize re-establishment of postal stations and branch post offices at military, naval, and Coast Guard camps, posts, or stations and at defense or other strategic installations. JOHNSTON (D S.C.).
- Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 11, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Approved March 10.
- S 2394. Public Law 279. Repeal 10-per cent surcharge on postal cards. JOHNSTON (D S.C.), CARLSON (R Kan.), UNDERWOOD (D Ky.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 5900 March 3. Approved March 12.
- HR 5900. Similar to S 2394. RHODES (D Pa.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 26. House passed S 2394 in lieu on consent calendar March 3.
- S 2077. Public Law 298. Provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Jan. 24, 1952. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 27. Passed House, amended to provide that Civil Service records and files compiled under the act be available to Congressional committees, March 11. Senate agreed to conference report March 26. House agreed to conference report March 26. Approved April 5.
- S 2266. Public Law 306. Authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite Navy Department employees. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 9.
- HR 6154. Similar to S 2266. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 13. Laid on table March 31, 1952. S 2266 passed in lieu.
- S 2677. Public Law 308. Readjust size and weight limitations for appliances for the blind sent through the mails. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Passed House on consent calendar in lieu of HR 6383, March 31. Approved April 9.
- HR 6383. Similar to S 2677. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 12. House passed S 2677 in lieu on consent calendar March 31, 1952.
- H J Res 423. Public Law 313. Continue to July 1, 1952, the Emergency War Powers Act. FEIGHAN (D Ohio). House Judiciary reported April 8. House adopted April 8. Senate passed, substituting text of S J Res 148, April 9. House agreed to Senate amendment April 9. Approved April 14.
- S J Res 148. Similar to H J Res 423. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 8. Senate substituted for text of H J Res 423.
- HR 5609. Public Law 330. Extend present authority of Postmaster General to permit transmission of poisons for scientific use through the mails. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 11. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 8, 1952.
- HR 3830. Public Law 338. Authorize construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station for the Department of Commerce. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 13. House suspended rules and passed Aug. 6, 1951. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 27, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 13, 1952.
- S 1365. Public Law 342. Authorize use of funds derived from prison commissary profits to assist federal prisoners in their rehabilitation. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23, 1951. House Judiciary reported March 27, 1952. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 5. Senate concurred in House amendments May 9. Approved May 15.
- HR 3401. Public Law 348. Make a cost-of-living increase in annuities of annuitants under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system. KEE (D W.Va.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 13. Passed House on consent calendar May 1, 1951. Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 27, 1952. Passed Senate May 12. Approved May 21.
- HR 4551. Public Law 358. Provide for acquisition of a site for a post-office building in Newnan, Ga. CAMP (D Ga.). House Public Works reported Oct. 19. Passed House Oct. 19, 1951. Senate Public Works reported May 7, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 23, 1952.

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- S 1630. Public Law 367. Provide for easement of rights-of-way for electrical transmission, telephone and telegraph lines and poles. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Agriculture reported May 7. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Approved May 27.
- S J Res 156. Public Law 368. Provide for the continuation until June 15, 1952, of certain statutory provisions re emergency war powers. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 22. Passed Senate May 23. House adopted May 26. Approved May 28, 1952.
- H J Res 481. Public Law 393. Continue in effect until June 30, 1952 certain statutory provisions. FEIGHAN (D Ohio). House adopted June 12. Senate adopted June 13. Approved June 14, 1952.
- S 1932. Public Law 395. Authorize establishment of facilities necessary for detention of aliens in the administration and enforcement of the immigration laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Judiciary reported June 10, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Approved June 18.
- S 1828. Public Law 397. Exempt certain civilian Defense Department employees from laws governing employment, classification, retirement, and removal of federal employees. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 21. Senate re-committed March 6. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 26. Passed House on consent calendar, amended, June 2. Senate agreed to House amendments June 5. Approved June 19.
- S 1283. Public Law 418. Remove limitation on numerical strength of White House police force. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House District of Columbia reported June 12, 1952. Passed House June 23. Approved June 28.
- HR 7030. Public Law 422. Eliminate the requirement of oaths for bids for contracts to perform mail transportation and all claims for railroad and air-mail service. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- S 2421. Public Law 426. Extend title II of the First War Powers Act (contract authority of the President) through June 30, 1953. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Passed House June 26. Approved June 30.
- S 1537. Public Law 437. Extend patents for World War II veterans. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported April 8. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar May 1. Passed House with substitute text May 15. Senate concurred in House amendments June 25. Approved July 1.
- S 2214. Public Law 438. Authorize use of word "national" as part of name of any business or firm engaged in insurance or indemnity business regardless of whether word was in actual use before or after enactment of this act. HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) and 10 other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House June 24. Approved July 3, 1952.
- HR 6754. Public Law 442. Provide that salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes shall not be reduced by reason of increases in the length of such routes. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- HR 7758. Public Law 443. Revise certain laws re the mail messenger service. LANTAFF (D Fla.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 13. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- HR 7877. Public Law 444. Amend section 1699 of title 18 of the U.S. Code re unloading of mail from vessels. LANTAFF (D Fla.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 23. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- H J Res 477. Public Law 450. Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for the duration of the national emergency and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 6. Passed House, 285-69, June 11. Passed Senate, amended, June 12. House adopted conference report July 2. Passed Senate July 3, 1952. Approved July 3, 1952.
- S 2240. Public Law 457. Amend Bankruptcy Act to increase the limit of salaries of full-time referees. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Judiciary reported April 2. Passed Senate, amended, April 4. House Judiciary reported June 26. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request, June 27. Approved July 7, 1952.
- S 2545. Public Law 458. Permit the advance of travel expenses and subsistence to government employees by one agency for convenience of another. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar April 9. Passed House July 1. Approved July 7, 1952.
- HR 6326. Public Law 494. Amend subsection (c) and (d) of section 3 of Postal Salary Act of 1945 re overtime pay in lieu of compensatory time. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 7204. Public Law 499. Grant any postal-service employee who is assigned in a dual capacity to any rural route the equipment maintenance allowances for vehicles furnished in the performance of such service. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 13. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 10, 1952.
- S 2043. Public Law 505. Authorize transfer of certain property by GSA to the Interior Department. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Government Operations reported April 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported June 27. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 2. Approved July 11, 1952.

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- S 3051. Public Law 508. Authorize transfer to the Navy Department from GSA of certain property at Fort Worth, Tex. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported June 27. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 2. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 4792. Public Law 509. Provide for transfer of the Jeremiah Curtin home and underlying land to the Milwaukee County Historical Society by the Public Housing Administration. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.). House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Passed House, amended on consent calendar March 31, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported July 4. Passed Senate by unanimous request July 5. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 3209. Public Law 519. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to provide increase in per diem and subsistence allowance of commissioners handling condemnation proceedings. JONES (D Ala.). House Public Works reported Aug. 2, 1951. Senate Public Works reported July 3, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 6004. Public Law 521. Authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by postmasters, officers and employees of the Post Office field service who died between July 1, 1951, and October 24, 1951. RHODES (D Pa.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 5350. Public Law 522. Make further amendments in Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported March 17. Passed House amended on consent calendar May 19. Senate Government Operations reported July 2. Passed Senate, amended, July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 12, 1952.
- S 2199. Public Law 537. Abolish Appeal Board of the Office of Contract Settlement. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Judiciary reported June 20. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 8006. Public Law 541. Provide for an adjustment in the compensation of certain employees transferred from the field service of the Post Office to the GSA. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 7641. Public Law 545. Provide benefits for certain federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost certain rights re grade, time in grade, and compensation by reason of any federal policy or program re persons of Japanese ancestry. MILLER (D Calif.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 21. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 15, 1952.
- S 2657. Public Law 553. Amend the Act of June 28, 1944, re signing of official papers during the absence of the Secretary of Commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2. Passed Senate July 3 on call of calendar. Passed House July 4 by unanimous consent. Approved July 16, 1952.
- S 2968. Public Law 555. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act with regard to increased annuities. SMATHERS (D Fla.) and DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 24. Passed Senate June 12. House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1. Passed House under suspension of rules, amended, July 2. House agreed to conference report July 5. Senate agreed to conference report July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8373. Similar to S 2968. LESINSKI (D Mich.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported July 1. Laid on table July 2, 1952.
- S 2968 passed in lieu.
- HR 3589. Public Law 575. Amend copyright laws to extend to authors the recording and performing rights in nondramatic literary works. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 15, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar March 17, 1952. Senate Judiciary reported June 16. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to conference report July 4. Senate agreed to conference report July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 7806. Public Law 584. Authorize the participation by certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of the armed forces. REAMS (I Ohio). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 26. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 7794. Public Law 593. Revise and codify the laws re patents and the Patent Office, and enact into law title 35 of U.S. Code entitled "Patents". BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Judiciary reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 4. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 19, 1952.
- S 35. Provide for appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to civil-service laws. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Senate agreed unanimously to refer to Post Office and Civil Service Committee, at request of its chairman, March 12. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported adversely May 8. Senate rejected, 30-39, June 24.
- S Res 251. Authorize Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee to employ additional personnel and increase to \$89,000 limit of expenditures for studying operation of government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 16. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24, with amendment limiting study to Jan. 31, 1953. Senate adopted Jan. 24.
- S Res 252. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, authority of Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee to make expenditures and employ additional personnel in study evaluating effect of reorganization laws. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 16. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.
- S Res 285. Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 re reorganization of Bureau of Internal Revenue. GEORGE (D Ga.) and MILLIKIN (R Colo.). Senate Government Operations reported March 10. Senate rejected, 37-53, March 13.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- S Res 288.** Extend authority and authorize additional funds of \$50,000 for Committee on Post Office and Civil Service in investigating personnel needs and practices of various governmental agencies. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26.
- S Res 322.** Increase by \$10,000 expenditures by Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Rules and Administration reported June 12. Senate adopted June 12.
- S Res 317.** Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2, to place postmasters under civil service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and four other Senators. Senate Government Operations reported June 12. Senate adopted, 56-29, June 18.
- S Res 330.** Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1952 to place Justice Department U.S. Marshals under civil service. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Government Operations reported June 12. Senate adopted, 55-28, June 18.
- S Res 331.** Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1952 to place Treasury Department Bureau of Customs inspectors under civil service. GEORGE (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported June 12. Senate adopted, 51-31, June 18.
- H Res 494.** Reject Reorganization Plan No. 1 relating to the Internal Revenue Bureau. HOFFMAN (R Mich.). House Expenditures reported adversely Jan. 24. House rejected Jan. 30.
- H Res 623.** Provide \$150,000 for Expenditures in Executive Departments Committee to be used largely by Subcommittees on Government Operations and Legislative Reorganization, and Intergovernmental Relations. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Administration reported June 30. House adopted June 30.
- H Res 628.** Provide \$115,000 for Judiciary Committee, mostly for use of Chelf special subcommittee investigating administration of the Justice Department. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Administration reported June 30. House adopted June 30.
- H Res 686.** Provide \$50,000 for the Ways and Means Committee for King Subcommittee to continue its investigation of internal-revenue collectors' offices throughout the country. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Administration reported July 2. House adopted July 2.
- INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS**
- S 950.** Public Law 133. Amend act authorizing segregation and expenditure of trust funds held in joint ownership by the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes to extend to May 19, 1957, time in which payments are to be made to members of such tribes. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Referred July 24, 1951 to House Interior and Insular Affairs. Reported Aug. 14, passed House Aug. 20, 1951. Approved Aug. 30, 1951.
- HR 3100.** Public Law 270. Repeal act of Aug. 7, 1939, which opened reserved school lands in the Territory of Alaska to location under the mining laws of the U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 5.
- HR 4515.** Public Law 284. Authorize acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Passed Senate March 17. Approved March 24.
- HR 3847.** Public Law 288. Authorize Secretary of Interior to issue to School District No. 28, Ronan, Mont., a patent in fee to certain Indian land. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 11. Passed House Oct. 18, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 1.
- HR 4798.** Public Law 289. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to permit women to serve as jurors. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 1.
- HR 1043.** Public Law 291. Provide for medical services to non-Indians in Indian hospitals. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.
- HR 3954.** Public Law 292. Authorize Mount Olivet Cemetery Assn. of Salt Lake City, Utah, to convey to Salt Lake City a portion of lands heretofore granted to such association by the U.S. BOSONE (D Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10. Passed House Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar March 24. House agreed to Senate amendments March 26. Approved April 3.
- HR 5598.** Public Law 294. Authorize VA Administrator to convey a parcel of land to Mount Olivet Cemetery Assn., Salt Lake City, Utah. BOSONE (D Utah). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 30. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 18. Senate Finance reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.
- HR 5951.** Public Law 295. Add certain federally owned land to Mound City Group National Monument, Ohio. RANKIN (D Miss.). House Veterans' Affairs reported Jan. 30. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 18. Senate Finance reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.
- HR 6242.** Public Law 296. Restore to Territory of Hawaii 1½ acres of land located in city of Honolulu, which was withdrawn for military purposes. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.
- S 690.** Public Law 299. Permit city of Canton, S.D., to lease land conveyed to it for park, recreation or airport use, so long as income derived therefrom is used for such purposes. MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported March 13, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 8.
- S 2408.** Public Law 302. Extend time for negotiation and approval of certain contracts with certain Indians of the Sioux Tribe. CASE



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- (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House amended March 28. Senate agreed to House amendment March 31. A similar bill (HR 6030) was indefinitely postponed. Approved April 8.
- HR 4444. Public Law 317. Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey to city of Macon, Ga., a parcel of land in said city. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.
- HR 4796. Public Law 318. Retrocede to State of North Carolina concurrent jurisdiction over a highway at Fort Bragg, N.C. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.
- HR 4965. Public Law 319. Authorize Secretary of Navy to sell and convey a parcel of land situated at Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif. DOYLE (D Calif.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.
- HR 5369. Public Law 320. Authorize exchange of certain lands within and in the vicinity of Federal Communications Commission's primary monitoring station, Portland, Ore. NORBLAD (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.
- HR 4897. Public Law 321. Authorize Secretary of Navy to sell and convey to Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain rights of access in and to Chelsea Street in City of Boston. KENNEDY (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Armed Services reported April 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 17.
- HR 3540. Public Law 328. Provide for boundary adjustments of the Badlands National Monument, S.D. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House on consent calendar July 2, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 21, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar, amended, Jan. 24. House agreed to Senate amendments April 28. Approved May 7, 1952.
- HR 5698. Public Law 331. Provide that liability of town of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewage service shall not extend to future U.S. construction. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Passed Senate, amended, April 9. House agreed to Senate amendments April 28. Approved May 8, 1952.
- S 1650. Public Law 334. Release to Savannah, Ga., a tract of land formerly used for military purposes. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported Oct. 18. Passed Senate Oct. 19, 1951. Referred to Armed Services Oct. 20, 1951. Reported April 1, 1952. Passed House May 5, 1952. Approved May 13, 1952.
- HR 4337. Public Law 339. Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey parcels of land situated in Maryland to State of Maryland. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Government Operations reported April 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 13, 1952.
- S 1798. Public Law 345. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico re waters of Canadian River. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House on consent calendar, in lieu of HR 4628, May 5. Approved May 17.
- HR 4628. Similar to S 1798, ROGERS (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 7. S 1798 passed in lieu May 5.
- HR 1949. Public Law 347. Retrocede to State of Illinois jurisdiction over 154.2 acres of land used in connection with Chain of Rocks Canal, Madison County, Ill. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Armed Services reported May 1, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21.
- HR 4511. Public Law 377. Authorize Secretary of Navy to convey to Hawaii certain real property at Kahului, Wailuku, Maui, T.H. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Armed Services reported March 5. Passed House March 24. Senate Armed Services reported May 1. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar May 12. House concurred in Senate amendments May 27. Approved June 5, 1952.
- HR 4801. Public Law 380. Authorize Honolulu, Hawaii, Board of Supervisors to issue general obligation bonds in sum of \$1,000,000 for flood control. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 9, 1952.
- HR 4802. Public Law 381. Authorize legislature of Hawaii to issue bonds in sum of \$1.6 million for public park and playground construction and improvement. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 9, 1952.
- HR 5386. Public Law 382. Enable Hawaiian Legislature to authorize city and county of Honolulu to issue bonds in sum of \$5 million for acquisition and construction of additional public-school facilities. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 9, 1952.
- HR 5071. Public Law 383. Enable Hawaiian legislature to authorize county of Maui to issue public improvement bonds for construction of flood-control projects. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 9, 1952.
- HR 4923. Public Law 385. Authorize legislature of Hawaii to issue bonds in sum of \$6 million for construction of Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21.

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- Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 9, 1952.
- HR 156. Public Law 386. Repeal the Alaska railroads tax. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 7. Senate Finance reported May 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 10.
- HR 6675. Public Law 389. Authorize conveyance of lands in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to State of California or to Hoopa Unified School District for use for school purposes. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 12, 1952.
- HR 6133. Public Law 398. Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber on the Red Lake Reservation. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 15. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House agreed to Senate amendments June 9. Approved June 19, 1952.
- HR 1739. Public Law 411. Authorize annual appropriation to provide more adequate facilities for care and treatment of Hansen's disease in Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 18, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar March 24. Senate adopted conference report June 11. House adopted conference report June 17. Approved June 25.
- S 1032. Public Law 417. Authorize States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington to pool royalties derived from lands granted for public schools and various state institutions. CASE (R S.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16. Senate concurred in House amendments June 16. Approved June 28.
- HR 7253. Public Law 423. Authorize conveyance of certain parcels of land to the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported May 16. Passed House, amended, May 26. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved June 28, 1952.
- HR 1788. Public Law 440. Authorize certain Indian tribes to make contracts with approval of the Secretary of the Interior. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- HR 5599. Public Law 441. Provide for conveyance of Centre Hill Mansion, Petersburg, Va., to the Petersburg Battlefield Museum Corporation. ABITT (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 3, 1952.
- H J Res 430. Public Law 447. Approve Constitution of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 30. Passed House May 28. Passed Senate, after substitution of text of S J Res 151, June 23. House adopted conference report June 30. Senate adopted conference report July 1. Approved July 3, 1952.
- S J Res 151. Similar to H J Res 430. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Senate substituted for text of H J Res 430 June 23.
- HR 4686. Public Law 459. Authorize transfer of tract of land in Robinson Remount Station, Neb., to city of Crawford, Neb. MILLER (R Neb.). House Agriculture reported Oct. 17, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 6. Passed Senate, amended, May 19. House agreed to Senate amendments June 28. Approved July 7, 1952.
- S 2603. Public Law 475. Authorize transfer of certain lands to State of Oregon. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported May 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. House Agriculture reported June 27. Passed House June 30. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 4197. Public Law 481. Restore to previous status under control of Territory of Hawaii certain lands required for use of Board of Water Supply for City and County of Honolulu. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 4407. Public Law 482. Increase capital of Hawaiian home-loan and home-development funds for construction of sewage facilities, roads, etc., on Hawaiian home lands. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 4408. Public Law 483. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relative to sale of 3-acre tracts of public lands. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 4799. Public Law 484. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act relative to permitting cash sales of homestead lots to qualified homesteaders. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 4800. Public Law 485. Amend Hawaiian Homes Commission Act to increase membership on Commission. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 5055. Public Law 487. Authorize exchange of certain federal lands situated in Ontonagon County, Mich., for lands within Ottawa National Forest, Mich. BENNETT (R Mich.). Passed House June 16. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 2. Passed Senate July 3, on call of calendar. Approved July 10, 1952.

# MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- S 556. Public Law 491. Authorize transfer of certain land to Florida State Board of Education for use of University of Florida. **HOLLAND** (D Fla.) and **SMATHERS** (D Fla.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 5327. Public Law 496. Authorize City of Anchorage, Alaska, to issue general-obligation bonds up to \$12.5 million in value. **BARTLETT** (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House, amended, June 16 on consent calendar. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 10, 1952.
- HR 8272. Public Law 506. Provide for conveyance by U.S. to Fulton County, a political subdivision of Georgia, of certain land in said county. **DAVIS** (D Ga.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate July 2. Approved July 11, 1952.
- S 3052. Public Law 507. Authorize transfer of certain land and other property to the Navy Department. **RUSSELL** (D Ga.). Senate Government Operations reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported June 27. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 2. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 5198. Public Law 511. Authorize Secretary of Army to transfer certain property located in St. Thomas, V.I., to control and administrative supervision of Interior Dept. **CRAWFORD** (R Mich.). House Armed Services reported June 17. Passed House July 2. Senate Armed Services reported July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 11, 1952.
- HR 3438. Public Law 520. Provide for payment of certain fees by Commissioners for Territory of Alaska. **BARTLETT** (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 4797. Public Law 523. Ratify and confirm Act 291 of Session Laws of Hawaii to include Maui County Waterworks Board under definition of "municipality" for issuance of revenue bonds. **FARRINGTON** (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 11, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 7317. Public Law 525. Authorize conveyance of certain lands to town of Hope, N.M. **DEMPSEY** (D N.M.). House Agriculture reported July 2. Passed House by unanimous consent July 3. Senate Agriculture reported July 4. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 4. House agreed to Senate amendments July 5. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 5072. Public Law 533. Enable Hawaiian Legislature to authorize county of Maui to issue public improvement bonds for construction of new public-school buildings. **FARRINGTON** (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 2190. Public Law 544. Provide for conveyance to town of Dedham, Maine, of strip of land situated in town and used as a road right-of-way. **FELLOWS** (R Maine). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11, 1952. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to conference report July 5. Senate agreed to conference report July 5. Approved July 15, 1952.
- HR 5954. Public Law 561. Provide for release to city of Camden of all right, title and interest of U.S. of certain lands heretofore conditionally granted to such city. **WOLVERTON** (D N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 2. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 5. Passed Senate by unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 7126. Public Law 563. Authorize Secretary of Commerce to convey certain lands and grant certain easements to State of California for highway construction purposes in Richmond, Calif. **MILLER** (R Calif.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 17. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 5. Passed Senate under unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 2470. Public Law 572. Grant consent of Congress to compact between Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming re waters of Columbia River. **D'EWART** (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 19. Passed House on consent calendar March 3. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House concurred in Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- S 3333. Public Law 591. Make provisions re interests in lands of Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes of Wind River Reservation. **HUNT** (D Wyo.), **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27. Passed Senate amended, on call of calendar July 3. Passed House by unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 18, 1952.
- S Con Res 64. Authorize expenditure of \$25,000 by Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration. **McFARLAND** (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26. House Administration reported April 9. House adopted April 9.
- S Res 241. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate relations of U.S. with Indians. **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 24.
- S Res 278. Provide additional \$10,000 for Interior and Insular Affairs Committee for stenographic services in connection with hearings. **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 3. Senate adopted March 3.
- S Res 296. Increase limit of expenditures by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for investigation of relationship of U.S. with Indians, by \$15,000. **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.), **ANDERSON** (D N.M.), **ECTON** (R Mont.), **WATKINS** (R Utah). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Referred to Senate Rules and Administration March 25. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 26. Senate adopted March 26.

H Res 570. Provide \$35,000 to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to conduct jurisdictional studies and investigations. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Administration reported June 30. House adopted June 30.

H Res 676. Authorize the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study the seaward boundaries of the United States. SMITH (D Va.). House Rules reported July 1. Passed House July 3.

H Res 731. Provide \$15,000 for expenses of study of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, re U.S. seaward boundaries. YORTY (D Calif.). House Administration reported July 5. House adopted July 5.

### INTERNAL SECURITY

HR 4687. Public Law 256. Provide for withholding of certain patents which might be detrimental to the national security. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 24. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4. Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Oct. 20, 1951. House agreed to Senate amendments Jan. 23, 1952. Approved Feb. 1.

S 1244. Public Law 268. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except Alaska from certain restrictions upon the making of federal contributions. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate Armed Services reported May 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17. House Armed Services reported Aug. 7, 1951. Passed House Feb. 20, 1952. Approved March 5.

HR 5990. Public Law 412. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act to give greater administrative latitude to Civil Defense Administration in real-estate transactions. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 5. Passed House on consent calendar May 5. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar May 12. Senate adopted conference report June 17. House adopted conference report June 19. Approved June 25, 1952.

S 968. Public Law 435. Grant consent of Congress to compact between New York and New Jersey relating to mutual military aid in an emergency. IVES (R N.Y.) and other Senators. Senate Judiciary

reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Judiciary reported May 19, 1952. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16. Senate concurred in House amendments June 20. Approved July 1.

S 2922. Public Law 516. Increase the salary of each member of the Subversive Activities Control Board from \$12,500 to \$15,000. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Un-American Activities reported July 1. Passed House July 3. Approved July 12, 1952.

S 2726. Authorize Federal Civil Defense Administrator to lease space for civil-defense purposes. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported May 1. Indefinitely postponed May 12.

S Res 295. Cite Abram Flaxer for contempt of the Senate for refusal to answer certain questions before Internal Security Subcommittee of Judiciary Committee. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 18. Senate adopted March 19.

S Res 314. Increase by \$163,800 limit of expenditures of Internal Security Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 7. Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29. Senate adopted May 29.

H Res 517. Cite Sidney Buchman for contempt of House of Representatives. WOOD (D Ga.). House Un-American Activities reported Feb. 5. House adopted, 316-0, Feb. 5.

H Res 526. Authorize expenditures of \$200,000 for investigations and studies to be made by Committee on Un-American Activities. WOOD (D Ga.). House Administration reported March 20. House adopted March 20.

H Res 717. Cite for contempt of Congress, for refusal to answer questions before Committee on Un-American Activities, Arthur McPhaul. WOOD (D Ga.). House adopted, 348-0, June 30.

H Res 718. Cite for contempt of Congress for refusal to answer questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities, Saul Grossman. WOOD (D Ga.). House adopted, 348-0, June 30.

### Unfinished Business

S 336. Provide for annual proclamation of National Children's Dental Health Day. MURRAY (D Mont.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12, 1951.

S 516. Amend act incorporating the American Legion so as to redefine corporate powers and right to use of the name. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 12, 1951.

S 2039. Prohibit the display of flags of international organizations or other nations in equal or superior prominence or honor to the flag of the United States except under special circumstances. MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.

S 2165. Prevent unauthorized acceptance or wearing of foreign decorations by officers of the U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.

S 2485. Provide for issuance of a distinctive service ribbon bar in recognition of services of merchant seamen. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.

S 2530. Provide decorations for outstanding and heroic conduct in the merchant marine. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.

S 3303. Incorporate the National Conference on Citizenship. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Judiciary reported July 1. Passed Senate, amended, on calendar July 3.

S J Res 13. Change name of Garrison Reservoir above Garrison Dam to Lake Thompson. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951.

S J Res 19. Designate lake to be formed by McNary lock and dam in Columbia River as Lake Umatilla. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951.

S J Res 124. Present Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal to Henrik Kurt Carlsen. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 27.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

HR 6439. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.

H J Res 254. Establish the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, to be composed of seven members serving without compensation, to aid in formulation of a program for preservation of historic areas and structures in Boston and vicinity. McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21, 1951. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16, 1952.

H J Res 285. Provide for observance of 150th anniversary of United States Military Academy. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Aug. 1. Passed House Oct. 18, 1951.

H J Res 387. Change name of Blue Ridge Parkway to "Robert L. Doughton Parkway". CHATHAM (D N.C.). House adopted Feb. 21.

### CONGRESS

S 913. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for a Joint Committee on the Budget. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported July 25. Referred to Rules and Administration Aug. 27, 1951. Passed Senate, 55-8, April 8, 1952.

S 1117. Create a Commission on Congressional Salaries. DIRKSEN (R Ill.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15, 1951.

S 1570. Amend immunity provision relating to testimony before either house of Congress or their committees, to remove the plea of self-incrimination. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 27, 1951.

S 1898. Establish a policy for creation or chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported July 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951.

S 2651. Make certain amendments in provisions re telegram, long-distance telephone, special delivery and air-mail postage allowances of Senators. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 29.

S J Res 70. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to an employee of Committee on

Rules and Administration. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported May 4. Passed Senate May 4. House Judiciary reported May 24. House rejected, 120-164, June 18, 1951.

S J Res 107. Establish a Commission on Ethics in Government. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) and 8 other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported Oct. 9, 1951.

S Con Res 1. Direct that every report of a committee of conference shall be accompanied by a statement explaining the effect of the action agreed upon by the committee. HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11, 1951.

S Res 203. Amend Senate cloture rule to lengthen to five intervening calendar days the limit between the filing of a cloture motion and the vote thereon, and provide that cloture may be invoked by two-thirds of Senators present and voting. WHERRY (R Neb.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 6.

H J Res 171. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to attorneys employed by the Select Committee to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the GI Bill of Rights. TEAGUE (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17, 1951.

H J Res 240. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to personnel employed by Ways and Means Committee in connection with investigation authorized by H Res 78. KING (D Calif.). House Judiciary reported May 10, 1951.

H J Res 326. Suspend application of certain federal laws with respect to certain attorneys employed by the House Judiciary Committee. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951.

H Res 364. Create a select committee to investigate foundations and other comparable organizations. COX (D Ga.). House Rules reported Aug. 15, 1951.

H Res 386. Amend Rules of the House to authorize committees to establish a quorum of less than a majority for purposes of taking sworn testimony and provided that a quorum shall consist of no less than one member of the majority and one member of the minority. MEADER (R Mich.). House Rules reported Aug. 17. Considered in House and amended, then by unanimous consent referred back to Rules Committee Sept. 14, 1951.

H Res 545. Amend rules of the House to provide that no general appropriation bill shall be considered in House until committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available for at least seven days. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Rules reported March 28.

### CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

S 1331. Implement full faith and credit clause of Constitution by guaranteeing the divorce decree of any state full faith and credit in every other state, if in state issuing, decree is final and valid, and if such state was that in which couple last lived as man and wife. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S 2570. Authorize the Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26.

S 3061. Permit and assist federal personnel including members of the armed forces and their families to exercise their voting franchise. GREEN (D R.I.), and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 5. Passed Senate, amended, June 20.

S 3368. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) and other Senators. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 3.

S J Res 3. Propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution with regard to equal rights for men and women. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported May 23, 1951.

S J Res 52. Amend Constitution to abolish the electoral college and provide that electoral votes of each state shall be divided on the basis of popular vote within the state for President and Vice President. LODGE (R Mass.) and 5 other Senators. Senate Judiciary reported July 30, 1951.

S J Res 127. Propose an amendment to the Constitution to lower the voting age to 18. MOODY (D Mich.). Senate Judiciary reported July 1.

S J Res 158. Propose an amendment to the Constitution re the taking of private property. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 28.

H J Res 19. Amend Constitution with respect to election of President and Vice President. GOSSETT (D Tex.). House Judiciary reported Oct. 17.

## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

### CRIME, COURTS, AND PRISONS

- S 16. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of federal judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 17. Provide general rules of practice and procedure before federal agencies. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 27. Prohibit the transportation of obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Jan. 29, 1951.
- S 32. Amend sec. 456, title 28, U.S. Code, to increase to \$15 a day the subsistence allowance to justices and judges traveling to attend court or transact official business, and authorize reimbursement for such travel by private automobile at rate of 7 cents a mile. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17, 1951.
- S 34. Amend title 18, U.S. Code, relating to mailing of obscene matter. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 17. Passed Senate Jan. 29, 1951.
- S 1203. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 20. Passed Senate Oct. 9, 1951. House Judiciary reported March 27, 1952. House recommitted, 165-150, April 23. House Judiciary reported May 27.
- S 1563. Provide for licensing of persons engaged in dissemination of information on horse or dog racing, and betting information on other sporting events, by means of interstate and foreign communications by wire or radio. O'CONOR (D Md.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), TOBEY (R N.H.), WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8, 1951.
- S 1564. Make unlawful the transmission in interstate commerce of gambling information concerning a sporting event if such information is obtained without consent of the person conducting such sporting event. O'CONOR (D Md.), KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), HUNT (D Wyo.), TOBEY (R N.H.), WILEY (R Wis.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8, 1951.
- S 1624. Prohibit the importing, transporting, and mailing of gambling materials, the broadcasting of gambling information, the transmission of bets or wagers by means of interstate communication and the transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce. O'CONOR (D Md.) (and 4 other Senators). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8, 1951.
- S 1914. Amend criminal code relating to sabotage to redefine words "war premises" and "national-defense premises." McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9.
- S 1958. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9, 1951.
- S 2116. Prohibit transmission of certain gambling information by communications facilities in interstate commerce. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Oct. 8, 1951.
- S 2213. Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases where only criminal penalties are now prescribed. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5.
- S 2546. Provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or other departments and agencies of the U.S. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 8. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 1. House Judiciary reported July 2.
- S 2941. Provide for the suspension of the imposition of execution of sentence in certain cases in municipal court and juvenile court in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21.
- S 3143. Authorize use of information filed by a public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. SMITH (D N.C.). Senate Judiciary reported June 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S J Res 82. Amend Rules of Civil Procedure to provide for trial before a jury, if demanded by either party, to determine just compensation in property condemnation proceedings. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported July 9. Passed Senate July 11. House Judiciary reported July 20. Passed House, amended, July 25. Senate agreed to amendments with amendment July 27, 1951. House disagrees to Senate amendment to House amendment. Asks for conference July 30, 1951.
- HR 36. Increase to \$15 a day the subsistence allowance to justices and judges while attending court or transacting official business at places other than official stations, and authorize reimbursement for travel by private automobile. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 13. Passed House on consent calendar March 19. Senate Judiciary reported April 17, 1951.
- HR 168. Amend Federal Employers' Liability Act by extending the statute of limitations with respect to certain suits. BYRNE (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 287. Provide that granting and giving of instructions in civil and criminal cases in district courts of continental U.S. be governed by law and practice of state in which trial is held. RAMSAY (D W.Va.). House Judiciary reported March 17.
- HR 1508. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of the State of California. SCUDDER (R Calif.). House Judiciary reported May 20. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 2119. Amend title 28, U.S. Code, to empower U.S. Attorney General to designate temporary successors to resigned or removed U.S. marshals. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 14. Passed House on consent calendar April 2. Senate Judiciary reported May 28, 1951.
- HR 2948. Amend U.S. Code with respect to fraud by radio. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar June 4, 1951.
- HR 2954. Amend U.S. Code relating to conditional release of federal prisoners, to reduce parole period by 180 days. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 11, 1951.
- HR 3098. Provide that \$10,000 be minimum amount in controversy in cases in which U.S. district courts have original jurisdiction. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 11. Passed House May 19.
- HR 4241. Confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the U.S. of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 29. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 2.

## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- HR 5048. Relating to statute of limitations in case of criminal prosecutions of offenses arising under the internal revenue laws. SIMPSON (R Pa.). Considered by unanimous consent and passed House Oct. 19, 1951. Senate Finance reported May 5, 1952.
- HR 5254. Provide for a jury commission for each U.S. district court and regulate its compensation. RAMSAY (D W.Va.). House Judiciary reported March 17.
- HR 5428. Prohibit justices and judges of U.S. from testifying as to the character or reputation of any person in federal courts. KEATING (R N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Sept. 25, 1951.
- HR 7380. Reduce to 15 years (now 20) the period of service required for permissive retirement of the judges of D.C. municipal, court of appeals and the juvenile court. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported June 12.
- H Res 689. Make certain provisions re the authority of the House Judiciary Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Rules reported June 27. Passed House June 30, 1952.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- S 41. Prohibit sale in the District of Columbia of rockfish weighing more than 15 pounds. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21, 1951.
- S 106. Regulate practice of optometry in the District of Columbia. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 17, 1951. Passed Senate May 7, 1952.
- S 491. Amend the Boiler Inspection Act of the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 532. Authorize cancellation or settlement of claims of the District of Columbia against estates of recipients of old-age assistance. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 672. Amend act to regulate the employment of minors in the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11, 1951.
- S 951. Prescribe weight to be given alcoholic tests given persons tried in D.C. for traffic offenses. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Jan. 24, 1952.
- S 1004. Provide for redemption of D.C. tax stamps. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 27, 1951.
- S 1136. Place responsibility for coordination of certain miscellaneous activities in the District of Columbia in the Administrator of General Services. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and 16 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 11, 1951, with request to refer to Committee on District of Columbia.
- S 1152. Provide for payment and collection of wages in the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate June 21, 1951.
- S 1344. Amend D.C. law re forcible entry and detainer to provide a remedy for recovery of real property which is detained without right. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 1475. Amend act authorizing aviation education in senior high schools of District of Columbia to include flight experience. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.). Senate District of Columbia reported Sept. 12, 1951.
- S 1836. Provide for appointment of special D.C. policemen by D.C. Commissioners. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 1976. Provide home rule for District of Columbia. CASE (R S.D.) and 21 other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported Aug. 10, 1951. Passed Senate, amended to delete provision for annual federal contribution to D.C., Jan. 22, 1952.
- S 2291. Amend law regulating the practice of pharmacy and sale of poisons in D.C. BUTLER (R Md.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 2379. Amend the act to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1.
- S 2380. Amend act regulating practice of dentistry in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported March 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24.
- S 2381. Vest in D.C. Commissioners same discretion re employment of persons who have been convicted of a crime or felony as is vested in U.S. government. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 2384. Amend D.C. Credit Unions Act to permit issuance of credit-union shares in joint tenancy. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 2502. Provide public assistance to needy persons in D.C. PASTORE (D R.I.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 24. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 12, 1952.
- S 2703. Increase the D.C. gasoline tax. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23. Passed Senate May 7.
- S 2949. Allow D.C. Board of Education to hire and pay substitutes for officers and teachers on leave without pay. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 3027. Regulate the election of delegates representing D.C. to the national political conventions. NEELY (D W.Va.) and MARTIN (R Pa.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 24. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.
- S 3041. Increase the registration fees of nurses in D.C. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 3179. Provide for a Delegate from D.C. to the House of Representatives. NEELY (D W.Va.) and CASE (R S.D.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 12.
- S 3188. Grant Metropolitan, Park, and White House Police and firemen days off in lieu of regular days off suspended during emergencies. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 3190. Amend the National Capital Park and Planning Commission Act, as amended. NEELY (D W.Va.) and five other Senators. Senate District of Columbia reported June 18.



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

S 3296. Provide for a commission to regulate public transportation within the Washington metropolitan area. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 12.

S 3351. Establish a policy re granting of special exemptions to organizations and corporations from taxes imposed by the laws of D.C. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate District of Columbia reported June 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

S J Res 123. Authorize employment of chief counsel of D.C. Crime Subcommittee at salary not to exceed \$15,000. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported Jan. 22.

S Res 136. Authorize Senate D.C. Committee to investigate crime and related problems, including law enforcement, in the District of Columbia. NEELY (D W.Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported May 23, 1951.

HR 15. D.C. Business Corporation Act. O'HARA (R Minn.). House District of Columbia reported March 17. Passed House March 24.

HR 3906. Amend D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act to permit sale on credit of beverages not consumed on the premises where sold. BEALL (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported March 6. Passed House March 10.

HR 4141. Provide for more effective prevention, detection, and punishment of crime in the District of Columbia. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported May 31. Passed House June 5, 1951.

HR 4726. Permit D.C. liquor dealers to continue in business when zoning of neighborhood is changed to residential. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request). House District of Columbia reported Sept. 21, 1951.

HR 5511. Authorize Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to permit certain improvements to be made to two gasoline stations located in vicinity of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, northwest. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported Oct. 15. Passed House Oct. 17, 1951.

H J Res 176. Authorize D.C. Commissioners to use portion of terminal leave funds for administrative expenses of the Office of Administrator of Rent Control in the District of Columbia. HARRIS (D Ark.). House District of Columbia reported March 8, 1951.

## EXECUTIVE

S 101. Amend Reorganization Act of 1949 by adding Title III, to expire June 30, 1952, giving President authority to make temporary reorganizations (except abolition or creation of executive departments, or changes in Corps of Engineers) unless such plans are disapproved by constitutional majority of either house within 12 days. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), HOEY (D N.C.), O'CONOR (D Md.), ROBERTSON (D Va.), MONRONEY (D Okla.), IVES (R N.Y.), MUNDT (R S.D.). Senate Expenditures reported Jan. 29. Passed Senate, amended to increase disapproval period to 18 days, Feb. 5, 1951.

S 194. Prohibit age requirements or limitations re appointment of persons to positions in competitive civil service during war or national emergency. LANGER (R ND.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.

S 354. Provide a comprehensive and equitable system of pay for overtime and holiday work of federal employees. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Sept. 28, 1951. Recommitted to Post Office and Civil Service Jan. 10, 1952.

S 618. Prohibit parking of vehicles upon any property owned by U.S. for postal purposes. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 1, 1951.

S 621. Provide that compensation rates of employees under Classification Act of 1923 shall not be lessened because of the act of 1949 unless duties and responsibilities of position are reduced. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Senate recommitted on call of calendar July 23, 1951.

S 751. Confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims for basic and overtime compensation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 20, 1951.

S 855. Provide for free transmission of official mail of members of certain United Nations commands. JOHNSTON (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported May 22. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21, 1951.

S 1135. Provide a recruitment procedure for competitive civil service in order to insure selection

of personnel on the basis of open competition and merit. McCLELLAN (D Ark.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.

S 1139. Make certain changes in laws applicable to regulatory agencies of the government. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), and others. Senate Government Operations reported, amended, April 3. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar April 9.

S 1146. Establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 34 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Motion to reconsider entered and bill recalled July 24, 1951.

S 1147. Provide for transfer of Displaced Persons Commission and War Claims Commission to the Department of State. O'CONOR (D Md.) and 11 other Senators. Senate Expenditures reported July 11, 1951, with request to refer to Committee on Judiciary.

S 1166. Create a bipartisan commission to study the administration of overseas activities of the government and make recommendations to Congress no later than one year after its first meeting. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported July 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23. Motion to reconsider entered and bill recalled July 24, 1951.

S 1230. Authorize the federal government to accept conditional gifts to further the defense effort. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported May 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 17, 1951.

S 1390. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to make it a violation of law for any officer of the federal government to dismiss or otherwise discipline a government employee for testifying before a committee of Congress. NIXON (R Calif.), BRICKER (R Ohio), MCCARTHY (R Wis.), TAFT (R Ohio), SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), WHERRY (R Neb.), McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 23, 1951.

S 1393. Amend section 67 of National Defense Act to provide for active duty status for all U.S. property and disbursing officers. HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3,



## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- S 1539.** Exempt from extra compensation for overtime, service immigration inspectors inspecting passengers arriving by highway vehicles at designated ports of entry. **MAGNUSON** (D Wash.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Judiciary reported June 4. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16.
- S 1709.** For relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States. **RUSSELL** (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.
- S 1770.** Amend Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 to limit exemptions under the Act, and repeal certain existing exemptions. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Aug. 6. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House Judiciary reported June 10, 1952.
- S 1811.** Suspend running of statute of limitations applicable to offenses involving performance of official duties by government employees during period of service. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 21.
- S 1829.** Repeal provision of act of July 1, 1902, re pay of civilian employees of Navy Department appointed for duty beyond continental limits of the U.S. **RUSSELL** (D Ga.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 1899.** Strengthen power of Interstate Commerce Commission by making clear the authority to refuse or to revoke certificates or permits for interstate transportation in cases of terrorism, extortion, racketeering. **O'CONOR** (D Md.) and 4 other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 29. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951.
- S 2008.** Permit payment of certain cost-of-living allowance outside the U.S. at rates in excess of 25 per cent of the rate of basic compensation. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 2026.** Provide for adjustment in compensation of certain employees transferred to GSA from Post Office Department, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 18, with amendments. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 23.
- S 2137.** Authorize Administrator of General Services to enter into lease-purchase agreements for lease by the U.S. of real property for periods of not less than 8 years and not more than 25 years and providing for acquisition of title by the U.S. at or before expiration of lease terms. **McCLELLAN** (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Sept. 18, 1951.
- S 2211.** Require motor carriers of passengers to designate process agents in any state where they may operate charter service, but only to receive process re causes of action arising in such state. **JOHNSON** (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 2251.** Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize decentralization of certain government personnel. **McCLELLAN** (D Ark.). Senate Expenditures reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.
- S 2457.** Authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by certain postal employees who died between July 1, 1951, and Oct. 24, 1951. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 23, 1952.
- S 2459.** Adjust equitably the salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 2487.** Permit review of decisions of government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising from government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported June 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 2907.** Set policy and procedure re government construction contracts. **KILGORE** (D W.Va.), **FERGUSON** (R Mich.), **SPARKMAN** (D Ala.). Senate Judiciary reported June 27.
- S 3072.** Extend the 1½-cents-per-pound second-class mailing rate to publications of certain alumni associations. **UNDERWOOD** (D Ky.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S 3255.** Amend the Postal Salary Act of 1945 permitting overtime pay in lieu of compensatory time. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27.
- S 3263.** Make certain provisions re rate of postage on certain publications entered as second-class matter prior to June 28, 1932. **UNDERWOOD** (D Ky.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 3409.** Provide for sundry administrative matters affecting the federal government, particularly the Army, Navy, Air Force, and State Department. **HUNT** (D Wyo.). Senate Armed Services reported June 27.
- S 3435.** Authorize the Postmaster General to provide for the use in first- and second-class post offices of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies to encourage voting in general elections. **SCHOEPPPEL** (R Kan.). Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S J Res 143.** Authorize appointment of a special investigator and five deputies to investigate illegal conduct in transaction of government business. **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S J Res 165.** Provide for the continuation until end of emergency and 6 months thereafter of certain statutory provisions relative to war emergency powers. **EASTLAND** (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported June 12. Passed Senate, amended, July 3.
- S Res 288.** Extend authority and provide \$50,000 additional funds for Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate personnel needs and practices of the various government agencies. **JOHNSTON** (D S.C.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 11.
- HR 554.** Recognize rights of officers and representatives of government employees organizations to present employee grievances and to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions. **RHODES** (D Pa.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 25.
- HR 2390.** Rescind certain details to be included in the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System. **MURRAY** (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 19.
- HR 2394.** Amend act of April 29, 1941 relating to Coast Guard contracts to authorize waiving of requirement of performance and payment bonds. **CELLER** (D N.Y.). House

## MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

- Judiciary reported March 15. Passed House on consent calendar April 2, 1951.
- HR 2829. Exempt members and certain employees of President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights from the operation of certain conflict-of-interest statutes. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 15. House considered and passed by unanimous consent March 19, 1951.
- HR 2929. Regulate parking at post-office buildings. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 25. Passed House on consent calendar May 1, 1951.
- HR 2976. Amend section 452, Revised Statutes, to remove prohibition against acquisition of public lands through regular procedures for temporary employees of the Bureau of Land Management, whose employment does not exceed six months in any calendar year. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16, 1951.
- HR 4323. Authorize GSA Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for lease to U.S. of real property for terms of between 5 and 25 years, and to acquire title before expiration of leases. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported Feb. 29. House passed, 210-114, May 15.
- HR 4413. Amend act providing for extension of term of certain patents of persons who served in the U.S. military or naval forces during World War II. O'HARA (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported April 4. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.
- HR 4924. Transfer to General Services Administration functions re acquisition and assignment of vehicles and control of office furniture and equipment. BROWN (R Ohio). House Expenditures in Executive Departments reported March 17. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.
- HR 5042. Extend to Canal Zone government and Panama Canal Company provisions of the act facilitating settlement of the accounts of certain deceased government civilian officers and employees. DAWSON (D Ill.). House Expenditures reported July 3.
- HR 5045. Amend the Administrative Procedure Act re its judicial review provisions. WALTER (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar March 31.
- HR 5505. Modernize the administrative and procedural provisions of customs laws and simplify customs operations. DOUGHTON (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 1. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15, 1951.
- HR 5850. Authorize the Postmaster General to impound mail addressed: to fictitious addresses, to persons conducting lotteries or sending obscene matter through the mail; or mail containing postal money orders in payment of lotteries, pending determination of the issue. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 26.
- HR 7205. Amend section 3841 of the Revised Statutes re schedule of the arrival and departure of the mail to repeal certain obsolete laws. MURRAY (D Tenn.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported May 13. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported June 18.
- HR 7778. Authorize emergency appropriations for the purpose of erecting certain post office and federal court buildings. TRIMBLE (D Ark.). House Public Works reported May 8. Passed House June 20.
- HR 7871. Authorize the Postmaster General to grant permission for the use in first- and second-class post offices of special canceling stamps or postmarking dies in order to encourage voting in general elections. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported June 27, 1952.
- HR 8273. Amend 17 U.S.C. entitled "Copyrights" re day for taking action when the last day for taking such action falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday. BRYSON (D S.C.). House Judiciary reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- H J Res 410. Authorize appointment of a special investigator and a maximum of three deputies with powers to investigate improper and illegal conduct in the transaction of U.S. government business. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4.
- INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS
- S 49. Provide for admission of Hawaii into Union. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and 20 other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 8, 1951.
- S 50. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and 18 other Senators. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 8, 1951. Senate recommitted, with instructions, 45-44, Feb. 27, 1952.
- S 107. Promote economic recovery of the Papago Indians and better utilization of the resources of the Papago, Gila Bend, and San Xavier Reservations. McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3.
- S 539. Extend authority of Secretary of Interior re administration of reverted Oregon and California railroad-grant lands to all unpatented lands not under other departmental jurisdiction. CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 26.
- S 2621. Provide for national cemeteries in Arizona. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 27, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2.
- S 2658. Provide that liability of town of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewerage service shall not extend to future construction by the U.S. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and HUNT (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25.
- S 2915. Convey certain lands and rights-of-way to town of Jackson, Wyo. HUNT (D Wyo.) and O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11.
- S 2959. Authorize transfer to State of Tennessee of certain lands in the VA center, Mountain Home, Tenn. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Finance reported May 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- S J Res 149. Provide for a continuation of civil government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), CORDON (R Ore.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.
- HR 458. Authorize restoration to tribal ownership of certain lands on the Crow Indian Reservation, Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 459. Confer jurisdiction on the several states over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular

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- Affairs reported March 25. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31, 1952.
- HR 1026. Authorize Secretary of Interior to purchase or procure additional land for the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in the State of Florida. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 1055. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Ark., to State of Arkansas. MILLS (D Ark.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4.
- HR 1221. Authorize the acquisition by the United States of the remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend National Park. REGAN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 1538. Declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of Indians. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951.
- HR 1548. Declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the use of the Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951.
- HR 1549. Declare that the United States holds certain lands in trust for the use of the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin. O'KONSKI (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 23. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951.
- HR 1631. Set aside certain Oklahoma lands (known as the Fort Reno Military reservation) in trust for the Cheyenne-Arapaho Indian Tribes. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 16. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 1632. Extend the period of time of leases on restricted Indian lands. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 14. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 1638. Facilitate management of the national park system. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported
- Sept. 26. Passed House Sept. 26. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951.
- HR 1733. Authorize establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 13. Passed House on consent calendar June 18, 1951.
- HR 1951. Provide that lands reserved to the Territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 99 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3.
- HR 2131. Authorize Secretary of Interior to investigate and report to Congress on conservation, development, and utilization of water resources in Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 10, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 18, 1952.
- HR 2327. Authorize the exchange of lands acquired for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for the purpose of consolidating federal holdings. SMITH (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31.
- HR 2387. Restore to tribal ownership approximately 818,000 acres of land on the Colville Indian Reservation, state of Washington. HORAN (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2, 1951.
- HR 2478. Release all rights and interests reserved to the U.S. in lands conveyed to the city of Chandler, Oklahoma. STEED (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 2889. Require recordation of script, lieu selection, and similar rights. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 3. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 3041. Authorize the addition of certain lands to Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 9. Passed House on consent calendar May 21, 1951.
- HR 3042. Abolish the Castle Pinckney National Monument and transfer jurisdiction and control of lands therein to Secretary of the Army. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Aug. 21. Passed House on consent calendar Sept. 17, 1951.
- HR 3095. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of the Klamath Tribe. STOCKMAN (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 18. Passed House on consent calendar July 2, 1951.
- HR 3166. Amend act re acquisition of public lands by states for recreational purposes. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11. Passed House on consent calendar March 17.
- HR 3363. Authorize a depository for Klamath tribal loan funds. STOCKMAN (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3. Passed House by unanimous consent July 5.
- HR 3368. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey the Bear Lake Fish Cultural Station to the Fish and Game Commission of the State of Utah. GRANGER (D Utah). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 27. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 23, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, to provide for payment by Utah of 50 per cent market value of property, on call of calendar Jan. 24.
- HR 3624. Confer jurisdiction on the State of California re offenses committed on Indian reservations within such state. POULSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 3882. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease withdrawn or reserved public lands in Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.
- HR 3883. Repeal certain obsolete laws concerning disposal of timber and stone in the public domain. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16, 1951.
- HR 4239. Direct Secretary of the Army to re-establish and correct the boundaries of Quincy National Cemetery for exchange of government-owned lands in the Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar March 31.
- HR 4285. Provide for addition of 80 acres of land to the Summit Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada.



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- MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27.
- HR 4409. Enable Territory of Hawaii to exchange available lands as designated by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, for public or private lands. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951.
- HR 4410. Amend Hawaiian Organic Act to permit a member of Territorial legislature to resign therefrom and accept appointment as a judicial officer. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 4683. Authorize the distribution of moneys of deceased restricted members of the Five Civilized Tribes not exceeding \$500. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16.
- HR 4694. Repeal legislation authorizing annual appropriations for the maintenance of the Gallup-Durango and Gallup-Window Rock Highways through Navajo Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 4794. Facilitate development of building materials in Alaska by authorizing removal of volcanic ash (pumicite) from the Katami National Monument, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 4974. Authorize transfer to Secretary of Interior of administrative jurisdiction over 30 acres of federally owned land, known as naval amphibious training station, to become part of Cape Hatteras recreational area. BONNER (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar March 31.
- HR 5226. Approve Act 178 of the Legislature of Hawaii re powers of the board of regents of the University of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 5328. Redescribe judicial division of Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 5. Passed House on consent calendar June 16.
- HR 5489. Approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Malta and Glasgow irrigation districts. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 5577. Declare that the U.S. holds certain lands in trust for the Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc., Wis. VAN PELT (R Wis.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 11. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31.
- HR 5601. Make provision for disposition of certain former recreational demonstration project lands by Commonwealth of Virginia to Mecklenburg County School Board. ABBITT (D Va.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 28. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4.
- HR 5630. Approve a repayment contract negotiated with Frenchtown irrigation district, Montana. MANSFIELD (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 27. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 5680. Amend P.L. 322, 81st Congress, to extend the time of permits covering lands located on the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation. MORRIS (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 15, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 4, 1952.
- HR 5735. Require all federal officers in carrying out laws re water resources development and utilization to comply with the laws of the affected states or Territories. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 29.
- HR 6030. Extend for 10 months time for negotiation of settlement contracts with the Sioux Indians whose lands will be inundated upon completion of the Oahe Dam and Reservoir. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 11. Passed House on consent calendar March 3.
- HR 6036. Amend title 18 U.S. Code entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure" re state jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in the Indian country. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 6129. Provide for transfer of certain lands and interests in lands at Mill Rock Island in the East River, N.Y. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported May 12.
- Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 2. Senate Government Operations reported July 1.
- HR 6581. Authorize the President to exercise certain powers conferred upon him by the Hawaiian Organic Act re property ceded to the U.S. by the Republic of Hawaii notwithstanding other provisions of law enacted by Congress. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 16.
- HR 6891. Provide for acquisition, restoration, and maintenance of the burial grounds of 256 Maryland heroes of the American Revolution. ROONEY (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3. Passed House July 5.
- HR 7085. Provide for an addition to the George Washington Memorial Parkway by transfer, from Administrator of General Services to the Secretary of Interior, of tract of land in Arlington County, Va. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported March 19.
- HR 7104. Provide for cash payment to each member of the Menominee Tribe of Indians on tribal rolls from trust funds credited to tribe. BYRNE (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 7298. Authorize consolidation of the area of Vicksburg National Military Park, Miss. WILLIAMS (D Miss.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House June 16.
- HR 7393. Revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. BENTSEN (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House on consent calendar June 16.
- HR 7487. Permit the Navajo Indians to sue in the Court of Claims for additional compensation from oil and gas leases. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.
- HR 7506. Authorize sale of certain land and dwelling places on the project known as Shadehill, Missouri River Basin Project, Lemmon, S.D., without regard to provisions of law requiring competitive bidding. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3.
- HR 7555. Make certain provisions re the exchange of land for purposes of the Colonial National Historical Park. ROBESON (D Va.). House



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Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3. Passed House by unanimous consent July 5.

HR 7573. Convey certain surplus property situated in Marion County, Ind., to the State of Indiana. BROWNSON (R Ind.). House Expenditures in the Executive Departments reported May 12. Passed House on consent calendar June 2.

HR 8086. Establish procedures for the hospitalization of the mentally ill in Alaska, including the procedure for voluntary and involuntary committal. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11.

HR 8293. Authorize negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contract contracts with certain Sioux Indians. BERRY (R S.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3.

HR 8341. Provide that deposits of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and cinders, when situated on national

forest lands of the U.S., shall not be subject to acquisition under any other law. REGAN (D Tex.).

House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

H J Res 8. Provide for study by Secretary of Interior of Indian Tribes to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the federal government. BOSONE (D Utah). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 5. House adopted July 1.

H J Res 210. Provide a one-year extension, to Aug. 13, 1952, of time within which claims of Indian tribes may be filed against the United States with the Indian Claims Commission. STIGLER (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 16, 1951.

H J Res 421. Continue authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. CRAWFORD (R Mich.).

House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11.

### INTERNAL SECURITY

S 1260. Authorize acquisition of property for establishment of a federal civil defense technical training school. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Armed Services reported Aug. 20, 1951.

S 1292. Increase criminal penalty for gathering and delivering certain defense information to aid foreign governments in peacetime, so that same penalty may be imposed as in time of war. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951.

S Res 314. Increase by \$163,800 the limit of expenditures of the Judiciary Committee for matters relating to U.S. internal security. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported May 7. Referred to Rules and Administration May 7.

Senate Votes: Reorganization Plans; Deputy Marshals;  
D.C. Home Rule; Alaska Statehood; Constitutional Amendment

1. Internal Revenue Bureau Reorganization (S Res 285). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for reorganization of Internal Revenue Bureau and appointment of collectors under Civil Service. Adoption of resolution. (Rejection of resolution allowed plan to go into effect.) Rejected, 37-53, March 13, 1952. (Story on p. 240.)
2. Post Office Department Reorganization (S Res 317). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 2 providing for appointment of first, second, and third class postmasters on merit basis by Postmaster General. (Adoption of resolution prevented plan from going into effect.) Agreed to, 56-29, June 18, 1952. (Story on p. 243.)
3. Justice Department Reorganization (S Res 330). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 4 providing for appointment of United States Marshals under Civil Service. (Adoption of resolution prevented plan from going into effect.) Agreed to, 55-28, June 18, 1952. (Story on p. 243.)
4. Treasury Department Reorganization (S Res 331). Disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 3 providing for appointment of customs collectors under Civil Service. (Adoption of resolution prevented plan from going into effect.) Agreed to, 51-31, June 18, 1952. (Story on p. 243.)
5. Appointment of Deputy U.S. Marshals (S 35). Authorize United States Marshals to appoint Deputy Marshals without regard to civil service requirements. Passage of bill. Rejected, 30-39, June 24, 1952. (Story on p. 243.)
6. District of Columbia Charter Act (S 1976). Abolish Board of Commissioners, provide for an elected Council of 15 members, a mayor appointed by the President, and an elected delegate to the House of Representatives, if charter is accepted by referendum of qualified voters in the District of Columbia. SMITH (D N.C.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 35-41, Jan. 22, 1952. (Story on p. 233.)
7. Alaska Statehood (S 50). SMATHERS (D Fla.) motion to recommit with instructions to hold hearings and make a study of whether statehood or other self-governing status should be granted to the Territories. Agreed to, 45-44, Feb. 27, 1952. (Story on p. 230.)
8. Constitutional Amendment (S J Res 158). Amend the Constitution to provide that executive power of the U.S. shall not be construed to extend to the taking of private property other than in a manner prescribed by act of Congress. McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to table McCARRAN (D Nev.) motion to take up the joint resolution. Agreed to, 42-32, June 23, 1952. (See page 322. Steel Seizure story.)

## DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

**X--Announced Against. Paired Against. CQ Poll Against.**

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS								
YEAS									YEAS									YEAS								
NAYS									NAYS									NAYS								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8								
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO								
Hill (D)									Brewster (R)									Bricker (R)								
Sparkman (D)									Smith (R)									Taft (R)								
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA								
Hayden (D)									Butler (R)									Kerr (D)								
McFarland (D)									O'Connor (D)									Monroney (D)								
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON								
Fulbright (D)									Lodge (R)									Cordon (R)								
McClellan (D)									Saltonstall (R)									Morse (R)								
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA								
Knowland (R)									Ferguson (R)									Duff (R)								
Nixon (R)									Moody (D)									Martin (R)								
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND								
Johnson (D)									Humphrey (D)									Green (D)								
Millikin (R)									Thye (R)									Pastore (D)								
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA								
Benton (D)									Eastland (D)									Johnston (D)								
McMahon (D)									Stennis (D)									Maybank (D)								
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA								
Frear (D)									Hennings (D)									Case (R)								
Williams (R)									Kem (R)									Mundt (R)								
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE								
Holland (D)									Ecton (R)									Kefauver (D)								
Smathers (D)									Murray (D)									McKellar (D)								
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS								
George (D)									Butler (R)									Connally (D)								
Russell (D)									Seaton (R)									Johnson (D)								
IDAHO									NEVADA									UTAH								
Dworshak (R)									Malone (R)									Bennett (R)								
Welker (R)									McCarran (D)									Watkins (R)								
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT								
Dirksen (R)									Bridges (R)									Aiken (R)								
Douglas (D)									Tobey (R)									Flanders (R)								
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA								
Capehart (R)									Hendrickson (R)									Byrd (D)								
Jenner (R)									Smith (R)									Robertson (D)								
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON								
Gillette (D)									Anderson (D)									Cain (R)								
Hickenlooper (R)									Chavez (D)									Magnuson (D)								
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA								
Carlson (R)									Ives (R)									Kilgore (D)								
Schoeppel (R)									Lehman (D-Lib)									Neely (D)								
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN								
Underwood (D)									Hoey (D)									McCarthy (R)								
Clements (D)									Smith (D)									Wiley (R)								
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING								
Elende (D)									Langer (R)									Hunt (D)								
Long (D)									Young (R)									O'Mahoney (D)								

## House Votes: Contempt Citations; Foundation Investigations

- and to answer questions before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 349-0, June 30, 1952. (Story on p. 248.)
5. Investigation of Foundations (H Res 561). Create a Select Committee to investigate tax-exempt foundations to determine whether they are using their resources for purposes other than those for which they were founded, and to determine whether they are using their resources for purposes not in the interest of the United States. Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 194-158, April 4, 1952. (Story on p. 269.)
6. Funds for Investigation of Foundations (H Res 638). Authorize the Select Committee to Investigate Foundations to expend \$75,000 from the contingent fund of the House. Adoption of resolution. Agreed to, 247-99, July 2, 1952.

## DECLARED STANDS

**NOT RECORDED:** 7--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

TOTAL VOTE		1	2	3	4	5	6	DEMOCRATS						1	2	3	4	5	6	REPUBLICANS						1	2	3	4	5	6			
		YEAS	316	334	348	349	194	247							YEAS	161	170	179	178	94	111							YEAS	155	163	168	170	100	135
		NAYS	0	0	0	0	158	99							NAYS	0	0	0	0	88	62							NAYS	0	0	0	0	69	37
		1	2	3	4	5	6							1	2	3	4	5	6							1	2	3	4	5	6			
ALABAMA								2 Cox (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
9 Battle (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Morton (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?							
1 Boykin (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	✓		7 Lanham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N							
6 deGraffenried (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Spence (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N							
7 Elliott (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	6 Watts (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?							
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Vacancy																			
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		9 Wood (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	LOUISIANA																			
5 Rains (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	IDAHO						8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?													
4 Roberts (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Boggs (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
ARIZONA								1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
1 Murdock (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	ILLINOIS						1 Hebert (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	✓													
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Allen (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Larcade (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?							
ARKANSAS								17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?							
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	26 Bishon (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Passman (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Chierfield (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	✓	3 Willis (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Ienison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MAINE																			
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Mack (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y												
6 Norrell (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N												
4 Tackett (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	25 Price (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?												
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	14 Reed (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	MARYLAND																			
CALIFORNIA								20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Beall (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y							
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y												
8 Anderson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	✓	?		18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y													
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N													
2 Engle (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y		Chicago—Cook County						1 Miller (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y													
4 Havenner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	3 Busby (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Sasser (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	Y												
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MASSACHUSETTS																			
3 Johnson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	X	X	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
23 McKinnon (D)	?	?	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	N	4 Donohue (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y												
6 Miller (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	2 Furcolo (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y													
22 Phillips (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	10 Herter (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?												
5 Shelley (D)	?	?	?	?	N	N	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	1 Heselton (R)	Y	Y	✓	✓	N	✓													
21 Sheppard (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	?	Y	X	Y	N	Y													
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sabbath (D)	Y	?	?	?	X	X	7 Lane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
Los Angeles County								11 Sheehan (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
18 Doyle (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y												
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	9 Yates (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA						3 Philbin (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y												
19 Holfield (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	N	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
16 Jackson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
17 King (D)	?	X	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MICHIGAN																			
15 McDonough (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y												
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	3 Crumacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Blackney (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y												
14 Vorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
COLORADO								2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N												
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	✓	4 Hoffman (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y												
3 Chenoweth (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Meador (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y												
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Madden (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	Y												
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Wilson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
CONNECTICUT								IOWA						9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
3 McGuire (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y											
4 Morano (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	?												
5 Patterson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Detroit—Wayne County																			
1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	N	Y												
AL Sadiak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	17 Dondero (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y											
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y												
DELAWARE								1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Machrowicz (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N												
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	2 Taille (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y												
FLORIDA								KANSAS						14 Rabaut (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y													
2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	MINNESOTA																			
5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 George (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
4 Lantaff (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												
1 McMullen (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y											
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y												
3 Sikes (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	✓	Y	6 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y												
GEORGIA								KENTUCKY						6 Marshall (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y												
10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Bates (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	4 McCarthy (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y											
4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y												

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	26 McGrath (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	X	2 Granahan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							14 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	16 Murphy (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	X	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Powell (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	X	RHODE ISLAND						
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Ross (R)	-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Forand (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	SOUTH CAROLINA						
5 Winstead (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA							4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI							3 Barden (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	1 Bonner (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Carlyle (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	5 Richards (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	?
9 Cannon (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Irving (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	TENNESSEE						
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	X	2 Kerr (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	NORTH DAKOTA							5 Evans (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	?	?	X	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
MONTANA							AL Burdick (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	4 Gore (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
2 D Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	OHIO							8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Mansfield (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA							AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	1 Reece (R)	?	?	?	?	✓	✓
2 Buffett (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Sutton (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
1 Curtis (R)	?	Y	?	?	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	TEXAS						
4 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
3 Harrison (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEVADA							11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Baring (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	✓	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE							5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher (D)	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							20 Feighan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	14 Lyle (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?
3 Auchincloss (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Canfield (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Case (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	7 Pickett (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	-
5 Eaton (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Reams (I)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Kean (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 Vorys (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
9 Osmer (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	N	OKLAHOMA							10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	5 Wilson (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Belcher (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	UTAH						
NEW MEXICO							5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Bosone (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Morris (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	1 Granger (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
AL Fernandez (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	Y	-	-	-	-	-	VERMONT						
NEW YORK							4 Steed (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	AL Prouty (R)	?	✓	Y	Y	N	N
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stigler (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	VIRGINIA						
32 O'Brien (D)	-	Y	?	?	-	N	7 Wickersham (D)	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	4 Abhatt (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	OREGON							6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	Y	?	?	N	?	2 Stockman (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA							1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	N	8 Smith (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	30 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	WASHINGTON						
42 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Flood (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	X	N	1 Mitchell (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	X
29 St. George (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	31 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Gavin (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
33 Taylor (R)	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	3 Bailey (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Williams (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 James (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
New York City							28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	Y	?	?	?	N	N
8 Anfuso (D)	?	Y	?	?	X	N	27 Kelley (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Ramsay (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	?	?	X	X	21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Stagers (D)	?	Y	?	Y	N	N
15 Celler (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	X	WISCONSIN						
4 Clemente (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	24 Morgan (D)	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	8 Byrnes (R)	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	N
17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	18 Mumma (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Delaney (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	9 Hull (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	13 Rhodes (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	5 Kersten (R)	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	?	-	-	?	-
23 Fine (D)	?	?	Y	Y	N	N	17 Simpson (R)	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
11 Heffernan (D)	?	Y	?	?	N	N	23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Smith (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 King (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20 Walter (D)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y



House Votes: D.C. Time; D.C. Gas; Omnibus Claims; Federal Judgeships

4. Omnibus Claims Bill (HR 6444). DOLLIVER (R Iowa) amendment to strike out section authorizing payment of \$1,200 to John Fleckstein of New York. Agreed to, 186-141, March 18, 1952.
5. Federal Judgeships (S 1203). Adoption of the rule (H Res 591) providing for consideration and two hours of debate on omnibus bill creating additional judgeships. Agreed to, 192-182, April 2, 1952. (Story on p. 239.)
6. Federal Judgeships (S 1203). KEATING (R N.Y.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 165-150, April 23, 1952.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>ALABAMA</b>																				
3 Andrews (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	2 Cox (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Golden (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Battle (D)	?	N	N	?	Y	?	5 Davis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	3 Forrester (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Morton (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	?	N	Y	?	X	7 Lanham (D)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	7 Perkins (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	1 Preston (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	5 Spence (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	X
2 Grant (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	6 Vinson (D)	?	?	N	Y	Y	N	6 Watts (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	N
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	9 Wood (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	?	2 Vacancy						
5 Rains (D)	?	N	N	N	?	N	<b>IDAHO</b>							<b>LOUISIANA</b>						
4 Roberts (D)	?	N	?	?	Y	?	2 Budge (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Allen (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>							1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Boggs (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Murdock (D)	?	N	?	?	✓	?	<b>ILLINOIS</b>							4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Patten (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	N	?	N	?	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							17 Arends (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Larcade (D)	?	N	?	?	?	?
1 Gathings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	26 Bishop (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	?	?	N	N	?	N
7 Harris (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	19 Chipherfield (R)	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
5 Hays (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	23 Jensen (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Willis (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	21 Mack (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	<b>MAINE</b>						
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	15 Mason (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	3 McIntire (R)	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Tackett (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?	25 Price (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N	1 Hale (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	14 Reed (R)	N	N	N	N	X	Y	2 Nelson (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							20 Simpson (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>MARYLAND</b>						
7 Allen (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	✓	22 Springer (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Beall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Anderson (R)	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	18 Velde (R)	N	?	?	?	X	Y	2 Devereux (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
2 Engle (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>							3 Garmatz (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	3 Busbey (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	✓	N	?	?	N	?
9 Hunter (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	13 Church (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Sasser (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?
3 Johnson (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Dawson (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						
23 McKinnon (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	X	8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	N	✓	?	6 Bates (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	?	?	?	✓	?	10 Hoffman (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	4 Donohue (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N

MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Wier (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	28 McGrath (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?	2 Granahan (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	X
MISSISSIPPI							14 Multer (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	5 Green (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	X
4 Abernethy (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	16 Murphy (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	N	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	?	Y	?	?	X	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	13 O'Toole (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Powell (D)	?	?	?	?	✓	?	RHODE ISLAND						
3 Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	5 Ross (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	12 Rooney (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	1 Forand (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	X
7 Williams (D)	?	N	N	Y	Y	?	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	?	?	N	N	✓	N	SOUTH CAROLINA						
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	NORTH CAROLINA							4 Bryson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI							3 Barden (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	?	3 Dorn (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	?	?	N	✓	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	Y	Y	?	?	5 Richards (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
9 Cannon (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	5 Chatham (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Riley (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
8 Carnahan (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	?	?	Y	X	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	?
12 Curtis (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	SOUTH DAKOTA						
4 Irving (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	?	9 Doughton (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Jones (D)	Y	?	N	N	N	?	6 Durham (D)	?	?	Y	Y	X	?	1 Lovre (R)	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	TENNESSEE						
1 Magee (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Baker (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
2 Moulder (D)	✓	?	N	?	Y	N	2 Kerr (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	?	9 Cooper (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Short (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	12 Redden (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Davis (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Bakewell (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA							5 Evins (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	AL Aandahl (R)	✓	?	Y	Y	N	?	3 Frazier (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
MONTANA							AL Burdick (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Gore (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?
2 D Ewart (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	OHIO							8 Murray (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	X	14 Ayres (R)	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Priest (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA							AL Bender (R)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y
2 Buffett (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Betts (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Sutton (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Curtis (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	TEXAS						
4 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Bow (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	3 Beckworth (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Schenck (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	15 Bentsen (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	N
NEVADA							11 Brehm (R)	N	?	N	N	N	Y	17 Burleson (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
AL Baring (D)	N	N	N	N	?	N	7 Brown (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Combs (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE							5 Clevenger (R)	?	N	Y	Y	N	✓	21 Fisher (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	13 Ikard (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
1 Merrow (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Elston (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	20 Kilday (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY							20 Feighan (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	?	12 Lucas (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
11 Addonizio (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	18 Hays (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓	14 Lyle (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N
3 Auchincloss (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Mahon (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	X	?	Y	N	N	✓	10 Jenkins (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Case (R)	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	7 Pickett (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Eaton (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	N	N	N	X	Y	N	11 Poage (D)	N	N	?	?	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	N	?	?	?	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	X	6 Polk (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	16 Regan (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	?
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	18 Rogers (D)	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	12 Vorys (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Sieminski (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	X	13 Weiher (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	9 Thompson (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
9 Osmers (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	OKLAHOMA							10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	X	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	?	N	N	?	N	5 Wilson (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Wolverton (R)	X	?	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Belcher (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	UTAH						
NEW MEXICO							5 Jarman (D)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	2 Bosone (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
AL Dempsey (D)	N	?	N	N	Y	N	6 Morris (D)	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	1 Granger (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	N
AL Fernandez (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?	1 Schwabe (R)	N	-	Y	Y	N	-	VERMONT						
NEW YORK							4 Steed (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	AL Prouty (R)	N	N	X	✓	N	✓
44 Butler (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	✓	2 Stigler (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	VIRGINIA						
32 O'Brien (D)	-	?	-	-	-	-	7 Wickersham (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	X	4 Abbitt (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Cole (R)	N	N	?	?	N	Y	OREGON							6 Burton (D)	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Gamble (R)	?	?	?	?	X	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	9 Fugate (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	X
27 Gwinn (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	?	?	N	?	2 Stockman (R)	?	?	N	Y	X	✓	7 Harrison (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA							1 Robeson (D)	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
31 Kearney (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	?	N	?	?	✓	?	8 Smith (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
40 Keating (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Bush (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)	?	N	N	Y	?	X
34 Kilburn (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	30 Corbett (R)	N	N	N	Y	?	?	WASHINGTON						
42 Miller (R)	N	N	?	Y	N	✓	9 Dague (R)	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	?	N	Y	Y	X
41 Ostertag (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	29 Denny (R)	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	5 Horan (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	✓
43 Radwan (R)	✓	N	Y	Y	N	Y	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Fenton (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	3 Mack (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
36 Riehlman (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Flood (D)	?	Y	N	N	✓	?	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	?	?	Y	?
29 St. George (R)	?	Y	?	Y	N	Y	31 Fulton (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Gavin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	WEST VIRGINIA						
33 Taylor (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Carriegg (R)	N	Y	?	?	Y	✓	3 Bailey (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N
30 Wharton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Burnside (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	?
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 James (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	?	6 Hedrick (D)	?	N	?	?	✓	?
New York City							28 Kearns (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Kee (D)	?	N	?	?	Y	?
8 Anfuso (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	X	27 Kelley (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	X	1 Ramsay (D)	?	N	N	?	?	N
25 Buckley (D)	?	?	N	N	✓	X	21 Lind (D)	N	N	?	N	Y	N	2 Staggers (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N
15 Celler (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	16 McConnell (R)	N	N	?	?	N	Y	WISCONSIN						
4 Clemente (D)	?	?	N	N	✓	?	24 Morgan (D)	?	?	N	Y	N	?	8 Byrnes (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓
17 Coudert (R)	?	?	?	?	N	Y	18 Mumma (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	?	N	Y	Y	?	N
6 Delaney (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	10 O'Neill (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	X	9 Hull (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	13 Rhodes (D)	?	N	N	N	✓	?	5 Kersten (R)	?	Y	?	?	X	✓
18 Donovan (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	28 Saylor (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	-	?	?	X	✓
23 Fine (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	17 Simpson (R)	N	?	N	?	N	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	?	Y	?	?	X	✓
11 Heffernan (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	N	23 Sittler (R)	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
7 Heller (D)	?	?	N	N	✓	N	22 Van Zandt (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Javits (R)	?	?	Y	N	N	?	8 King (R)	N	?	Y	?	N	✓	3 Withrow (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	✓
10 Kelly (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	20 Walter (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Keogh (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	Philadelphia							WYOMING						
19 Klein (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	1 Barrett (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	N	AL Harrison (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Latham (R)	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	?	?	N	N	Y	X							

# MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

## House Votes: Post Office and GSA Leases; Civil Service Investigations; Executive Powers Extension

1. Postal-Lease Purchases (HR 6839). Modify and extend authority of Postmaster General to enter into lease-purchase agreements for post office quarters. SMITH (D Miss.) amendment to require all lease-purchase agreements to be submitted to and approved by House and Senate Committees on Public Works. Agreed to, 178-165, April 30, 1952. (Story on p. 238.)
2. GSA Leases (HR 4323). Amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize the General Services Administrator to enter into real estate lease-purchase agreements and to acquire title to property at or before expiration of the lease. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) motion to recommit to add HOFFMAN (R Mich.) amendment requiring submission to House and Senate Committees on Government Operations of lease-purchase agreements over \$50,000 30 days prior to effective date

3. GSA Leases (HR 4323). Passage of bill. Passed, 210-114, May 15, 1952.
4. Civil Service Investigations (S 2077). Provide for certain initial employee loyalty investigations to be made by Civil Service Commission in lieu of the FBI. WITHROW (R Wis.) motion to recommit. Rejected, 86-233, March 11, 1952. (Story on p. 240.)
5. Emergency Powers Extension (H J Res 477). Continue the effectiveness of certain statutory provisions of the War Powers Act for the duration of the national emergency (proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950) and for six months thereafter but not beyond June 30, 1953. Passage of bill. Passed, 285-69, June 11, 1952. (Story on p. 237.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5
YEAS 178	260	210	86	285		YEAS 33	88	136	5	183		YEAS 145	171	73	81	101	
NAYS 165	75	114	233	69		NAYS 138	73	22	160	4		NAYS 26	2	92	72	65	
	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
<b>ALABAMA</b>																	
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Cox (D)	N	?	?	?	?	9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	5 Davis (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	1 Gregory (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	3 Forrester (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	3 Morton (R)	N	?	?	N	?
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	7 Lanham (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Grant (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Vinson (D)	N	N	N	?	Y	6 Watts (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	2 Vacancy					
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	9 Wood (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	<b>LOUISIANA</b>					
4 Roberts (D)	?	?	Y	?	Y	<b>IDAHOO</b>						8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>						2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	2 Boggs (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Murdock (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Patten (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>ILLINOIS</b>						1 Hebert (D)	?	N	N	N	?
<b>ARKANSAS</b>						16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
1 Gathings (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	N	?	?	?	?
7 Harris (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?	26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Passman (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y
5 Hays (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	3 Willis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Mills (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	<b>MAINE</b>					
6 Norrell (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	21 Mack (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	3 McIntire (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
4 Tackett (D)	N	?	?	?	?	15 Mason (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	?	Y	N	Y
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	?
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>						14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	<b>MARYLAND</b>					
7 Allen (R)	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	6 Beall (R)	?	Y	N	?	Y
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	18 Velde (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	4 Fallon (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y
2 Engle (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	3 Garmatz (D)	?	?	?	N	Y
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>						1 Miller (R)	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hunter (R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Sasser (D)	?	Y	?	N	Y
3 Johnson (R)	?	?	?	N	?	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					
23 McKinnon (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Dawson (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Miller (D)	N	Y	?	N	?	8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	2 Furcolo (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	1. Jonas (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y
5 Shelley (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	?	Y	N	?	Y	10 Herter (R)	Y	Y	?	?	?
21 Sheppard (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	1 Heslton (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Werdel (R)	?	?	?	?	N	6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	11 Kennedy (D)	N	?	?	?	?
<b>Los Angeles County</b>						7 Sabbath (D)	?	?	?	?	?	7 Lane (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	✓	X	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	N	?	?	?	Y	14 Martin (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	12 McCormack (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Yates (D)	N	?	Y	?	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>INDIANA</b>						3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Adair (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Rogers (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Beamer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	?	N	Y
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	<b>MICHIGAN</b>					
13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Yorty (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
<b>COLORADO</b>						8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Aspinall (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	N	?	?	5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Chenoweth (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	2 Meader (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	11 Potter (R)	Y	?	?	?	?
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>						9 Wilson (R)	?	?	?	Y	N	3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	<b>IOWA</b>						9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Morano (R)	N	X	Y	N	?	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Patterson (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	10 Woodruff (R)	N	?	?	?	?
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>					
AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	8 Hooven (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	15 Dingell (D)	?	?	?	?	Y
2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Iensen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	17 Dondero (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>						4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	16 Lesinski (D)	N	?	?	N	?
AL Boggs (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	1 Machrowicz (D)	?	Y	N	N	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>						2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	?	Y
2 Bennett (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>KANSAS</b>						14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Herlong (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	<b>MINNESOTA</b>					
4 Lantaff (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	3 George (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Hope (R)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rogers (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	8 Blatnik (D)	?	?	?	?	Y
3 Sikes (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N
<b>GEORGIA</b>						6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?
10 Brown (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	<b>KENTUCKY</b>						6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	?	?
4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	8 Bates (D)	N	?	?	N	?	4 McCarthy (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y
						4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 O'Hara (R)	?	Y	N	Y	Y



MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

	1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5		1	2	3	4	5
3 Wier (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	28 McGrath (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						14 Multer (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	5 Green (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Abernethy (D)	N	N	N	N	?	16 Murphy (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	Y	?	?	N	?	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y	22 Powell (D)	?	N	?	?	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
3 Smith (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	5 Ross (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	12 Rooney (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
7 Williams (D)	?	?	?	N	?	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	Y	?	?	?	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
5 Winstead (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>						4 Bryson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>MISSOURI</b>						3 Barden (D)	N	?	?	?	Y	3 Dorn (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Armstrong (R)	N	Y	?	N	N	1 Bonner (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	N	?	?	N	?	5 Richards (D)	N	?	Y	N	?
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	Y	?	?	5 Chatham (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Riley (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	Y	Y	?	?	4 Cooley (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Curtis (R)	✓	Y	N	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
4 Irving (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	9 Doughton (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	?	?	?	?	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y
13 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
1 Magee (D)	Y	Y	N	N	?	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	?	?	?	?	2 Kerr (D)	?	?	?	N	?	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Short (R)	?	Y	N	?	?	12 Redden (D)	N	?	?	N	Y	10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						5 Evans (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	?	?	?	?	AL Aandahl (R)	Y	?	?	?	?	3 Frazier (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?
<b>MONTANA</b>						AL Burdick (R)	?	Y	Y	N	?	4 Gore (D)	N	?	?	N	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	<b>OHIO</b>						8 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Priest (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>NEBRASKA</b>						AL Bender (R)	?	Y	?	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?
2 Buffett (R)	Y	?	?	Y	N	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>					
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Beckworth (D)	N	?	?	N	?
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Schenck (R)	?	Y	N	Y	N	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>						11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	?	17 Burleson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
AL Baring (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	2 Combs (D)	?	N	Y	?	Y
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>						5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	21 Fisher (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	21 Crosser (D)	?	?	?	N	Y	13 Ikard (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	20 Kilday (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>						20 Feighan (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	14 Lyle (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	19 Mahon (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	1 Patman (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Case (R)	?	Y	Y	?	?	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	11 Poage (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	?	?	?	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-
14 Hart (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	16 Regan (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Howell (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	?	N
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	15 Secret (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	?	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	N	N	?	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Welch (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	9 Thompson (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Osmer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						10 Thornberry (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Windall (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Albert (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	5 Wilson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	?	?	Y	?	<b>UTAH</b>					
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>						5 Jarman (D)	N	?	?	Y	Y	2 Bosone (D)	N	Y	N	N	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	N	?	Y	5 Morris (D)	?	?	?	Y	?	1 Granger (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	1 Schwabe (R)	-	-	-	Y	-	<b>VERMONT</b>					
<b>NEW YORK</b>						4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
44 Butler (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	?	2 Stigler (D)	N	?	?	?	?	<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
32 O'Brien (D)	?	?	?	-	Y	7 Wickersham (D)	?	?	?	Y	Y	4 Abitt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	<b>OREGON</b>						6 Burton (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y
28 Gamble (R)	?	Y	Y	?	Y	3 Angell (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Fugate (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	3 Gary (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	N	?	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	2 Hardy (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	?	?	?	2 Stockman (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	7 Harrison (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
2 Hall, L.W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						1 Robeson (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Stanley (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	30 Corbett (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
42 Miller (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
41 Ostertag (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	29 Denny (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	Y	X	N	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
45 Reed (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N	N	?	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Riehman (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	11 Flood (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y
29 St. George (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	31 Fulton (R)	N	Y	Y	N	?	6 Tollefson (R)	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	?	Y	N	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
33 Taylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	14 Carrigg (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	3 Bailey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	?
30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	25 Graham (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	4 Burnside (D)	?	?	?	N	Y
35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 James (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	6 Hedrick (D)	?	?	?	?	?
<b>New York City</b>						28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Kee (D)	?	Y	Y	?	Y
8 Anfuso (D)	?	?	?	N	?	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	1 Ramsay (D)	N	?	?	N	Y
25 Buckley (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	21 Lind (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	2 Staggers (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Celler (D)	N	?	?	Y	?	16 McConnell (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
4 Clemente (D)	?	N	?	N	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Coudert (R)	?	Y	?	?	?	18 Mumma (R)	Y	?	?	N	Y	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Delaney (D)	?	N	Y	N	Y	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	Y	N	?	9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N	?	Y
24 Dollinger (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	5 Kersten (R)	?	Y	N	?	Y
18 Donovan (D)	?	Y	Y	?	?	26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (R)	-	-	-	?	-
23 Fine (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	17 Simpson (R)	?	Y	N	?	Y	10 O'Konski (R)	N	Y	N	?	Y
11 Heffernan (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	23 Sittler (R)	?	Y	N	N	Y	1 Smith (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Heller (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	?	?	N	N
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	?	Y	8 King (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Kelly (D)	Y	?	?	N	Y	20 Walter (D)	N	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Keogh (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Y	<b>Philadelphia</b>						<b>WYOMING</b>					
19 Klein (D)	?	N	Y	N	?	1 Barrett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	?	?	N	N
3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	Y	?	Y						



# MISCELLANEOUS AND ADMINISTRATIVE

## Senate Votes: Parliamentary Motion; McCarthy Investigation; Nomination; Private Claim

1. Motion to Recess. McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to recess, made after KEM (R Mo.) speech critical of Administration action in Korea. Agreed to, 43-37, Feb. 27, 1952. (See story p. 269.)
2. McCarthy Investigation Discharge Resolution (S Res 300). Discharge Senate Rules Subcommittee from further consideration of S Res 187 to determine whether expulsion proceedings should be instituted against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (During debate some Members stated that rejection of the resolution would be a vote of confidence in the subcommittee--others that rejection of the

resolution would establish authority for future investigations of like nature.) Rejected, 0-60, April 10, 1952. (Story on p. 259.)

3. McGranery Nomination. Nomination of James P. McGranery to be Attorney General. Confirmed, 52-18, May 20, 1952. (Story on p. 272.)
4. Private Claim (S 827). Authorize payment of \$778.78 to Fred P. Hines, veteran of the Spanish-American War, to reimburse him for private medical and hospital expenses. Passage over President's veto. (Two-thirds majority, or 40 "yeas" required.) Passed, 44-16, July 4, 1952. (See p. 246.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE					DEMOCRATS					REPUBLICANS				
YEAS	43	0	52	44	YEAS	40	0	38	17	YEAS	3	0	14	27
NAYS	37	60	18	16	NAYS	1	33	0	16	NAYS	36	27	18	0
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>MAINE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>				
Hill (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Brewster (R)	N	N	✓	?	Bricker (R)	N	?	X	?
Sparkman (D)	Y	X	Y	?	Smith (R)	N	N	N	✓	Taft (R)	N	X	N	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>					<b>MARYLAND</b>					<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				
Hayden (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Butler (R)	N	N	X	?	Kerr (D)	Y	N	✓	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	O'Connor (D)	Y	?	✓	?	Monroney (D)	?	*	Y	N
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>					<b>OREGON</b>				
Fulbright (D)	Y	X	?	?	Lodge (R)	?	N	✓	✓	Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y
McClellan (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Morse (R)	N	N	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					<b>MICHIGAN</b>					<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				
Knowland (R)	N	?	N	?	Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	Y	Duff (R)	?	X	Y	?
Nixon (R)	N	?	N	?	Moody (D)	Y	N	✓	N	Martin (R)	N	X	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>MINNESOTA</b>					<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				
Johnson (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Humphrey (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Green (D)	Y	N	Y	N
Millikin (R)	N	X	N	?	Thye (R)	N	X	Y	Y	Pastore (D)	Y	X	Y	N
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>					<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				
Benton (D)	?	N	Y	N	Eastland (D)	?	?	Y	?	Johnston (D)	Y	X	Y	Y
McMahon (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Stennis (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Maybank (D)	Y	N	✓	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>					<b>MISSOURI</b>					<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				
Frear (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings (D)	Y	?	Y	Y	Case (R)	N	N	Y	?
Williams (R)	N	N	N	Y	Kem (R)	N	?	N	Y	Mundt (R)	N	N	Y	Y
<b>FLORIDA</b>					<b>MONTANA</b>					<b>TENNESSEE</b>				
Holland (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Ecton (R)	N	N	?	Y	Kefauver (D)	Y	X	✓	?
Smathers (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Murray (D)	?	N	Y	?	McKellar (D)	?	N	Y	?
<b>GEORGIA</b>					<b>NEBRASKA</b>					<b>TEXAS</b>				
George (D)	Y	N	?	Y	Butler (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Connally (D)	Y	X	Y	Y
Russell (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Seaton (R)	N	N	N	?	Johnson (D)	Y	X	Y	Y
<b>IDAHOO</b>					<b>NEVADA</b>					<b>UTAH</b>				
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	Malone (R)	Y	X	Y	Y	Bennett (R)	N	X	N	Y
Welker (R)	X	X	Y	Y	McCarran (D)	?	?	Y	Y	Watkins (R)	N	N	N	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>VERMONT</b>				
Dirksen (R)	X	N	?	?	Bridges (R)	N	N	Y	Y	Aiken (R)	N	X	Y	Y
Douglas (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Tobey (R)	Y	?	Y	?	Flanders (R)	?	?	?	?
<b>INDIANA</b>					<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					<b>VIRGINIA</b>				
Capehart (R)	N	N	N	?	Herdickson (R)	N	N	X	Y	Byrd (D)	Y	?	?	?
Jenner (R)	N	N	?	Y	Smith (R)	?	N	Y	Y	Robertson (D)	Y	N	Y	?
<b>IOWA</b>					<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					<b>WASHINGTON</b>				
Gillette (D)	?	*	✓	?	Anderson (D)	Y	N	Y	?	Cain (R)	N	X	N	Y
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	N	Y	Chavez (D)	?	N	Y	N	Magnuson (D)	N	N	✓	?
<b>KANSAS</b>					<b>NEW YORK</b>					<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>				
Carlson (R)	X	N	?	?	Ives (R)	N	X	N	✓	Kilgore (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	N	N	N	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	Y	N	Neely (D)	Y	N	Y	Y
<b>KENTUCKY</b>					<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					<b>WISCONSIN</b>				
Underwood (D)	Y	X	✓	?	Hoey (D)	Y	X	Y	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	X	?	✓
Clements (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith (D)	Y	X	?	Y	Wiley (R)	N	N	?	?
<b>LOUISIANA</b>					<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>					<b>WYOMING</b>				
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Langer (R)	N	?	✓	Y	Hunt (D)	?	N	Y	N
Long (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Young (R)	N	N	?	Y	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	Y	N

\* present, excused from voting.

**TAXES**

**And**

**ECONOMIC POLICY**

**Major Actions**

Defense Production (Controls)

Price Agreements

"Tidelands" Oil

St. Lawrence Seaway

Tax Collection Probe

# Defense Production Act Amendments Of 1952

S 2594 — P.L. 429

Compromise legislation amending and extending the Defense Production Act to June 30, 1953 was approved by the House and Senate and was signed into law by President Truman.

Known officially as the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, the legislation extended the following powers: Priorities, allocation and requisitioning; expansion of productive capacity; control of real estate credit under limited conditions; Small Defense Plant Administration efforts in behalf of small business; and the various general and technical provisions of the act.

The following controls were extended: Wages and price controls, with many exemptions, and with WSB stripped of powers in labor disputes; rent control in critical defense housing areas and in cities asking that it be retained, with Sept. 30, 1952, as the termination date for rent control in all other areas. (For voting see page 369)

Both the Senate and the House approved the bill June 28. Senate action was by voice vote. The House approved the conference report by a roll-call of 194-142. The President signed the bill June 30, a few hours before expiration of the existing law, and the legislation became the new law.

Action on the controls measure was interrupted at one point while Congress debated questions arising from the President's seizure of steel mills to hold off a strike. For story on the steel seizure controversy, see page 320.

## PROVISIONS

Provisions of the bill as it became law:

### Priorities, Allocations Controls

Authority to control defense materials through priorities and allocations, and to requisition materials and acquire facilities through condemnation, was continued to June 30, 1953. Authority of this section could not be used to impose slaughtering quotas, or to allocate meat or meat products unless in adequate supply.

The U. S. could enter into international allocation agreements in the International Materials Conference only if domestic users in the U. S. were permitted to purchase the quantity of

such materials allocated to other countries in the IMC and not used by such participating countries.

Import controls on fats and oils, cheese and other dairy products, etc., were continued, but specific limitations could be increased by 15 per cent, and quotas were not to apply to types or varieties of commodities not competitive with domestic products.

### Productive Capacity

Authority to expand productive capacity through loans, guarantees, tax benefits, etc., was extended to June 30, 1953. Plants for manufacture of newsprint were included. The Small Defense Plants Administration was continued to June 30, 1953.

### Price Ceilings

Authority to control prices was extended to April 30, 1953.

Exempted from price control regulations were: All fresh and processed fruits and vegetables; rates charged by marine terminals (on same basis as existing exemption of common carriers and public utilities); rates, fees, and charges for materials or services supplied by any State, Territorial or local governing body; prices charged by bowling alleys.

Ceiling prices in any state could not be less than the minimum fixed by state law in effect (other than a so-called "fair trade" law.)

Ceiling prices for milk could not be less than those fixed by state regulatory bodies.

Ceiling price for meat could not be less to any hotel supply house, combination distributor, or wholesaler affiliated with a slaughterer (unless such affiliation consisted of interest of equity in excess of 50 per cent), than to any similar enterprises not so affiliated.

Any sale of fertilizer to the ultimate user would be considered a retail sale for purposes of determining ceiling price.

### Cost Increases and Profit Margins

Benefits of the Capehart amendment (adjustments to reflect cost increases) and the Herlong amendment (guarantee of customary profit margin) were made available to processors and dis-

tributors of agricultural commodities, respectively, on same basis as to manufacturers and processors and to distributors of other commodities.

Benefits of Capehart amendment were not available to wholesalers and retailers.

Benefits of Herlong amendment were extended to those then under regulations issued prior to the amendment's enactment (July 31, 1951), and to wholesalers and retailers who operated on customary dollar-and-cent basis as well as those who operated on a percentage mark-up basis.

Whenever a ceiling was placed on any agricultural commodity at the farm level, margin controls were to be placed on processors, wholesalers and retailers, allowing normal mark-ups as provided in the act, but in no cases allowing greater than normal margins of profit.

### Wage Stabilization

Wage stabilization authority was continued to April 30, 1953.

Exemptions from wage and salary stabilization were extended to the following: professional engineers, architects, and certified public accountants; employees of small business (any business having no more than eight employees); employees of bowling alleys; agricultural labor. Wage increases which did not bring the hourly wage above \$1 did not have to be approved.

The existing Wage Stabilization Board was prohibited from issuing any regulation or order after June 27 except in connection with cases pending before that date; the Board was to be abolished effective July 29.

A new WSB was to be established July 30, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of the public, labor, and industry, to be appointed by the President with Senate confirmation, with terms of office to expire May 1, 1953.

The new WSB was limited to the formulation of wage stabilization policy (prescribing maximum limits), and to making recommendations on such policy to the Economic Stabilization Agency.

Responsibility for coordination of relationship between prices and wages,

and for stabilizing prices and wages was placed in ESA.

Salary stabilization was to be administered by the Salary Stabilization Board and the Office of Salary Stabilization as presently set up in ESA.

#### Credit Rent Controls

Authority to control consumer credit was not renewed. Authority to control real estate credit was extended to June 30, 1953, with following proviso:

When new housing starts fell below the rate of 1,200,000 per annum for three consecutive months after date of enactment, the President was to order residential credit controls suspended, and the suspension was to take effect on the first day of the second calendar month following such three-month period. During period of suspension no minimum down-payment in excess of five per cent could be required.

Authority to control rents was extended to April 30, 1953, with the following proviso:

Rent control was to terminate Sept. 30, 1952, except in areas which, prior to that date, were certified as critical defense housing areas; and except in cities where the local governing body or a referendum of citizens declared continued control necessary.

#### Administrative, Other Provisions

Flexible support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949 were suspended while price and wage stabilization were in effect (to April 30, 1953) thus fixing parity at 90 per cent for the 1953 crop on basic commodities.

The President was requested to use the national emergency (injunction) provisions of the Taft-Harley Act in the current steel strike.

The policy of Congress was expressed that controls be lifted as soon as and wherever possible, and reimposed only where necessary.

#### Administrative Provisions

No report had to be made to OPS on sales of materials or services at prices below ceiling.

Persons subpoenaed under the act were given the right to make record of testimony and be represented by counsel.

Provision was made for appeal from price or rent regulations and decisions of the Administrator thereon to the Emergency Court of Appeals.

The Walsh-Healey Act (minimum-wage on government contracts) was made subject to provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

Conditions were outlined for bringing action to recover payment made to a cooperative association by a market administrator under an invalid milk marketing order.

The Joint Committee on Defense Production was directed to study "the fairness to consumers of the prices authorized by this Act."

#### Background

Origin of the Defense Production Act goes back to June 25, 1950 and the beginning of the Korean conflict. On July 19, 1950, President Truman sent a message to Congress explaining U. S. policy in the Far East and outlining legislation that would be needed to fight the war and step up the general defense effort.

The President sent identical bills to the House and Senate designed to carry out his recommendations. The House acted first, voting even stronger economic controls than the President had requested. The Senate approved a similar bill and the President accepted the resulting compromise measure. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, p. 624.)

The Defense Production Act amendments of 1951 revised and extended for one year the Defense Production Act of 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 438.)

#### TRUMAN MESSAGE

In a message to Congress Feb. 11, the President called for stronger controls to extinguish possible "new inflationary fires" during the coming two years. He asked Congress to "strengthen" the law by repealing three amendments added to the Act in 1951. The amendments:

The Capehart amendment, often credited to Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), which provided that price ceilings must allow for all cost increases between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951;

The Herlong amendment, sponsored by Rep. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla.), which guaranteed pre-Korean percentage markups for wholesalers and retailers;

The Butler-Hope amendment, sponsored by Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) and Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.), which banned the use of slaughtering quotas on livestock.

The President termed all three "bad legislation. All of them are hurting us in the fight against inflation. Each gives special treatment to certain favored groups. . ."

Truman also called for repeal of the so-called "cheese amendment" which restricted imports of certain agricultural products, mainly cheese and dairy products. He proposed that the lending authority of the government for increasing defense output be increased from \$2.1 billion to \$3 billion.

The President also asked that the authority to regulate consumer and real estate credit be restored to the government.

After delivery of the Truman message, Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said the President was trying to make the Capehart amendment and other provisions "scapegoats for his Administration's failure" to stop inflation.

Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said he was not hopeful of a stronger law. Spence added, "I hope we can retain what we've got."

#### SENATE

On the same day President Truman sent his message to Congress, Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) introduced a bill (S 2645) embodying the President's recommendations for amending the Defense Production Act. Maybank said, however, that he did not agree with all of Mr. Truman's proposals.

Sen. Maybank Feb. 4 also introduced a bill (S 2594) to extend the Defense Production Act, which would expire June 30.

S 2594 would extend the Act—including programs of material allocations; price, credit and rent controls, and the life of the Small Defense Plants Administration—to June 30, 1953.

S 2645 would amend the Act to restore restricted authority to establish slaughter quotas, repeal the Capehart amendment, restore control over real estate credit, and extend the act to June 30, 1954.

#### Hearings Begin

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee began hearings March 4 on the two measures.

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson was lead-off witness in support of S-2645. Wilson said that to reach goals of military strength and productive power, "extension of the authority contained in



the Defense Production Act is essential. . ."

Wilson asked repeal of the Capehart, Herlong, and Butler-Hope amendments.

Other witnesses were Manly Fleischmann, head of National Production Authority and Defense Production Administration; and William McChesney Martin, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Fleischmann told the Committee every effort was being made to let civilian producers have scarce materials not needed for the defense program. Martin said it was "clear that the present is not a time to dispense with the tools that are necessary for the restraint of inflation."

Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam March 6 cautioned the Senate group against "hasty or premature action" that would provide for automatic suspension of price control on commodities selling below ceiling. He warned this might jeopardize wage control and touch off a chain reaction "leading to the premature dismantling of the whole inter-related system of stabilization controls." Putnam urged strengthening and extending the law.

Price Stabilizer Ellis G. Arnall, told the Committee March 6 the so-called Capehart Amendment had caused \$750 million in price increases in seven months. He urged its repeal. He also asked repeal of the Herlong Amendment.

#### Seek Price Decontrol

The Committee March 10 heard Dr. C. W. Pierce and P. L. Haymes, both of the Dairy Industry Committee, who favored price decontrol for dairy products.

Mark W. Pickell, executive secretary of Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Association, told the Senate group March 11 his association would be satisfied with nothing less than death for OPS.

Rep. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D Fla.) asked removal of ceilings on processed citrus fruits. Charles C. Freed, speaking for National Affairs Committee of National Automobile Dealers Association, requested removal of credit controls on autos. And Paul L. Selby, executive vice president of National Consumers Finance Association, asked for removal of credit curbs on all consumer items.

Clem D. Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce March 12 urged that wage, price and rent controls be ended by June 30. However, Mrs. Clarence D. Wright of the General Feder-

ation of Women's Clubs said the Committee should extend the current law without restrictive amendments.

Among anti-controls witnesses was Milton L. Shelby, speaking for the National Association of Food Chains. He urged decontrol of most retail food prices but suggested provisions for re-control if circumstances should warrant.

William Green, AFL president, urged enactment of a "stronger rather than a weaker Defense Production Act." He said the "workers of America are bearing a disproportionate share of the sacrifice involved in this defense effort."

#### NAM Favors Allocation

Allan Kline, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, supported a one-year extension of provisions "which provide necessary authority for the allocation of scarce materials and for effective control of consumer and real estate credit." He opposed any price and wage control.

William J. Grede, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, March 14 asked the Committee to let the controls act die on June 30. He contended that price, wage and rent controls were unnecessary and ineffective. Grede, however, favored temporary continuation of allocations of materials to defense production and authority for the Federal Reserve System to carry out sound credit control.

Nine witnesses were heard, including Joe G. Montague, representing Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, who urged that Congress not repeal the Butler-Hope amendment prohibiting slaughter quotas. Martin A. Fromer, Cheese Importers Association of America, requested repeal of a section which permits quotas on imports of fats, oils and dairy products.

James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, March 17 asked for a two-year extension. He said there would be no de-control of prices while wages remained under controls and urged continuation of rent controls and repeal of the Capehart Herlong and Butler-Hope amendments.

Former Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), speaking for National Foundation of Consumer Credit, asked repeal of authority for regulation of installment buying. George T. Nepil, National Association of Meat and Food Dealers; C. N. Nichols, National Established Roofing, Siding and Insulating Contractors Association, and Ellison S. McMissick, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, recommended letting controls lapse in June.

#### "Muddle Championship"

Meat and livestock witnesses testified March 18 that operations of the Office of Price Stabilization had provided less meat for consumers and advised letting controls die.

Administration of OPS came in for complaints. John K. Minnock, executive director of National Hide Association, tagged the agency's operation "the muddle championship of the world." Among other witnesses were Arthur L. Owen, National Livestock Producers; L. Blaine Liljenquist, Western Meat Packers Association; Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., National Independent Meat Packers Association, and Wesley Hardenbergh, American Meat Institute — all against controls.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) favored prohibiting voluntary credit restraint agreements from applying to states and their subdivisions. F. B. Wise, National Renderers Association, favored continuation of fats and oils import controls.

Price Stabilizer Arnall told the Committee March 19 he expected to remove price controls from some commodities in about two weeks. He said it might be necessary to clamp price controls on fresh fruits and vegetables.

Representatives of associations of property owners and real estate boards urged the Committee to recommend discontinuation of rent controls.

Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.) and Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) testified March 20.

Andresen urged retention of provisions limiting imports of cheese and other dairy products, and Dworshak said he agreed with Andresen.

Bailey advocated a limitation of imports to match allocation cut-backs ordered for U. S. producers.

#### Steel Dispute Inquiry

The Senate Banking Committee April 9 postponed further action on extension of the economic controls law. Chairman Maybank said it would be "a dreadful mistake" to make decisions under the pressures of the steel crisis.

The Senate Committee April 29 began closed session hearings into the steel dispute, as preparation for further consideration of legislation extending the Defense Production Act.

Wilson, who during the steel dispute had resigned as Defense Mobilizer, testi-

fied first. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) later quoted Wilson as saying he favored extension of wage and price controls but believed they should be better coordinated.

John A. Stephens, vice president of U. S. Steel, testified April 30 that the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations in the steel case "make it clear that there is no longer any control over wages." He said the controls law should not be extended.

Ben Moreel, chairman of the board of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., said Congress, in passing controls legislation in the first place, was to blame for setting the stage for steel plant seizure.

Otis Brubaker, Tom Harris, Marvin Miller and Nat Goldfinger, all of the CIO, represented labor at the April 30 hearings.

#### Vote Wage Board End

The Committee May 13 voted 7-3 to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board and replace it with an all-public panel stripped of any power to recommend wage dispute settlements. The Committee also voted to continue wage and price controls until March 1, 1953, and to continue rent controls and allocations of critical materials until June 30, 1953.

The actions were in the form of amendments to S 2594.

The Committee also defeated a proposal to remove controls on down payments on new homes; approved an amendment allowing wholesalers and retailers their pre-Korean War "mark-ups" — or profit margins; approved an amendment forbidding price ceilings on sales by states, cities and other public bodies; and approved a policy statement that wage and price controls should be suspended if this would not have an "unstabilizing effect."

In executive session the Senate Committee May 19 defeated by a 6 to 7 vote a motion to transfer to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare the Fulbright amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act. This Act gave the government power to fix minimum wages, maximum hours and other working conditions, in industries where employers had federal contracts, at levels prevailing in the locality involved.

Sen. J. William Fulbright's (D Ark.) amendment would limit the interpretation of the word "locality" to the community in which the plant was located. It would also provide that application of the law would be subject to court review and contracts for items normal-

ly sold on the open market would be exempted. The Fulbright bill was intended as an amendment to the Defense Production Act.

#### Oppose Fulbright Amendment

Following the vote, the Committee heard testimony from CIO Secretary-Treasurer Carey, who declared that support of the bill "comes from big business." The United Auto Workers (CIO) called Fulbright's amendment a "stab in the back" of the Walsh-Healey Act.

The AFL May 20 had its turn at blasting the Fulbright amendment. Walter Mason, AFL legislative representative said it "would encourage sweat shop employers."

Fulbright argued that the Labor Department interpretations for a nationwide uniform wage would discriminate against the South and other areas which have lower wage standards than some northern industrial areas.

The Committee May 21 by an 8 to 5 vote shelved that portion of the Fulbright amendment which would make certain that wages were set at levels prevailing in the locality of the plants involved rather than on an industry-wide basis. However, the Committee approved other sections of the amendment for inclusion in the Defense Production bill.

#### Committee Approves Bill

Later in the day the Committee approved by voice vote the entire bill (S 2594) to extend the defense Production Act. As approved by the Committee the legislation would:

Authorize wage and price controls until March 1, 1953.

Authorize allocation of scarce materials, rent controls and controls on consumer and housing credit until June 30, 1953.

Continue the Capehart amendment permitting price ceilings to rise in accord with costs up to last July 26, 1952 but clarify it so it would not apply to wholesalers and retailers.

Extend the Herlong amendment to allow sellers to add their customary percentage margin in setting selling prices.

Recommend to the Office of Price Stabilization an end to price controls on individual items as soon as conditions permit.

Replace the Wage Stabilization Board with an all-public panel without author-

ity to recommend settlement of labor disputes.

Loosen a provision curtailing import of dairy products from abroad.

#### Disagree on Reports

The Committee May 28 sent to the Senate two sharply contrasting reports on the Committee - approved bill.

The majority report said extending controls for eight months past expiration date, June 30, was necessary because of "a rapidly rising defense production program, a growing budget deficit, and a tense international situation."

But the report said goods output and productive capacity would reduce need for controls while the defense program was still underway so it would be unwise to continue controls for two years, as requested by the President.

The minority report said the choice of March 1, 1953, as expiration date of controls would not protect the public against higher prices. It called for at least a one-year extension of reins on prices and wages. The minority statement was signed by Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and William Benton (D Conn.).

The minority report also criticized the proposal to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board and replace it with an all-public panel without wage dispute powers.

#### Floor Action

The Defense Production Act extension bill went before the Senate May 29. The Senate that day turned down by a roll-call vote of 18-52 a proposal to end wage-price controls June 30, the expiration date of the old law.

In major actions June 5 the Senate voted to: (For voting, see page 369.)

End federal rent controls Feb. 28, 1953.

Remove price ceilings from potatoes and other fresh fruits and vegetables.

Limit powers of the Wage Stabilization Board and make its membership subject to Senate confirmation.

It also voted against eliminating price ceilings on all agricultural products and against letting wage and price controls lapse.

Chairman Maybank of the Banking and Currency Committee proposed machinery for government seizure of a

struck industry. Maybank's amendment aimed at setting up a National Emergency Price and Wage Board which would recommend terms of settlement of labor disputes during a 120-day period. Seizure authority could be used if one or both parties rejected the Board's proposals.

#### Barkley Breaks Tie

Two provisions of the bill as reported that had drawn labor protests were relaxed by Senate action. The three-sided makeup of the Wage Stabilization Board of labor, industry and the public in equal representation was maintained. WSB would be permitted to mediate only in wage disputes — and then only where both labor and management asked it to intervene, or the President did so.

This amendment was offered by Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) Vice President Alben Barkley voted "yea" to break a 41-41 tie.

An amendment to the Ives amendment by Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) to provide for confirmation by the Senate of labor and industry members of the Board, as well as public members, was agreed to by voice vote.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) moved to reconsider the Ives Amendment. The motion was agreed to by roll-call vote, 42-39.

An amendment by Douglas as a substitute for the Ives amendment was rejected by roll call, 26-56. A move by Russell B. Long (D La.) to amend Ives' amendment by giving the public larger membership was rejected by standing vote.

By voice vote the Senate agreed to an amendment by Fulbright to provide for judicial review of interpretations of the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healy Act.

#### Lift Scarce Metal Curbs

Extension of rent control was limited to coincide with the termination of price controls on Feb. 28, 1953 on adoption, 48-34, of an amendment by Dirksen, (R Ill.).

The Senate approved by voice vote an amendment to remove price ceilings from potatoes and other perishable fruits and vegetables. It was sponsored by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.).

A move by Dirksen to lift ceilings from all agricultural products failed by a 29-49 roll-call.

A modified amendment by Hom-

er Ferguson (R Mich.) was agreed to 43-40. It provided for lifting of import, allocation and price controls on any scarce materials where domestic production exceeded the amount necessary for defense and military assistance.

Capehart offered an amendment to suspend price and wage controls unless Congress should declare war or the consumer price index should rise three points. It was rejected by a 23-57 roll call.

A move to suspend all price controls next Sept. 1 was made June 5 by Dirksen. Maybank warned that the amendment would "kill price controls" and gained the backing of all Democrats present on the 27-54 roll call rejecting the proposal. Nine Republicans joined 45 Democrats in opposing it.

#### Tangle Over Injunction Use

With other amendments waiting to be called up, Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) proposed that Congress request the President to use the 80-day Taft-Hartley Act injunction to halt the steel strike. (For further details, see page 320.)

This move set off debate and counter-moves involving the Senate in one of the most complicated legislative tangles of the year.

Maybank said he agreed that the President should have invoked the Taft-Hartley law, but believed Byrd's amendment would have no effect.

John C. Stennis (D Miss.), Dirksen, Ferguson and others supported the amendment, but Douglas said the course actually followed by the President brought a longer postponement of the strike than the Taft-Hartley Act would have provided.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) argued that approval of the Byrd proposal while steel company and labor spokesmen were at the bargaining table might ruin chances for agreement.

Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D Ariz.) said he would be inclined to use the Taft-Hartley Act, but advised against interfering with the President's affairs and the bargaining talks.

#### "Political Maneuver" Charged

Maybank then offered his own amendment designed to get the steel mills back into production as a substitute for the Byrd motion. Capehart moved to recommit the controls bill, saying the Maybank proposal should first be considered in Committee. McFarland offered a modification, to re-

quire return of the bill by June 10. The strike might be settled by then, he said.

Byrd branded the Capehart-McFarland motion "a political maneuver" and accused the Administration of dodging a "showdown." Maybank said he regretted the recommitment motion, but would vote for it because of the procedural snarl.

Capehart withdrew his motion. McFarland later entered in its place a simple motion to delay action until June 9. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) moved that the Senate table the delaying motion. This was defeated 37 to 42. The Senate then approved the McFarland amendment by a vote of 42 to 38.

The Senate unanimously agreed June 9 to resume consideration of the Defense Production Act extension June 10.

#### Truman Plea to Congress

On June 10, President Truman, speaking before a joint session of Congress, pleaded for legislative authority to seize the steel industry and adjust wages and compensation as an alternative to use of the controversial Taft - Hartley Act. But within hours the Senate voted decisively to ask the President to invoke Taft-Hartley.

The Senate vote of 49 - 30 (D 18-27; R 31-3) adopted an amendment by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) requesting the President to use the national emergency provisions of the Taft - Hartley Act which would enjoin the strike for 80 days.

On June 11, Sen. Wayne Morse (R Ore.) urged the Senate to change from its position of the day before in opposition to seizure legislation. Morse offered his amendment providing for a 60-day seizure, but it was killed by a 26-54 (D 24-21; R 2-33) roll-call vote.

#### Texas Car Dealer Proviso

Maybank and Francis Case (R S.D.) also dropped their efforts to tag seizure amendments on the controls extension bill and announced they would ask for separate legislation to meet the steel problem. Maybank had a comprehensive amendment and Case limited seizure proposal. Maybank asked that all seizure plans be sent to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee for consideration in connection with a separate bill.

Without debate, the Senate approved an amendment of Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) aimed at giving Texas automobile dealers their pre - Korea markup in the fixing of price ceilings. The amendment would direct OPS to take



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

into consideration a state anti-trust law when they figured ceilings. The state anti-trust law forbade the usual agreements between car manufacturers and dealers and made for higher mark-ups.

On a vote of 44 to 32 (D 42-0; R 2-32) the Senate upheld the decision of Vice President Barkley in ruling out of order an amendment by William F. Knowland and Richard M. Nixon, both Republicans of California, pertaining to a squabble involving low-rent public housing in Los Angeles.

Before the 58-18 final vote (D 41-0; R 17-18), the Senate rejected by voice vote a motion by George W. Malone (R Nev.) to recommit the bill.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) — Modified, stating it to be the duty of and function of the President's Economic Stabilization Agency, and any successor of it, to stabilize and coordinate the relationship between prices and wages and to stabilize prices. Voice vote.

Ives — Modified, amendment creating a new Wage Stabilization Board in the present Economic Stabilization Agency. Roll-call, 41-41, with the Vice President breaking the tie by a "yea" vote.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) — Require Senate confirmation of labor and industry, as well as public members, of the new WSB proposed by Ives. Voice.

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) — Provide for judicial review of interpretations of the Walsh-Healey Act on public contracts. Voice.

Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) — Terminate rent control on Feb. 28, 1953, rather than June 30, 1953. Roll call, 48-34.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) — Modified, barring restrictions on right to purchase scarce commodities abroad if domestic production was more than needed for defense allocations. Roll call, 43-40.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) — Remove ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables. Voice.

Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) — Include cities owned and operated by the federal government among those in which public hearings must be held before rent controls could be reinstated. Voice.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — Request the President to invoke at once national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike. Roll-call vote, 49-30.

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) — Authorize the President to exercise allocation and priorities control over materials both domestically produced and imported through the controlled materials plan or other methods of allocation. Roll-call, 46-31.

John J. Williams (R Del.) — Provide that when price ceilings were placed on any farm commodity, the Office of Price Stabilization must also put controls on processors, wholesalers and retailers so they would be allowed no more than the normal margin of profit. Voice.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) — Direct OPS to take into account Texas anti-trust laws in setting price ceilings to give auto dealers their pre-Korea mark-ups. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Substitute for the modified Ives amendment creating a new WSB to permit the Board to handle disputes which threaten vital production. Roll call, 26-56.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Amend Ives' WSB amendment to make the public representation on the Board larger than that of labor and industry. Standing.

Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) — Suspend price and wage controls unless Congress should declare war, or the consumer index rise three points. Roll call, 23-57.

Dirksen — Remove price ceilings on any agricultural or fish commodity not in short supply. Roll call, 33-44.

Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) — Add certain grains to the list of fats and dairy products under import controls. Roll call 36-46.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) — Modified, bar ceilings that do not provide for profit margins on processed agricultural commodities. Voice.

Dirksen — Bar certain ceilings on agricultural commodities. Roll call, 29-49.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) — Restore to bill restrictions on imports of fats, oils, butter, cheese, dairy and rice products, with provision for exceptions. Roll call, 38-38.

Douglas — Strike out a phrase exempting toilet and washroom charges in railroad stations from past price regulation. Standing.

Dirksen — End wage and price controls June 30. Roll call, 18-52.

Dirksen — Suspend all price controls by Sept. 1 unless the President found shortages in individual items. Roll call, 27-54.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) — Give city councils power to veto a federal decision to restore rent controls. Roll call, 29-46.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Modify Byrd amendment to recommend rather than request that the President use the Taft - Hartley Act in the steel strike. Roll call, 15-65.

Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) — Set up a National Emergency Price and Wage Board to consider strikes that threaten the national defense program and provide a formula for government seizure. Roll call, 12-68.

A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) — Grant President power to seize an industry bound by a strike during a national emergency for a period of 80 days during which time collective bargaining could go on. Roll call, 28-52.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) — Give President authority to seize the steel industry until the existing dispute was settled and provide for adjustment of compensation for labor and management. Roll call 32-47.

Morse — Authorize plant seizure for 60 days with extension by approval of Congress and grant power to the government to hike workers' pay and take part of plants' profits. Roll call, 26-54.

Andrew F. Schoeppel (R Kan.) — Require that price and wage regulations be equitable and be issued after a finding of fact and provide for the privilege of protesting the ceiling price on any agricultural commodity. Roll call, 33-37.

### Senate Version

As passed by the Senate, the new controls act would:

Extend price, wage and rent controls until Feb. 28, 1953.

Remove price ceilings on fresh fruits and vegetables.

Create a new Wage Stabilization Board with members representing the public, labor and management and with powers only in wage disputes. Membership of the Board would be subject to Senate confirmation and could only intervene at the request of both labor and industry.

Continue credit controls until June 30, 1953.



Continue until June 30, 1953, the authority of the President to grant priorities and allocate scarce materials and procure materials to promote the defense program.

Request the President to use at once the national emergency provisions of the Taft - Hartley Act calling for an 80-day injunction against the steel strike.

#### Small Business Agency

Express the sense of Congress that price controls should be lifted on a commodity when the price fell below ceiling and conditions permitted lifting controls.

Continue the Small Defense Plants Administration, designed to assure small business a fair share of defense contracts, until June 30, 1953.

Continue import controls on fats, oils, dairy products, peanuts and rice until June 30, 1953, if the President determined that such controls were essential in adjusting world supplies or getting rid of government surpluses, and provide that they be removed when conditions permitted. (For separate legislation on fats, oils imports, see Page 337.)

Continue until June 30, 1953, the ban on the imposition of cattle slaughter quotas by OPS.

Retain the Herlong Amendment requiring OPS to give retailers and wholesalers their customary percentage margins over costs before Korea until Feb. 28, 1953. This amendment was strengthened by requiring OPS to give markups even in regulations issued prior to adoption of the amendment.

#### Keep Capehart Amendment

Retain through Feb. 28, 1953, the Capehart amendment guaranteeing producers price ceilings that reflect increases in costs during the first 13 months of the Korean War, but provide that it not apply to wholesalers or retailers.

Extend until June 30, 1953, loan programs aimed at expanding supplies of critical metals and minerals and hastening installation of equipment needed in national defense.

Extend the freedom from control of fees of doctors and lawyers to fees and salaries of professional engineers, architects and certified public accountants.

Extend exemption from price control for common carriers to marine carriers and services performed by common carriers.

Exempt from price control charges

for materials or services supplied by the states, U. S. possessions and the District of Columbia or their agencies.

Adjust ceiling prices in states to make them not less than the level of prices set by the state's minimum price laws.

Clarify the exculpatory clause which protects a person from liability as a result of compliance with the act.

#### Provide Court Review

Provide for review by the courts of interpretations of the Secretary of Labor under the Walsh-Healey Act. The act would provide that prevailing wages be paid in production of goods under government contract.

Include cities owned and operated by the government among those in which public hearings must be held before rent controls could be reinstated.

Provide that when price ceilings were placed on any farm commodity, OPS must also put controls on processors, wholesalers and retailers so they would be allowed no more than the normal margin of profit.

Direct OPS to take into account Texas anti-trust laws in fixing price ceilings to give Texas auto dealers their pre-Korea markups.

Bar restrictions of purchasing scarce commodities abroad if domestic production was more than enough for defense allocations.

Grant the President authority to exercise allocation and priorities control over materials both domestically produced and imported and over facilities through the controlled materials plan or other methods of allocation.

## HOUSE

The House Banking and Currency Committee April 29 began hearings on extending the Defense Production Act beyond its June 30 expiration.

Roger L. Putnam, Economic Stabilizer, called for a tighter law and a two-year extension. He defended the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendations in the steel dispute. He said the Herlong and Capehart amendments should be removed, and asked for flexibility in credit and mortgage controls. (For steel dispute details, see page 320.)

Ellis Arnall, Price Stabilizer, said if the controls law died, a wave of scare buying and inflation would follow. He called for a stronger law and said, "I believe that the overwhelming majority of the American people want to see

price control authority continued."

Even with controls, Arnall said, "We shall be doing very well if we can avoid a new peak in consumer prices during the next six or nine months."

Nathan P. Feinsinger, Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, defended WSB's recommendations in the steel dispute and urged extension and strengthening of the controls law.

#### Sees WSB Change "Risk"

Feinsinger saw "grave risk" in proposals to weaken either labor or management voting rights on the Board.

Putnam, Arnall and Feinsinger appeared again before the Committee April 30. Rep. Clarence E. Kilburn (R N.Y.) told Feinsinger that President Truman used the WSB to "circumvent" the Taft-Hartley law.

Arnall told the Committee May 2 he would not waiver from his stand that steel companies should not be allowed more than a \$3 - a - ton price hike, permissible under present controls. Steel companies had claimed they would have to raise prices by \$12 a ton in order to offset wage increases proposed by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Economic Stabilizer Putnam and Frederick Bullen, vice chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, also testified in favor of controls.

Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorp recommended striking from the bill the section dealing with quota restrictions on importation of products, principally fats, oils, and dairy products. He said trade turned away from U. S. markets might be thrown to Russia.

#### Backs Rent Control

Manly Fleischmann, Defense Production Administrator, testified May 5 that, "It is only by a continuation of flexible but effective controls that an adequate flow of materials to essential defense programs can be maintained during the next 18 months or longer."

Henry H. Fowler, National Production Authority Administrator, also pleaded for continued authority for the government to be the materials referee for industry.

Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods urged continuation of rent controls for two years and advised against limiting rent controls to critical defense areas.

James Carey, secretary - treasurer of the CIO, May 6 recommended that Con-

gress continue price and other economic controls. He asked that the Committee consider abandoning Regulation W, which set restrictions on installment buying.

A statement by John J. Gunther, representing Americans for Democratic Action, called for repeal of the Capehart and Herlong amendments.

Representatives of American manufacturers May 7 asked the Committee for protection against imports of foreign products.

#### American Manufacturers Heard

Walter Mueller, representing National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers; Sanford H. Bolz, counsel for Cigarette Lighter Manufacturers Association; and H. Warner Dailey, representing the Pin, Clip, and Fastener Association, said American manufacturers were plagued with cheap foreign products.

They urged amendment of the controls law to provide for reduction of imports to the same degree that material shortages force U. S. producers to cut back their output.

Several spokesmen for retail and wholesale associations May 8 testified in favor of suspending ceilings on goods in plentiful supply. G. L. Ward of National Retail Dry Goods Association asked the Committee to examine the need for continued controls.

The American Federation of Labor May 9 asked the Committee to continue and strengthen price and rent controls and retain the Wage Stabilization Board as constituted with labor, management and public representation. AFL President William Green said that despite "the sag in prices of many items and the slackening of the immediate demand in many sectors, we do not believe that the inflationary danger has passed."

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute asked that price controls on textiles be suspended with a firm guarantee that if they were reimposed there would be no rollbacks below existing ceiling prices.

In a May 9 letter to both the House and Senate Committees, Price Stabilizer Arnall said a quick change in the Capehart amendment to the price controls law was the only way to prevent higher food prices. He said a recent court decision made it possible for all sellers of merchandise to seek price increases under the amendment and that the decision could be "disastrous to effective price stabilization."

#### Farm Bureau Testifies

The American Farm Bureau Federation May 12 called for outright removal of price and wage controls. Spokesmen for other farm groups urged suspension or lifting of price ceilings on specific agricultural commodities.

Allan B. Kline, Farm Bureau president, told the Committee "there will never be a better time than now to drop these unworkable controls."

The National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce May 13 urged the Committee to let price and wage controls die on June 30.

In a statement, NAM President William J. Grede, Milwaukee, said price and wage controls impeded production, impaired incentive and increased costs both for industry and government. Clem D. Johnston, Roanoke, Va., Chamber vice president, said controls were no longer needed because inflation was checked a year ago.

#### Importers Oppose Curb

Cheese importers urged elimination of a controls law provision which subjected cheese and other dairy products to import controls when the Secretary of Agriculture found that the imports were disrupting domestic supplies and causing unnecessary spending under the price support program.

Domestic producers declared lifting the restrictions would open the gate to competition with dairy products produced with "cheap foreign labor." The opposing viewpoints were presented by Martin A. Fromer, Cheese Importers Association of America, and George Paul, National Creameries Association.

Spokesmen for the meat industry May 16 asked the House Committee to remove price controls. Representatives of producers, processors and distributors told the Committee the expense of doing business under price regulations had forced prices higher than they normally would have been.

Ex-Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) May 19 charged that "privileged segments of industry" had advance notice of the suspension of consumer credit controls by the Federal Reserve Board May 7. Myers spoke as general counsel for National Foundation of Consumer Credit.

C. L. Austin, president of Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, urged removal of all controls. He told the Committee that administration of controls had allowed economic dictation by "whim."

#### Urge Rent Curb End

Alan E. Brockbank, president of National Association of Home Builders, recommended discontinuation of real estate credit controls.

Harry J. Fitzgerald, speaking for National Association of Real Estate Boards May 20, recommended repeal of rent control and all credit controls on real estate. The National Apartment Owners Association, Inc., and The Property Owners Association of America also urged that rent controls be permitted to lapse at their June 30 expiration date.

William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, May 21 disclosed the Board was "actively considering" relaxing housing credit regulations.

Telford Taylor, head of the Small Defense Plants Corporation, urged the Committee to approve a two-year extension of the Small Defense Plants Agency. He said there was still a trend toward giving large concerns prime defense contracts.

The CIO, through its national housing committee representative, Leo Goodman, May 23 asked the Committee to extend rent controls at least two years beyond the June 30 expiration date.

#### Ask Farm Price Decontrol

John J. Riggle, representing the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, urged price decontrol of all agricultural products.

Price Stabilizer Arnall May 27 repeated his plea for continued controls. He said prices were "very high" and warned they would go higher if restrictions were lifted. He also said farmers' costs were rising.

Rep. Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.), member of the Labor Committee that was probing Wage Stabilization Board policies, advised that the WSB be stripped of its power to act in labor disputes.

Final testimony came from four Representatives: Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), Cleveland M. Bailey (D W. Va.), August H. Andresen (R Minn.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) urging various alterations in the final draft of the bill.

#### Committee Reports Bill

With four weeks of hearings at an end, the Committee decided on controversial sections of the bill. In action June 11 it voted to continue federal

controls over wages, prices, and rents for one year past the existing June 30 expiration date.

The House group also voted to end controls over consumer credit (Regulation W) and real estate (Regulation X), but it recommended extending the government's authority to allocate strategic materials until June 30, 1953.

Two provisions strongly opposed by the administration — the Capehart and Herlong amendments — remained in the Committee's bill.

On June 12 the Committee rejected a proposal to grant President Truman authority to seize and operate the steel mills. The group also voted 13-11 to extend import controls on fats and oils. However, a 10 per cent increase in import quotas of foreign cheese was approved.

The Committee also approved an amendment to authorize government loans and loan guarantees for expanding the production of newsprint.

The House Rules Committee June 17 cleared the controls bill for floor action.

## Floor Action

Debate started June 18 with the House meeting as Committee of the Whole.

Rep. Clarence Brown (R Ohio) termed the Defense Production Act "a socialistic monstrosity" which should be defeated. Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.), arguing for favorable action, took the view that "this bill involves the economic stability of our nation in this time of peril."

On June 19 the House gave the Administration two blows in the form of amendments to the controls measure, and barely dodged a test vote on giving the President power to take over the steel industry.

By a 169-102 teller vote, the House tentatively decided to relax restrictions on importation of critical materials from abroad. The amendment, sponsored by Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.), said that no authority under the DPA "may be used to limit the domestic consumption of any material in order to restrict total United States consumption to an amount fixed by the International Materials Conference" after meeting requirements of national defense and foreign aid.

Robert L. Ramsay (D W.Va.) offered an amendment, agreed to 112-43 on a

standing vote, to limit imports of foreign goods when home production of such products were restricted by allocation of raw materials.

The House tentatively decided to continue a modified version of the fats, oils and dairy products section of the measure by rejecting a move by Hale Boggs (D La.) to repeal the provision. The standing vote was 25-105.

## Steel Seizure Vote Blocked

An amendment by Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) was defeated 30-86. It would have made the quota system inoperative when the price of the imported product was at least 10 per cent higher than that of the competing domestic product.

Richard Bolling (D Mo.) introduced an amendment to give the President authority to seize the steel industry with a government operating limit of six months, compensation to owners and adjustment of wages for labor. But James G. Fulton (R Pa.) raised a point of order that the amendment was not germane since it dealt with labor legislation rather than the DPA. This was sustained and a showdown vote on the controversial issue was avoided.

By a tentative vote the House decided June 20 virtually to end price controls on consumer goods. Several other amendments were acted on.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) offered the amendment to lift controls on materials not in short supply or which has been selling at below ceiling prices for at least three months. It was adopted by a standing vote of 146-88, subject to a possible roll-call vote later. Materials in short supply were defined as those rationed or allocated for civilian use. Democrats voted almost solidly against it and declared it would be the end of price controls.

## Ban Ceilings on Fruit

Another Talle amendment, adopted by voice vote June 20, provided for inclusion under the Capehart and Herlong amendments of all processed agricultural commodities. Multer and Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) moved to end the Capehart and Herlong amendments, but their proposals were defeated by voice vote.

The House killed by a tie teller vote, 114-114, an amendment by Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) to end the President's policy of channeling defense contracts to areas suffering from unemployment. A proposal by Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) to make the policy statutory

was also beaten by a 113-131 teller vote.

An amendment by Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) to prohibit ceilings on processed as well as fresh fruits and vegetables was adopted by a voice vote.

After debate, the House took action on the Wage Stabilization Board. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) offered an amendment to abolish the Board. But Rep. Lucas proposed a substitute for the Kearns proposal which would set up the new, limited - powers board. The Lucas substitute was agreed to by voice vote, then on a 176 to 61 teller vote. The House then agreed to the Kearns amendment, as amended by Lucas, on teller vote, 176-73.

The new WSB would have more public members than members representing labor and industry. Public representatives would be appointed by the President. At least one of the labor members would represent an independent union other than the two major organizations (AFL and CIO). The Board would be a policy - setting body and its power would be limited to wage disputes only.

## Letter to Rayburn

Pending when the House recessed June 20 was an amendment by Howard W. Smith (D Va.) to request the President to invoke the Taft - Hartley injunction provision to stop the steel strike. A point of order, raised by Fulton on the Smith amendment was overruled.

In a letter to Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), Price Stabilizer Arnall, June 23 described as "crippling" House amendment tentatively attached June 20 to the controls bill. He warned the effect of the amendments, if finally adopted, would leave the government unable to prevent skyrocketing prices on food, clothing and other consumer goods.

Debate continued June 25 on an amendment by Smith (D Va.) to "request" the President to invoke the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartley law to stop the steel strike.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), backing the Smith amendment, declared, "This action is short of impeachment because there is no time for impeachment." Chairman Spence of the Banking and Currency Committee insisted the Smith proposal would not resolve the steel situation.

An amendment to the Smith proposal offered by Brown (R Ohio) would "direct" the President to use Taft-Hartley. Spence described the Brown "di-



rective" as unconstitutional while Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) defended it saying, "It's a silly thing for the Congress of the United States to ask the President to enforce the law."

#### Ease Reporting Requirements

On a voice vote the House beat down the Brown proposal but adopted the Smith amendment "requesting" injunction action, by a standing vote of 190-133.

The House rejected 22-82 an amendment by Rep. W. R. Poage (D Tex.) to take away price controls on any item which sold at an average of two per cent below the price ceiling for 30 days. The amendment also provided for reinstating ceilings when the average price over 30 days climbed back to the original ceiling or jumped above it by more than 10 per cent for a day.

By voice vote an amendment by Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) was adopted. It would relieve sellers from making reports to the Office of Price Stabilization on sales at below - ceiling prices. A Committee amendment had proposed that reports not be required when prices were more than seven per cent under ceilings.

The House then voted down by voice an amendment by Javits which would have eliminated from the committee bill a provision holding farm price supports at no lower than 90 per cent of parity.

On a vote of 105-83 an amendment by Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) was approved. It would let individual retailers and wholesalers have their customary pre-Korean price markups figured on each individual's business practice. Spence argued that instead of figuring price ceilings to include traditional markups by industry or classes of business, as provided for in the Herlong amendment, the Cole proposal would require OPS to figure ceilings for each individual storekeeper, an "impossible" burden.

Without objection the House adopted an amendment of Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) exempting from wage controls employees of newspapers, magazines, wire services, theatres, radio and television stations and outdoor advertising companies.

A 97 - 10 vote turned down an amendment by Walter Rogers (D Tex.) to allow more hiring of children for farm labor.

The GOP-Dixie forces then swung a vote to let all wage and price controls die July 31. The vote was a non-recorded 118-87 on an amendment by Graham A. Barden (D N.C.)

The House June 26 voted by teller 144-113 to end federal rent controls Sept. 30 except in critical defense sections and cities that wanted to keep controls. This amendment, by W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) was accepted after an attempt to decontrol rent except in critical areas June 30 failed by a standing vote of 69-119. The amendment was by John Bell Williams (D Miss.).

#### Read Arnall Plea

After two non - record votes, the House permitted Clinton D. McKinnon (D Calif.) to read a letter from Price Stabilizer Arnall pleading for defeat of an attempt to broaden the Herlong price markups provision. Wolcott objected but the House voted 103-102, standing, and 141-113 by marching past tellers, to let the letter be placed in the record.

The House then rose from Committee - of - the - Whole and took record ballots on amendments which previously had been tentatively accepted. By a 210-182 roll - call vote, the Talle amendment was implanted in the bill. This would provide for suspending the ceiling price on any item that had sold below the ceiling for three months or had been in adequate supply to meet civilian and military needs for three months. Adequate supply meant not allocated or rationed. (For voting, see page 374.)

Agreement to the Cole (R Kan.) amendment giving individual retailers and wholesalers their customary pre-Korea price markups as figured by each individual, was confirmed by a 231-165 roll call.

#### Reverse Barden Amendment

The third amendment to be confirmed by roll - call vote was that of Rep. Lucas. The vote was 256-138 to put control of the Wage Stabilization Board in the hands of public members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The board also would have labor and industry representation. It would be a policy - making body, essentially, with only recommendation powers.

The House then confirmed by roll call count of 228-164 the Smith (D Va.) amendment "requesting" the President to stop the steel walkout by using the Taft-Hartley injunction.

By a roll - call ballot of 151 - 244 the House then reversed an earlier decision to adopt the Barden amendment ending all wage and price controls July 31. This would leave wage controls while virtually ending control on prices because of retention of the Talle amendment.

On a roll - call vote of 226-169, the House decided to keep the Wheeler amendment ending rent controls Sept. 30 except in critical defense areas and in cities requesting control. A motion by Donald W. Nicholson (R Mass.) to recommit the controls bill to the Banking and Currency Committee failed on voice vote.

Final passage was on roll call, 211-185. Balloting for the measure on passage were 130 Democrats, 80 Republicans and one independent. Against it were 115 Republicans and 70 Democrats. All roll - call votes on the bill were taken June 26.

Before the record voting began, Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, but the motion was defeated by a standing vote of 42-132.

#### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Antoni N. Sadlak (R Conn.) — Forbid any authority under the DPA to limit consumption of a material in order to hold U.S. consumption to an amount fixed by the International Materials Conference. Teller vote, 169-102.

Robert L. Ramsay (D W.Va.) — Limit imports of foreign products, when domestic production of similar goods was held down by allocation of raw materials. Standing, 112-43.

E. L. Forrester (D Ga.) — Allow employers to raise wages to any level up to \$1 an hour without going through the Wage Stabilization Board. Voice.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) — Suspend the ceiling price of any material that had sold below the ceiling for three months and had been in adequate supply to meet civilian and military needs for three months. Standing, 146-88.

Talle — Extend provisions of the Capehart and Herlong amendments to all processed agricultural products, including livestock and dairy commodities. Voice.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Revise procedures for review from OPS decisions. Voice.

Charles B. Deane (D N.C.) — Allow states, territories and municipalities to sell surplus materials without being subject to OPS regulations. Voice.

Howard H. Buffett (R Neb.) — Allow fertilizer to be sold at retail prices when sold in wholesale quantities. Voice.

Paul Brown (D Ga.) — Provide that when the ceiling price of milk was established by a state, no ceiling price could be set at a lower figure. Voice.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Provide that no regulation be issued to deny hotel supply houses or combination distributors affiliated with slaughter houses the same ceiling price for meat according to hotel supply houses or combination distributors which were not affiliated. Voice.

Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), as revised by Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) — Replace existing Wage Stabilization Board with a board having more public than labor and industry members. Lucas' substitute was agreed to by voice vote, then teller 176-61; Kearns' amendment by teller, 176-73. Before modification, Kearns' proposal merely would have abolished the existing WSB.

Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) — Prohibit ceilings on processed as well as fresh fruits and vegetables. Voice.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) — Request the President to invoke the Taft-Hartley law to enjoin the steel workers from striking. Voice vote, then teller vote, 190-133 (June 25); roll-call vote, 228-164.

Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) — Relieve businessmen from making reports to OPS on sales of materials or services at below - ceiling prices. Voice.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Allow individual retailers and wholesalers their pre-Korea price markups figured on each individual's business practice. Standing, 56-42; then teller, 105-83. (June 25); roll call, 231-165.

Paul C. Jones (D Mo.) — Exempt from wage controls employees of newspapers, magazines, wire services, theatres, radio and television stations, and outdoor advertising companies. Voice.

Paul B. Dague (R Pa.) — Allow sellers of services the customary percentage markup already allowed sellers of products or materials. Voice.

Cole (R Kan.) — Transfer supervision of the pay of salaried employees to the Internal Revenue Bureau instead of leaving it in the salary stabilization board, set up by Presidential order. Standing, 59-56; teller 95-77.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) — Clarify the base period as that period preceding June 24, 1950, in the section of the Act requiring that the President maintain pre-Korea competitive position of established businesses in allocating materials. Voice.

W. M. (Don) Wheeler (D Ga.) — End federal rent controls on Sept. 30, 1952, except in critical defense areas and in cities specifically requesting control.

Standing, 125-103; teller 144-113; roll call, 226-169.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Direct a Senate - House controls committee to review the "fairness" of prices charged consumers. Standing, 61-49.

Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio) — Provide that no restriction be put on natural gas for heating houses of disabled persons and hardship cases. Voice.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) — Authorize the Director of Defense Mobilization to appoint a Defense Areas Advisory Committee to assist him. Standing, 58-22.

Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.) — Clarify rent control provisions as they apply to housing units under jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Commission. Voice vote.

William H. Ayres (R Ohio) — Differentiate between conditions for certification as a critical defense area under the Defense Housing Act and conditions for certification as critical under the Housing and Rent Act. Standing, 87-61.

Henry O. Talle (R Iowa) — Suspend ceiling price on any material that had sold below the ceiling for three months or was in adequate (not rationed or allocated) supply to meet military or civilian needs. Standing, 146-88 (June 20); roll call 210-182.

Wingate H. Lucas (D Tex.) — Replace Wage Stabilization Board by a board with more public members than members representing labor and industry, to act as a policy - making body. (Accepted as substitute to Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.) amendment to abolish WSB.) Voice, then teller, 176-61 (June 20); roll call, 256-138.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Hale Boggs (D La.) — Repeal restriction on imports of fats, oils, dairy products, rice, peanuts. Standing vote, 25-105.

Multer — Make fats, oils and dairy products import quota system inoperative when the price of an imported product was at least 10 per cent higher than the competitive product. Standing, 30-86.

George Meader (R Mich.) — Deny any authority to participate in international allocations of materials. Standing, 9-67.

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Lift controls in 90 days on prices and services not in short supply or not important in relation to business or living costs and provide for a periodic review of

prices every 90 days. Voice.

Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) — End executive policy of giving distressed labor sections preference in placing defense orders. Accepted by 104-18 standing, then rejected by 114-114 teller vote.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) — Make statutory the policy of giving defense orders to distressed labor areas. Teller, 113-131.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) — (Substitute for successful Talle (R Iowa) amendment). Suspend the ceiling on any material selling below ceiling prices if the material was not susceptible to speculative buying and was selling below the ceiling price for six months and was in adequate supply for civilian and military needs. Voice.

Multer—Repeal the Capehart amendment. Voice.

Isidore Dollinger (D N.Y.) — Repeal the Herlong amendment. Voice vote.

Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio) — "Direct" the President to invoke Taft-Hartley (amendment to the successful Smith (D Va.) "request" amendment). Voice vote.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) — Remove price controls on any item selling at an average of two per cent below the ceiling price for 30 days and provide for return of ceilings if the average price should rise to the original ceiling or go above it by more than 10 per cent for any one day. Standing 22-82.

Javits — Strike out provision to set farm price supports at no lower than 90 per cent of parity. Voice.

Walter Rogers (D Tex.) — Permit more hiring of children for farm work, if they have met state compulsory school attendance requirements. Standing, 10-97.

Multer — Strike out provision repealing controls over consumer credit and housing credit. Voice.

John Bell Williams (D Miss.) — End rent controls June 30, 1952, except in critical area. Standing, 69-119.

Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) — Give local governing bodies 60 days to decide if they want rent controls terminated locally. Standing, 39-60.

Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) — End all price and wage controls July 31. Agreed to, teller, 118-87; rejected, roll call, 151-244.

Multer — Provide for certification by

the President that the vacancy ratio in low and middle income housing in certain cases was 10 per cent or more of the available accommodations in the area. Standing, 18-53.

## House Version

Major provisions of the House bill:

Suspend ceiling prices on any items that had sold below the ceiling for three months or had been in adequate supply to meet civilian and military needs for three months.

Continue wage controls until June 30, 1953.

Repeal regulation W (control over consumer credit). Regulation X (control over housing credit).

Continue restrictions on imports of fats, oils, dairy products, rice and peanuts but allow the Secretary of Agriculture to boost import quotas as much as 10 per cent when he believed such action would help international relations.

Relax limitations on imports of strategic materials by providing that no authority under the Act could be used to limit domestic consumption of any material to restrict total U.S. consumption to an amount fixed by International Materials Conference after meeting the needs of national defense and foreign aid.

Broaden Herlong amendment to make it apply to OPS regulations issued prior to its effective date and make its provisions apply to processed agricultural commodities, including livestock and dairy products and allow individual wholesalers and retailers their customary price markups figured on each individual's business practice.

## Honor State Price Curbs

Provide that ceiling prices for goods sold or delivered in any state not be below minimum prices of such goods as set by the state's minimum price law.

Provide that a person should not be required to furnish reports to OPS regarding sales of materials or services at prices that were below ceilings.

End federal rent controls Sept. 30, 1952, except in defense areas or in cities asking that it be retained.

Replace the existing Wage Stabilization Board with a policy-making board having more public members than labor and industry members.

Exempt from wage controls employees of newspapers, magazines, wire services, theatres, radio and television stations, and outdoor advertising companies.

Allow sellers of services the customary percentage markup already allowed sellers of products or materials.

Request the President to invoke the Taft - Hartley injunction to stop steel strike.

Limit imports of foreign products when domestic production of similar goods was held down by allocation of raw materials.

## Shift Salary Authority

Allow states, territories and municipalities to sell surplus materials without being subject to OPS regulations.

Provide that when the ceiling price of milk was established by a state, no ceiling price could be set at a lower figure.

Transfer supervision of pay of salaried employees from the Salary Stabilization Board to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Grant the right of counsel to anyone subpoenaed under the Act.

Clarify the base period as that period preceding June 24, 1950, in the section of the Act requiring the President to maintain pre-Korea competitive position of established business in allocating materials.

Direct a joint Senate - House committee to study the "fairness" of prices charged consumers.

Relieve business men from making reports to OPS on sales of services or material below ceiling prices.

Broaden the exculpatory provisions of the act to cases where a person was unable to perform a contract.

Provide a statute of limitations on actions brought to recover any cooperative payment made to a cooperative association by a market administrator under an invalid provision of a milk-marketing order issued pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

## Ban Slaughter Quotas

Extend the Small Defense Plants Corporation until June 30, 1953.

Exempt bowling alleys from price and wage controls.

Exempt from wage stabilization enterprises having eight or less employees.

Authorize Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to encourage domestic manufacturing of newsprint.

Authorize employers to hike wages to any level up to \$1 an hour without going through the WSB.

Prohibit limitations on the species, type or grade of livestock killed by any slaughterer.

Require the support of basic agricultural commodities at no lower than 90 per cent of parity during the period price and wage stabilization was in effect.

Allow dairies to increase their prices to compensate for certain changes in cost.

Decontrol fresh and processed fruits and fresh vegetables.

Extend exemption from price controls of common carriers and public utilities to marine terminals and ease other requirements regarding service charges.

## CONFERENCE

Conferees headed by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) and Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) went to work on the widely differing House and Senate versions of the bill June 27. In spite of the fact that House conferees had been instructed to "insist" on the House amendments, and Senate conferees to "disagree" to everything that the House did, they reached agreement by 2:00 a. m. June 28. While the final bill fell considerably short of what the President had requested, it salvaged many controls which the House had scrapped on June 26.

In addition to Maybank and Spence, conferees were: Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), John Sparkman (D Ala.), J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D Del.), Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), and Irving M. Ives (R N. Y.); and Reps. Paul Brown (D Ga.), Wright Patman (D Tex.), Albert Rains (D Ala.), Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Ralph A. Gamble (R N.Y.), and Henry O. Talle (R Iowa). Sen. Capehart and Rep. Talle refused to sign the conference report.

The final bill extended to June 30, 1953 the following powers: Priorities, allocation, and requisitioning; expansion of productive capacity; control of real estate credit under limited conditions; SDPA efforts in behalf of small business; and the various general and technical provisions of the act.

The following controls were extended to April 30, 1953: Wage and price controls, with many exemptions, and with WSB stripped of powers in labor disputes; rent control in critical defense housing areas and in cities asking that it be retained, with Sept. 30, 1952 as the termination date for rent control in all other areas.

(For details of measure agreed on by Conferees, see Provisions section; Page 304.)

## Final Action

The Senate and House gave speedy approval June 28 to the compromise Defense Production Act (S 2594). Senate action was by voice vote. The House approved the conference report by a roll-call vote of 194-142.

President Truman signed the bill June 30, a few hours before expiration of the existing law, and the new legislation became Public Law 429.

On July 1, the President issued a statement outlining his criticisms of the bill. He commended Maybank, Spence and "other Members of Congress who fought for an effective law and were successful, against great odds, in keeping the bill from being a total loss."

The President noted as among the good points of the law the extension of provisions continuing production and allocation authority, and cooperation in the International Materials Conference; the repeal of sliding scale price supports during the emergency; and "some slight improvement in the so-called cheese amendment, which has been so harmful to our relations with friendly nations."

On the other hand, the President noted, the law provides "only very limited protection against the dangers of inflation," and warned that even this limited program "will collapse" unless Congress provides sufficient funds to administer it.

He criticized specifically the exemption from controls of all fruits and vegetables, the termination of rent control unless local bodies took action, the minimum ceiling provisions for milk, the provision requiring farmers to pay retail prices for fertilizer, the end of consumer credit controls, and provisions for suspension of real estate credit controls.

The President said that "Congress has opened a dangerous gap in the mobilization program" by stripping the Wage Stabilization Board of its labor

disputes powers. "If the Congress has a better way of dealing with labor disputes in defense plants," he said, "it should write its views into law." The President made no reference to the provision in the law requesting him to use the Taft-Hartley injunction procedure in the current steel strike.

## CONTROLS PRESSURES

The Defense Production Act revision of 1952 was the product of multi-sided tug-of-war among diversified aspects of the American economy. It was the compromise of differing groups, each one pulling for legislation it thought would be most beneficial either to the country or to the group.

Pressure to influence controls legislation was put on Congress through testimony before the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, through publications, mail and personal contact with Congressmen and through appeals to the people in an attempt to sway Congress indirectly.

Practically none of the pressure groups took a stand for or against the bill in its entirety. Most pressure was directed at specific sections of the legislation. Many groups opposed or asked modification of some parts of the complex bill and favored other parts. The representatives of groups and organizations testifying against sections of the controls act far outnumbered proponents of the act.

Generally most business groups opposed continuation of price and materials controls, most labor groups plugged for extension of price and rent controls and the Wage Stabilization Board, agriculture groups were against controls on agricultural products, and consumer and miscellaneous organizations rooted for a variety of proposals.

### Business Group Stands

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. — urged that wage, price and rent controls be terminated by the June 30, 1952, expiration date.

National Association of Real Estate Boards — against rent and credit control.

National Association of Manufacturers — asked that the controls act die, except for temporary continuation of allocations of materials to defense production and Federal Reserve System authority to carry out credit control.

National Federation of Independent Business — against price controls.

National American Wholesale Grocers Association — against price controls on food.

Consolidated Grocers Corporation — against food price controls.

Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York — opposed price controls.

National Auto Dealers Association — asked for removal of credit control on cars.

National Association of Food Chains — urged decontrol of most retail food prices.

National Association of Home Builders — against credit controls.

American Cotton Manufacturers — recommended letting price controls on textiles lapse.

National Association of Meat and Food Dealers — advised ending controls.

National Established Roofing, Siding and Insulating Contractors Association — wanted controls to end.

National Hide Association — opposed controls.

National Livestock Producers — against controls.

Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association — urged that Congress not repeal the Butler - Hope amendment prohibiting livestock slaughter quotas.

Western Meat Packers Association — opposed controls on meat.

American Meat Institute — against controls on meat.

National Apartment Owners Association of America — urged that rent controls be allowed to lapse.

Property Owners Association of America — urged that rent controls be ended.

Cheese Importers Association of America — favored elimination of restrictions on importing of cheese and dairy products.

National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers Association — favored reduction of foreign imports by means of an amendment to the controls act.

Cigarette Lighter Manufacturers Association — for reduction of foreign imports.

Pin, Clip and Fastener Association — favored reduction of foreign imports.

National Retail Dry Goods Association — for suspending ceilings on goods in plentiful supply.

#### Labor Stands

American Federation of Labor — asked for continuation and strengthening of price and rent controls and continuation of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Congress of Industrial Organization — wanted price and other economic controls extended, but considered abandoning Regulation W, which set restrictions on installment buying.

United Auto Workers (CIO) — opposed Fulbright amendment to the act charging it "would encourage sweatshop employers."

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen — favored price and rent control.

#### Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation — against price and wage controls, but for one year extension of scarce material allocation and credit control.

National Potato Council — wanted to exempt perishable vegetables from price control.

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association — wanted to exempt perishable fruits and vegetables from price controls.

Institute of American Poultry Industries — wanted decontrol of poultry and eggs.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives — opposed price controls on agricultural commodities.

Dairy Industry Committee — against price controls on dairy products.

#### Consumer and Miscellaneous

National Foundation of Consumer Credit — for repeal of the regulation of installment buying — Regulation W.

Americans for Democratic Action — Recommended repeal of the Capehart, Herlong and Hope-Butler amendments.

Committee for Constitutional Government — opposed price and wage controls.

U. S. Savings and Loan League — against Regulation X restricting home building credit.

National Foundation for Consumer Credit — opposed Regulation W.

General Federation of Women's Clubs — favored extension of the controls law without restrictive amendments.

## Economic Reports

The Joint Committee on the Economic Report March 12, 1952, released its review of President Truman's economic report to Congress. The Committee pointed out the desirability of balancing the cash budget and maintaining pay-as-we-go policy. At the same time the group predicted that Congress would not support increased taxation needed to achieve these aims and suggested a \$10 billion cut in the proposed budget.

Under the provisions of the Employment Act of 1946, the President is responsible for transmitting to Congress a comprehensive economic program for carrying out the policies of the government along with recommendation for legislation considered necessary and desirable. Mr. Truman delivered a message Jan. 16, 1952, outlining a 12-point legislative schedule, which in many respects, was similar to his 1951 request (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp 436-7). Five days later, the President recommended to Congress federal expenditures of \$85.4 billion for the 1953 fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1952.

The Senate - House Committee based its report on these two messages.

### President's Economic Report

Emphasizing inflation dangers, President Truman asked Congress to boost revenues by nearly \$5 billion by "eliminating loopholes" and increasing some tax rates.

The revenue increase recommended was the balance of the "10 billion dollar or more" tax hike Mr. Truman asked for in 1951. He got only about \$5.7 billion of it then. He did not specify where the tax load should be placed — on business, income or excise rates, or all three. Congressional tax leaders had declared they would vote for no new taxes, and even the increased levy would not have placed the defense program on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The President's message predicted this would be the toughest of the years of defense preparations. And "without continued economic growth" he said, "the defense burden could make us weaker year by year. Without economic stability and control of inflation, the resulting hardships could disastrously affect millions of our people. Without agreement on economic fundamentals

at home, group conflicts or political conflicts could weaken our ability to withstand the Communist threat."

Two main economic goals were set by the President for 1952: Lift employment by one and one-third million, and raise total U. S. output by at least five per cent.

In his report, the President requested the following legislation.

#### Agriculture

Repeal the "sliding scale" provisions in farm price support laws.

Furnish a "workable" support program for perishable foods.

#### Education and Welfare

Increase benefits under old - age - and - survivors insurance (Social Security).

Strengthen unemployment insurance by extending coverage to more workers and by setting up nation-wide minimum levels.

Authorize federal aid to education.

Increase aid, both in construction and operation, to defense area schools.

Approve federal aid for medical education.

Authorize federal aid to strengthen local public health services.

Provide for "needed housing and community facilities" in defense areas.

#### Foreign Policy

Continue economic and military foreign aid.

#### Labor

Revise the Taft-Hartley Act so it will not hamper "labor relations and uninterrupted production."

#### Taxes and Economic Policy

Extend the Defense Production Act for two years beyond June 30 with these changes: Repeal the fats and oils import ban (section 104 of the Act); repeal the automatic increase (Capehart) amendment; repeal the profit - margin guarantee (Herlong) amendment; repeal the ban on slaughtering quotas; aid small business by furnishing adequate funds for the Small Defense Plants Administration.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

Authorize the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project.

Provide at least enough additional revenue to reach the revenue goal proposed in 1951, by closing loopholes and eliminating special interests and by tax rate increases.

Modify the tax on unallocated reserves of farmer cooperatives.

Empower the Federal Reserve to impose additional bank reserve requirements in order to limit bank lending.

Provide authority to control commodity speculation.

### Budget Message

In his annual Budget Message, the President described the proposed expenditures as the "price of peace." Despite the size of the budget, he said it was not one for "all-out mobilization. It is carefully planned to carry us a long way forward on the road to security — at a pace which will enable us to grow stronger in the years to come."

The budget called for new spending authorizations totaling \$84.2 billion and for fiscal 1953 expenditures of \$85.4.

### Hearings

The Joint Committee held hearings on various aspects of the President's report from Jan. 23 through Feb. 1, 1952.

The first witnesses heard were representatives of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The Council's chairman, Leon Keyserling, forecast a \$20 billion increase in the rate of defense spending before the end of 1952 and some cutbacks in supplies of civilian goods. The Committee heard Roger L. Putnam, economic stabilizer, say Jan. 25 the government might be able to start lifting controls on prices, wages and credit in two or three years. However, it would be "a great mistake" to decontrol at that time, he said.

Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson testified Jan. 26 that there is a "real danger" that inflation may boost prices in 1952. "The crucial test" on inflation is "just ahead," said Wilson. The mobilization chief said he was more concerned about inflation than about inability to meet defense requirements.

Michael V. DiSalle, Price Stabilization Director, told the House-Senate Committee Jan. 28 that he was preparing

to name a committee to study the possibility of decontrolling some prices. However, he said the nation should not take the "risk of any major decontrol" at the present.

Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said Jan. 30 a substantial cut should be made in the Administration's budget to avoid the "great danger of an inflationary boom in 1952."

Testifying Jan. 31, Carl S. Shoup of the graduate school of business, Columbia University, said taxes should be increased \$5 billion to \$10 billion annually to help avert further inflation. Shoup was among a group of college professors called before the Committee.

Dr. Jules Backman, New York University economics professor, said Feb. 1 that budget deficits and demands for wage increases were the "two major threats to the relative stability of prices in the months ahead."

### Reports

The Committee's review was published March 12. In addition to the majority opinion, there was a supplementary and a minority report.

The report noted that the defense budget, though far short of what the armed services desired, was so expensive that it could not be financed within the limit of the government revenues estimated under existing tax laws. Assuming that the expenditures — \$85.4 billion — requested were necessary, the Committee said that a pay-as-we-go program would require greater increases in taxes than recommended by the President.

The Senators and Representatives then stated disbelief that Congress would approve any such increase. The only way to eliminate the cash deficit, according to the report, was to reduce expenditures by approximately \$10 billion. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), chairman of the Committee, said the group felt specific budget cuts should be outlined by the Appropriations Committees and should be applied to both civilian and defense expenditures.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), a member of the House-Senate group, submitted a plan for proposed cuts in expenditures and tax revision. His blueprint would reduce spending by \$7.6 billion and raise \$2.4 billion by separating tax subsidies, closing tax loopholes and tightening certain tax laws. Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) endorsed Douglas' supplementary report.

The minority report, signed by Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), and Reps. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), Christian A. Herter (R Mass.), and J. Caleb Boggs (R Del.), asked for firm and independent control by the Federal Reserve Board over the monetary and credit policies without domination by the Treasury Department.

## OTHER REPORTS

### Money Policy

A study of the government's monetary policy — and its repercussion on the American economy — was undertaken by a Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report. The group, the Subcommittee on General Credit Control and Debt Management, was headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.). The tasks before the group were to study and make recommendations concerning appropriate policies, and particularly monetary policies, which should be used in promoting economic stability; and the government machinery for implementing these policies.

The group held hearings for 16 days from March 10 through March 31 and released its report July 3. Members divided over a question of independence of the Federal Reserve Board from Congress and the President.

The majority report recommended that Congress revamp the Board and establish a council of key officials to smooth conflicts over monetary policy. But Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) objected, saying this would bring the Federal Reserve system "under domination of the President and of the party in power" unless Congress also directed the system on what its duties are.

Another member of the Subcommittee, Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said that some of the recommendations might impair the system's independence.

### Hearings

During questioning of the heads of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board — both of which have credit-creating powers — old wounds of a Treasury - FRB dispute which raged in 1951 were reopened. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 489-490). That row developed when the FRB wanted to tighten credit availability and the Treasury wanted to keep it "easy." Largely at the insistence of the Treasury, the FRB had bought as many bonds as necessary

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

to keep government security prices at par. Under a new policy, inaugurated in March, 1951, the FRB operated on a flexible instead of outright support program. It had reduced its holding on government securities, buying them only when necessary to keep an "orderly" market.

Douglas, a critic of Treasury policies, March 10 clashed with lead-off witness John W. Snyder, Secretary of the Treasury. Douglas accused Snyder of fostering an inflationary policy in asking the FRB to support the sale of Treasury securities at low interest rates. The Treasury, in forcing the FRB to buy unlimited quantities of federal securities to maintain their price and interest rate, had flooded the nation with credit, Douglas said. And this, he added, led to increased lending and higher prices.

Snyder insisted that Treasury - FRB relations were never better. He conceded, however, that an increase in bank credit without a corresponding increase in physical production of goods "could lead to an increase in prices."

The Subcommittee, prompted by Douglas, March 11 called for all documents bearing on the old Treasury-FRB dispute and William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the FRB, agreed to the group's inspection of the papers.

Douglas based his case for inspection of the papers on what he called "grave charges" contained in Treasury replies to a Subcommittee questionnaire. These, Douglas said, charged that the FRB had three times "broken faith" with the Treasury by failing to carry out commitments to support the government securities market.

### Keyserling Disagrees

Leon Keyserling, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers who testified March 12 through March 14, refused to agree with Douglas that the FRB's bond purchases increased bank reserves which multiplied banks loans and in turn expanded the money supply and brought inflated prices. Keyserling said monetary policy "can be no more than one mild tool among many" in holding down inflation. Production, he added, was the major factor in controlling inflation.

March 14, he testified that inflation was caused not so much by failure to reduce government spending as failure to cut public consumption. "We ought to cut more heavily on private spending before we cut foreign aid or national defense."

Roy Blough, member of the Council of Economic Advisers, said a drop in the price of government bonds could disrupt the nation's economy, but, he said, monetary policy should be used to fight inflation if not used too vigorously.

A. L. M. Wiggins, former Undersecretary of the Treasury and President of the American Bankers Association, said Congress and other agencies sometimes made it impossible for monetary officials to deal with inflation. The principal difficulty, he said, was the situation created "when Congress appropriates amounts of money substantially greater than it provides taxes to cover." He also cited government escalator wage policies, farm price support and loan programs.

Marion B. Folsom chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, urged a balanced budget in the coming fiscal year even if some kind of "consumption tax" has to be enacted: W. L. Hemingway, American Bankers Association, urged an annually balanced budget. John F. Fennelly, Investment Bankers Association, suggested greater independence of the Federal Reserve System. All three appeared March 17.

### More Money Needed

Seymour E. Harris, professor of economics at Harvard University, told the Subcommittee March 18 an increase in the supply of money in the next 25 years would be a good thing. He said real national income should increase 100 per cent in that period and that prices would probably to up at least 50 per cent. More money would be needed, he said.

Aubrey Lanston, dealer in government securities, said interest rates on such securities should be flexible and should be keyed to economic conditions.

Testifying March 19, Malcolm Bryan, president of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, and Carrol M. Shanks, the American Life Convention and the Life Insurance Association of America, said the Federal Reserve System should remain independent of Executive Branch control. Otherwise, they said, the Federal Reserve could be forced into an attractive "easy-money policy to support government spending."

Oliver S. Powell, member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, said the voluntary credit control program has been largely successful as a supplement to mandatory controls in helping to stem inflation.

Beardsley Ruml, former Chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank Board, said the government should prepare for the time when spending and taxes can be cut back drastically. A fiscal and monetary consultant group should be set up to recommend policies which would make for an orderly cutback, he said March 20.

Edward Eagle Brown, First National Bank of Chicago, said that if Federal Reserve and Treasury officials could not get together on monetary policy, Federal Reserve Board members should resign and take their case to the public.

### Coordination Urged

On March 21, James J. Pollack, University of Michigan, proposed that coordination of domestic fiscal and monetary policy be handled by the National Advisory Council on international financial problems. Donald Woodward, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, March 24 said government agencies dealing with the nation's monetary policies are "very badly organized."

Prof. Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago said the Federal Reserve Board, which "permitted or promoted" unnecessary inflation, ought to be abolished. Howard Ellis, University of California, called for a "clear mandate" from Congress on money policies. Both testified March 25.

A panel of college professors March 26 discussed the role of the private financial community in the formulation of monetary policy, the implications of private ownership of the stock of the Federal Reserve banks, and other aspects of the Federal Reserve operations.

Representatives of business, labor, and agriculture discussed the role of each of these groups in another panel discussion the following day.

Comptroller of the Currency Preston Delano outlined his bureau's concept of the relationship between its work and the role of monetary policy and public debt management in achieving national economic stability.

Following the testimony of H. Earl Cook, a member of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Subcommittee concluded its hearings March 31.

## Revenue Code

Among the other reports released by the Joint Committee was a study prepared for it on a section (102) of the Internal Revenue Code. The section dealt with the "unreasonable accumulation" of corporate profits to avoid personal income tax. The accumulation was regarded as unreasonable when such funds were not currently invested or distributed in dividends.

The Committee had asked Dr. James K. Hall, professor of economics at the University of Washington, to undertake the task as a result of criticism of this section before a subcommittee during hearings in 1950 on the volume and stability of private investment. The report, published May 2, did not, according to Chairman O'Mahoney, reflect the views of the Committee.

The study made the following conclusions:

Section 102 had no significant unfavorable effect on the national economy or on the volume and stability of private investment.

The section was needed to encourage the distribution of corporate profits.

The substantial increase in income tax in recent years with their continued high levels called for an equalizing increase in the penalty surtax rates provided by section 102.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue should expand its application of section 102 to cover the large public corporations.

Outright repeal of the statute was preferable to revision, if Congress accepted any of the proposals made for its modification.

The only complete answer to the problem of personal surtax avoidance was the complete integration of corporate and individual income taxes.

## Tax Limit

The staff of the Joint Committee and the Select Committee on Small Business of the House issued a report Feb. 22, 1952, on a proposed constitutional limitation on federal, estate, and gift tax rates. Since 1938, proponents of the amendment had been attempting to establish a top rate of 25 per cent for these taxes.

In the special report, the combined staff concluded that:

The adoption of the proposal would

seriously impair one of the major tools with which the federal government carried out its fiscal responsibilities.

Such a limitation would force the federal government to rely on sales taxes which would place the main burden on the low income groups.

## Convention Confusion?

This kind of limitation would injure the smaller business firms.

The adoption of the amendment would mean that many of the services now demanded of the federal government would have to be supplied and financed at state and local levels.

The calling of a constitutional convention as proposed by the advocates of limitation would open the door to confusion, debate, and action on all issues that the delegates might decide to discuss as the convention could take up any subject it wished.

A better way to lighten tax loads would be to focus upon government expenditures and management.

The current proposal provided for suspension of the limitation in times of actual war only by agreement of three quarters of the total membership of each chamber. The report said this could lead to minority rule and deny funds for the defense of the country except by borrowing and inflation.

## Controls Report

In a report reviewing price trends since June, 1950, the Joint Committee on Defense Production Nov. 24, 1952, declared that price controls had been "the major factor" in halting inflation. It said that although the nation had not yet felt the full impact of the post-Korean defense build-up, the additional pressures were not "expected to become too serious."

But the report said that moderate income families had been hard hit in 1952 by rises in food, rent and costs of other items, which together comprise about two-thirds of their total purchase. These had risen much more than the consumer price index as a whole, the Committee said.

Increases in retail food costs had been "due almost entirely to higher marketing costs, as farm prices remained fairly constant during this time," the report said. It added that loopholes in the controls law might handicap the government in holding prices in any future inflationary period.

## Woods Reports, Resigns

On Nov. 19, the Committee heard a report from Price Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods on the price control program. Woods testified that he had suspended some price ceilings, and was ready to drop others. He also described a plan to roll back retail beef prices.

He warned, however, that complete decontrol would inflate prices on 200 defense items, such as steel and copper; 60 building items; and many consumer goods and services.

In a pre-hearing statement, the Committee Chairman, Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D. S.C.), said he expected a resolution to be introduced in the 83rd Congress to permit wage and price controls to expire before the April 30 deadline.

Five days after appearing before the Committee, Woods announced his resignation as Price Stabilizer, to become effective Nov. 30. He announced his dissatisfaction with the "weak" price control law, which, he said, needed "a thorough overhauling." Woods also declared that "Congress should take out some of the special interest amendments and substitute for them some equality of sacrifice." He defined "special interest" amendments as the Harrison amendment exempting fruits and vegetables from price controls and an amendment giving state agency rulings precedence over federal price controls. (See Page 304.)

## Steel Plant Seizure

### S RES 328

Congressional furor over the on-again-off-again steel strike in 1952 ranged from demands for impeachment of President Truman in April to passage July 3 of a Senate resolution (S Res 328) expressing the opinion that the strike should be settled quickly.

The strike occasioned hearings by four Congressional Committees — Senate and House Labor, Senate Judiciary and House Armed Services. In addition, the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, during their consideration of the Defense Production Act, studied use of the Act in the steel strike and recommended abolition of the Wage Stabilization Board.

As enacted, the bill extending the DPA called for a new WSB stripped of power to handle labor disputes and requested the President use the injunction procedure of the Taft-Hartley Act to halt the steel strike. (See DPA story page 304.)



Three other measures relating to the steel strike were reported out by Committees but received no floor action. S 2999, authorizing the government to seize vital plants for 60 days during labor disputes, and S 3407, permitting the President to operate the steel industry during the then-current dispute, were approved June 24 by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

A joint resolution (S J Res 158), proposing a Constitutional amendment to prohibit the President from seizing any private property except under specific laws enacted by Congress, was approved May 28 by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

## Background

The following summary gives the key dates and events of the steel dispute, which began when the companies and the CIO Steelworkers Union were unable to agree on terms for a new labor contract.

March 22, 1952 — Wage Stabilization Board recommended wage boost and modified union shop for steel workers. Companies protested.

April 8 — President Truman ordered steel plants seized, to avert strike.

April 29 — Federal Judge David A. Pine ruled seizure unconstitutional. Strike began.

May 2 — Strike was called off, at President's request.

June 2 — Supreme Court ruled seizure unlawful. Strike resumed.

July 24 — CIO President Philip Murray and Benjamin Fairless, for steel companies, agreed on contract terms at White House.

July 26 — Union issued back to work order.

## CONGRESS FACES ISSUE

President Truman April 8 ordered the government to seize plants threatened with a midnight strike, and the next day tossed the issue to Congress. He set off a storm of protest.

In a message sent to the Capitol as the steel industry fought back in the courts, Mr. Truman said his action was "my duty and within my powers as President."

Congress might want to pass legislation "establishing specific terms and conditions with reference to the opera-

tion of the steel mills by the government," he said, although he did not believe "immediate Congressional action is essential." He promised to "co-operate in developing" any bills the Congress wanted to take up.

Senators immediately debated what to do with the message. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said it should go to the Judiciary Committee for a study of whether the President had exceeded his powers, or to the Banking Committee, considering wage and price controls. But Vice President Alben W. Barkley ordered the message referred to the Labor Committee, arguing that the issue was "a labor dispute, pure and simple."

Lister C. Hill (D Ala.) agreed with Barkley, but Republicans challenged him. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said the President implied Congress might want to pass "some sort of socialistic legislation". Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) objected that the President ignored the Taft-Hartley Act but reached "out in to the blue" to give himself seizure powers.

### Taft Critical

Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said he thought the President "has usurped authority which he does not have." John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said the President could not take over private industry except in wartime.

Bridges offered a motion to overrule Barkley, but the Vice President said only the adoption of a specific motion to send the message to another committee could reverse his decision, according to Senate rules. Bridges later withdrew his motion.

Democrats critical of the seizure action included: Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) — "results may be calamitous;" Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) — accused the President of "going along 100 per cent" with union demands; and Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) — said the President "made a mistake."

However, a Republican, Wayne Morse (Ore.), said the President used "inherent power to protect the security of the nation." He introduced a bill (S 2999) to give the government broad seizure powers in industrial disputes and establish a procedure for action. The bill would have amended the Taft - Hartley Act and Morse said it was identical with one he introduced in March, 1950, during a coal dispute.

After the President's message was read in the House Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) praised the plant seizure as "a courageous step." Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.) and Majority Leader John W.

McCormack (D Mass.) agreed.

### Impeachment Urged

But Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) called the order "an act of dictatorship" taken under "vague" powers. Burr P. Harrison (D Va.) introduced a resolution (H Con Res 207) declaring the seizure illegal.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), on the eve of the steel plant seizure, April 8 introduced a bill (HR 7449) authorizing government operation of struck plants essential to the national security and health.

On April 12 Rep. Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.) said he would call for a House investigation of the President's seizure. Three days later, Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) suggested Congress should consider impeaching President Truman for seizing the plants. He later introduced a resolution (H Res 614) calling for impeachment.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee began hearings on the steel dispute and on Sen. Morse's S 2999 April 15 (See Senate Hearings).

### Probe Requested

A group of Republican Senators April 16 introduced a resolution (S Res 306) calling for a Senate Judiciary Committee investigation of the government seizure of steel plants to find "whether there is any constitutional or statutory authority for such action."

Sponsors were Bridges, Taft, Homer Ferguson (Mich.), William F. Knowland (Calif.), Edward J. Thye (Minn.), Karl E. Mundt (S.D.), Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.), Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Harry P. Cain (Wash.), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Bricker, Frank Carlson (Kan.), Edward Martin (Pa.), and John M. Butler (Md.)

Ferguson also offered an amendment to the Third Supplemental Appropriation to deny funds for steel seizure.

### Morse Backs Truman

Bridges told the Senate the President's action "has raised the gravest constitutional question since the war between the states." He added that the President's "implied determination to impose his will helped create the impasse," and his "appeal to emergency" was trumped up.

After Bridges spoke, Morse, the only Republican to speak out in favor of the plant seizure, offered a bill (S 3016)



aimed at solving the steel dispute. It would have given steelworkers economic gains recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board, returned the plants to their owners, ruled out the union shop during the emergency, and let the companies sue the government for any plant damage during federal operation. The bill would have allowed steel price boosts provided under Defense Production Act formulas.

In Boston, Sen. Taft said April 17 Congress should "consider" impeaching the President for his plant seizure.

Rep. Robert Hale (R Maine) April 22 called on the House to start impeachment proceedings against the President. He introduced a resolution (H Res 604) for a House Judiciary Committee study of whether Mr. Truman should be impeached.

A second Hale resolution (H Res 605) would have declared it the opinion of the House that the seizure was unconstitutional.

Other House Republicans joined in criticizing the seizure, William E. McVey (Ill.) shouted "Dictatorship." Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) said the President had moved toward "the destruction of collective bargaining." Thomas H. Werdel (Calif.) charged that the government was "the prisoner" of labor leaders.

Democrats McCormack and Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.) defended the President's action.

#### WSB Probe Voted

George H. Bender (R Ohio) April 23 followed up by introducing legislation (H Res 607) for a special 11 - member bipartisan committee to study the possibility of impeachment.

Other legislation came April 22 from Howard W. Smith (D Va.), S Res 210, to condemn the seizure action, and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.), H J Res 431, to prohibit use of federal funds for carrying out a seizure order.

The House April 24 voted 255-88 for an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board by its Labor and Education Committee. (For voting, see page 374.)

The action came after more than an hour's debate on a resolution (H Res 532) by Leo E. Allen (R Ill.), who said the investigation was "vitaly necessary." The legislation, introduced Feb. 22, and reported March 28 by the Rules Committee, called for investigators to determine if WSB violated "the national labor policy" set forth in the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Board went contrary to that law when it recommended a union shop, Allen said.

Rep. McCormack said there was "no justification" for the probe and called it "an attack on labor."

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Willis Smith (D N.C.) April 24 began hearings on the legality of the President's seizure action (See Senate Hearings).

#### Seizure Ruling

On April 29 Federal Judge David A. Pine ruled that the seizure was unconstitutional. In his decision, Pine declared:

The President's action "presupposes that the Labor Management Relations Act (Taft - Hartley Law) is inadequate when it has not yet been tried . . . and further presupposes . . . that, this statute being inadequate, Congress will fail in its duties, under the Constitution, to legislate immediately and appropriately to protect the nation from this threatened disaster."

Most Congressmen said they approved Pine's ruling that the President had acted illegally in seizing the steel mills.

Following Judge Pine's reminder that first Taft - Hartley and then Congress should handle an emergency strike, Congressmen made several proposals for action.

In an informal meeting of the Senate GOP Policy Committee April 30, Republican leaders agreed that the Taft-Hartley Law should be invoked before Congress should act on any new law to deal with the steel dispute.

#### Receivers Proposed

Sen. Morse asked for immediate Committee approval of his bill to give the President seizure power. The bill (S 2999) would have permitted the President to seize an industry, but would have authorized Congress to cancel the order within five days or enact emergency legislation to settle the dispute. The seizure would have been terminated within 60 days unless Congress extended it.

Rep. Howard W. Smith introduced a bill (HR 7647) April 30 which would have permitted a court to appoint receivers for both the union and the struck companies in case the dispute lasted beyond the Taft - Hartley 80 - day injunction period. Both sides would have been enjoined against interference with

operation of the industry.

The Smith bill, an amendment to the Selective Service Act, was sent to the Armed Services Committee, where Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) said hearings would start promptly.

Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo.) said April 30 he would propose a Constitutional amendment to bar the President from seizing private property unless specifically authorized by Congress.

On May 6 the House Labor Committee began its investigation of the WSB and the following day the House Armed Services Committee started taking testimony on Rep. Smith's HR 7647 (See House Hearings).

#### McCarran Plan

Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) on May 26 introduced S. J Res 158, proposing a Constitutional amendment to bar Presidential seizures. It was approved by his Judiciary Committee May 28, without public hearing.

On the Senate floor it was passed over twice during the call of the calendar and on June 23 McCarran offered a motion to begin debate on the resolution. Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) argued against interrupting the Senate's regular business and moved to lay McCarran's motion on the table. McFarland's motion was approved on a roll call vote of 42-32 (D 39-2; R 3-30). (For voting, see page 295).

#### Supreme Court Ruling

The Supreme Court on June 2 ruled the seizure of the steel plants unconstitutional. Congressional reaction was mixed. Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) simply shouted "Hooray!" on the Senate floor but Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) urged Congress to act "without a moment's unnecessary delay, to pass essential legislation to give the President the power he needs."

Sen. Maybank said he was "delighted" the Supreme Court had "upheld the Constitution." Sen. Ralph E. Flinders (R Vt.) said the decision would serve "labor, management and the farmer." He called it a "turning point" in relations between private enterprise and the government.

On June 4 a House Judiciary Subcommittee postponed indefinitely decisions on various bills seeking to censure or impeach President Truman or specify what powers he had under the Constitution.

### Truman Asks New Law

President Truman asked Congress June 10 for a law permitting the government to operate the steel industry until the union-management dispute could be settled.

In a personal appearance before a joint session, Mr. Truman said the only alternative was legislation directing him to invoke the Taft-Hartley law which, he said, would be "unwise, unfair, and quite possibly ineffective."

The President said a seizure law should "provide for fair and just compensation to the owners for the use of their property during a seizure and fair and just compensation for the work of their employees." He added that such a law should encourage bargaining settlement.

Legislators were quick to react to the President's speech:

Sen. Byrd: "He (Truman) wants to validate what the Supreme Court invalidated."

Sen. Morse: "A very sound speech in support of the defenses of the nation."

Sen. McFarland: "(Congress) ought to pass a seizure bill and get the steel mills back to work."

Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.): "I feel that government seizure is the very last possible resort."

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.): "I am for a federal seizure bill with incentives for collective bargaining."

Sen. Taft: The appeal for special legislation was "childish."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.): "I think the President outlined the only plausible course of action."

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.): "President Truman is asking Congress for power to make certain that his political debt to Phillip Murray is paid."

Rep. Celler: "The President tossed the ball back to Congress where it belongs."

Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio): "A confession of incompetence, a demonstration of cowardice and an admission that he (Truman) will not follow his oath of office."

The Senate Labor Committee June 24 approved Morse's S 2999 and also reported out a new bill (S 3407) authorizing the President to seize and op-

erate steel plants during the strike. Neither was acted upon by the Senate.

On July 3 the Senate passed, without discussion, a resolution (S Res 328) sponsored by Humphrey, Lehman and Blair Moody (D Mich.). It called on the steel companies and union to resume collective bargaining, agree on interim terms so that production could resume immediately, and "to make every effort in the interest of the national welfare and security to speedily resolve the dispute." The resolution also asked the President to make available services of government agencies to aid the collective bargaining. The measure did not have the force of law; it merely expressed the Senate's opinion.

### SENATE HEARINGS

On April 15 a Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee began hearings on the steel dispute as the issue of the legality of the plant seizure was fought in the courts and government mediators tried to break the company-union deadlock over contract terms. Before the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations was Morse's bill (S 2999) and the President's April 9 message to Congress on his seizure action.

First witness was Nathan P. Feinsinger, Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. He said the Board's recommendation for a wage increase — accepted by the steelworkers' union but not by the companies — was "clearly within the Board's jurisdiction and authority." He blamed the former Defense Mobilization Chief, Charles E. Wilson, for creating "havoc" in the negotiations.

Feinsinger said steel mills would have been shut for several days had the President used the Taft - Hartley Act injunction procedure. This would have resulted in a heavy loss of steel needed for the military, he contended.

### High Profits Claimed

Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall told the Subcommittee April 16 that steel profits after taxes "now exceed the pre-Korean profits after taxes." He asserted the industry could absorb cost increases up to \$13.60 a ton without raising prices and called steel's request for a \$12-a-ton price increase "utterly unrealistic."

Sen. Morse, a Labor Committee member, asserted during the testimony that "the steel companies have been reaping tremendous profits out of spilling American blood."

John A. Stephens a vice president of U.S. Steel Corp., said April 22 that unless the companies drastically changed their view on the union shop, a key issue in the dispute, even a government switch on the price rise issue probably would not bring a quick settlement.

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) said U.S. Steel's president was given a pay hike of 22 per cent in 1951, much more, he said, than raises given to steel workers. Stephens said he did not concede the figures were "relevant," and added that executives' salaries "might conceivably be still higher," considering their responsibilities.

John C. Bane, Jr., an industry member of the Wage Stabilization Board, complained that public members of WSB kept their recommendations secret until just before the proposals were announced. He said the Board made "a hasty series of decisions."

### Murray Testifies

Philip Murray, president of the CIO Steelworkers, told the Subcommittee April 23 that the industry "refused to make any offer" during negotiations, "to be absolutely certain that there would be no agreement." He said the companies held "the inevitability of the steel strike over the heads of the government" in an effort to get price increases.

Sen. Morse interrupted the testimony to say the steel industry and big business in general were trying to impose a "feudal system" on the country "in the name of private enterprise." He also referred to tax amortization benefits for new plant construction and asserted that "the taxpayers are building the plants for the steel companies."

Secretary of Defense Robert A. Lovett testified April 24 that a prolonged halt in steel production "could result in tragedy and disaster." Answering a question by Morse, he said he did not see how any President "in a critical time such as this could allow a major stoppage of steel."

Elmer E. Walker, a labor member of WSB, testified that adoption of its recommendations would not lead to another round of wage hikes. He said he never knew of a WSB case "more fully thrashed out" before the votes were taken than the steel dispute.

On April 30, Feinsinger again appeared before the Subcommittee. He denied that the WSB had recommended what the union wanted in the steel dispute. The Board's formula, he said, was less than union demands both for wages and fringe benefits and did not recom-

mend what the Steelworkers had asked on the union shop.

### Press Criticized

Morse May 20 told the Subcommittee that press coverage of the steel strike ignored "the seriousness of the situation" when the President took over the plants. Instead, the nation's newspapers, radio and TV concentrated on "the political overtones," he said. Wright Byran, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, disputed Morse's statement and said, "news coverage by the American press of all viewpoints on the steel controversy has been thorough and complete." Morse renewed his criticism of the press on the Senate floor May 22.

Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin advised the Committee May 20 to refrain from passing a comprehensive bill dealing with national labor disputes at that time because of political tensions. William H. Davis, former chairman of the War Labor Board, disagreeing, testified that Congress should legislate without delay.

On May 21, George D. Riley, of the AFL's national legislative committee, opposed S 2999, saying the country already had too many labor laws.

Testimony of Theodore Iserman, a labor-management relations specialist, to the effect that the bill would destroy collective bargaining in certain cases, was rebuked by Sen. Morse May 22.

Ira Mosher, former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Lawrence Lee, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce appeared May 26 in opposition to the bill.

The full Committee June 24 approved S 2999 and a new bill (S 3407) permitting interim government operation of the steel plants.

### Legality Studied

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Willis Smith (D N.C.) April 24 began hearings into the legality of the President's seizure of steel plants.

A spokesman for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said the President violated several articles of the Constitution. Lambert H. Miller, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, said "the theory of inherent power, carried to its logical end, would make the President, either in war or in peace, an actual dictator."

Sens. Bennett and Schoeppel, and Edgar G. Brown of the National Negro Council also testified.

On April 25, attorney John Pickering submitted briefs supporting the steel companies' request for a court injunction against the seizure.

After Judge Pine's April 29 ruling that the seizure was unconstitutional, the Judiciary Subcommittee postponed further action indefinitely.

## HOUSE HEARINGS

On May 6 the House Education and Labor Committee, under the chairmanship of Graham A. Barden (D N.C.), opened its investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board. The first witness was Charles E. Wilson, ex-Mobilization director, who said WSB's recommendations for settlement of the steel dispute went "well beyond the limits of proper wage and price stabilization policy." He said the Board should be shorn of power to step into disputes. So long as the Board kept this function, Wilson said, it would "inevitably find it necessary" to make new wage policy in order to settle disputes.

Wilson said the steelworkers were entitled to no more than nine cents an hour under the original "catch-up" formula. WSB recommended 12 1/2 cents retroactive to Jan, 1952, 2 1/2 cents in July, 2 1/2 cents in January, 1953, and fringe benefits which were estimated to bring the total to 26 cents an hour.

Reviewing events before his resignation, Wilson said that Roger Putnam, Economic Stabilization Director, had first agreed with him that WSB recommendations were too high, and then changed his mind "overnight." Putnam later explained through a spokesman, that he first thought it was too high, but when he learned that it was an 18-month contract and compared it with other major industry contracts since the imposition of controls, he felt it was not out of line.

Wilson said that inflation control had been successful up to then. He said he thought controls should be continued at least through 1952 and possibly through June, 1953.

Under questioning by Chairman Barden, Wilson said he believed the public and labor members of WSB had worked together virtually to the exclusion of industry members. Wilson favored a Board made up entirely of public members, "business men, lawyers, men who have a reasonable understanding of the problem, men who have contact in the field of business."

### Wage Board Defended

On May 7 WSB Chairman Feinsinger defended the Board's recommendations and the integrity of its members.

He said that strikes and industrial chaos might result if the Board were stripped of its power to recommend settlements in labor disputes. He said there were already signs of "serious unrest" among parties involved in disputes now pending before the Board because of uncertainty as to WSB's future jurisdiction.

Feinsinger maintained that Congress had directed wages to be stabilized with due regard for maintaining sound working conditions and industrial peace, and obtaining maximum production. He said Congress never intended wages to be stabilized by "use of a slide rule exercised by people safely ensconced in an ivory tower." He said the Board had stayed within the formula in its recommendations.

Feinsinger cited figures which he said showed that the steel recommendations were in line with general wage increases since January, 1950, and would not set a pattern for a "new round" of wage boosts, as had been charged.

He opposed any change in the tripartite system of WSB membership, saying neither labor nor management would willingly accept WSB decisions if they were not represented or were reduced to "inferior status."

### Barden's Views

Chairman Barden accused WSB of "pointing a gun" at the steel companies and of by-passing Taft-Hartley on the union shop issue. Feinsinger said there could be differences of opinion as to what the Board should have recommended, but that WSB acted within its authority.

The following day, Feinsinger defended the unanimous voting record of public members of WSB, pointing out that a split decision would be disturbing to both parties in a dispute. He said all members of WSB — labor, industry, and public — acted in the public interest.

Appearing for a third day of testimony May 9, Feinsinger again defended the voting record on labor matters of WSB public members.

George W. Armstrong, Jr., an industry member of the WSB, May 13 accused the Board of stimulating labor-management disputes and of substituting its own dispute-settling powers for the Taft-Hartley law.



## NAM Testimony

William J. Grede, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, May 14 recommended that the WSB be stripped of any authority to intervene in, or deal with, labor disputes.

Hoyt P. Steele, of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, May 15 asked Congress to outlaw industry-wide bargaining to prevent unions from "becoming power trusts."

Chairman Barden May 15 criticized Vice President Barkley for a May 14 speech before the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) in which the Vice President said it was as "un-American to defy the Wage Board as it was to reject the verdict of a court jury."

Elmer Walker, a labor member of WSB, told the Committee May 16 the current "attack on the WSB is but a coverup for the actual objective of the National Association of Manufacturers and its confederates — the destruction of trade unionism."

On May 22, Joseph W. Childs, labor member of the Board, branded as a "lie" charges that there was an alliance between the labor members and public members of the Board. He accused Rep. Richard B. Vail (R Ill.) of "dirty insinuations" that Childs was connected with Communist front activities in 1947.

Childs was Vice President of the CIO United Rubber Workers.

On May 27, Benjamin Sigal and John Brophy, CIO members of the WSB, said the Board had complied with the Labor-Management Relations Act and the Defense Production Act in deciding all cases. They defended WSB recommendations in the recent steel case.

Aubrey Grossman, national organization secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, said May 28 he was unable to produce an original document subpoenaed by the Committee. The Committee sought the document to determine whether Childs had signed a petition allegedly attacking the House Un-American Activities Committee as "a tribunal of ill-repute and evil antecedents."

John Bane, an industrial member of the WSB steel panel, said May 29 the Board was unable to halt wage inflation or assure peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

On June 4, Joseph A. Beirne, former labor member of the WSB, said he thought public members of the Board

were biased in favor of industry. This was in reply to a previous statement by George W. Armstrong, who said public members were biased in favor of labor.

The Labor Committee June 5 heard Don Mahon, president of the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers and secretary of the National Independent Union Council, say the WSB was unfair to independent unions. On June 6 Ralph Seward, a public member of the fact-finding Steel Panel, testified.

Reportedly by a 16-5 vote, the Committee June 17 recommended abolition of the WSB (see Defense Production Act, page 304).

## Armed Services Group

The House Armed Services Committee opened hearings May 7 on Rep. Howard Smith's bill (HR 7647) to amend the Selective Service Act to permit court appointment of receivers for a union and an industry engaged in a dispute which threatened the health or safety of the nation.

Secretary of Defense Lovett told the Committee the bill was generally "sound," but that changes should be made so that it would be "fair and equitable." He said the bill should be made to cover more than wage disputes. The bill's wage freeze proposal, he said, might "tend to decrease unfairly the pressure on management to reach a solution of the dispute."

A letter to the Committee from the Labor Department said Secretary Tobin opposed the bill, particularly the mandatory injunction provisions. In another letter, Philip B. Perlman, acting U.S. Attorney General, declined to comment on the bill, saying the matter was "outside his jurisdiction."

William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, criticized the bill in a letter to the Committee May 8. "Since business and profits continue as usual," he said, "there would be absolutely no motive for the employer to attempt a bona fide settlement of the differences between the parties . . ." The bill, Green said, was a "gratuitous insult" to labor.

Joseph Curran, CIO vice president, in a statement to the Committee May 9, said the bill was designed to "break unions by ruining them financially and by turning them over to the direction and control of government administrators."

Chairman Vinson proposed two amendments May 8. One would have

authorized the courts to order wage and price adjustments after 30 days of receivership. The other would have required the courts to publish detailed financial reports on both the industry and the union.

The Committee took no final action on the bill.

## 'Fair Trade' Price Pacts

HR 5767 — P.L. 542

A bill (HR 5767) amending the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 to permit minimum resale price agreements between manufacturers and retailers, and extend the agreements to non-signers, was approved by the House and Senate and was signed into Public Law 542 July 14, 1952.

In effect, the measure nullified a 1951 Supreme Court ruling that non-participants were not bound by price-stipulating contracts.

Hearings on the legislation were held before two House Committees.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Feb. 27 reported favorably a bill (HR 5767) sponsored by Rep. John A. McGuire (D Conn.) It defined as unfair competition the advertising or selling of any trade-marked item under the price set in an agreement between a manufacturer and one or more retailers. It also provided that action could be taken against a price-cutting retailer whether or not he had been a party to the agreement.

## Judiciary Committee

The House Judiciary Committee March 13 reported favorably a bill (HR 6925) sponsored by Rep. Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.) to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, and the Miller-Tydings amendment to that act. It would exempt minimum resale price contracts from anti-trust laws.

Some arguments for the legislation ran like this:

Indiscriminate price cutting damages the manufacturer's reputation, trades on the good name which he has built up by his own efforts, dries up his markets because small retailers who can't meet the competition have to stop handling his products.

Price cutting is damaging to the retail trade because it may drive many



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small businessmen into bankruptcy. When the number of retail outlets is reduced substantially, a condition tending toward monopoly is created; survivors are free to raise prices, and thus in the long run the consumer loses.

Some arguments against the legislation:

Allowing the manufacturer to set the price on a state-wide level eliminates retail competition as effectively as if the retailers were to agree among themselves on a price — which is illegal. Extension of the non-signer clause abrogates the non-signers' liberty of contract—he is forced to abide by a contract he did not sign.

Retailers who have more efficient operations, or lower-cost locations are prohibited from reflecting this advantage in lower prices. Fair Trade laws are unfair to the consumer because they keep prices high.

### McGuire Bill Passes

The House May 8 rejected the Keogh Bill, and passed the McGuire bill (HR 5767) on a 196-10 standing vote.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill without amendment or recommendation June 11, and the Senate passed the measure July 2 on a 64-16 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 372.)

There was extensive lobbying for and against the bill. The proponents of the measure called themselves the "fair traders," and those in opposition identified themselves as "free traders."

President Truman signed the bill into law July 14, but said it wasn't the best solution of the "fair trade" problem.

### Provisions

The bill amended the Federal Trade Commission Act to:

Declare unlawful unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive practices in commerce.

Legalize agreements or contracts prescribing minimum or stipulated resale prices on trade-marked or brand-name items in states which authorize such contracts.

Forbid (as unfair competition) any person whether or not a party to such an agreement from advertising, offering for sale, or selling any commodity below the price established in such contracts.

Insure that these agreements or contracts, and their enforcement, shall not restrain or interfere with commerce.

Prohibit manufacturers, wholesalers, brokers or retailers, in competition with one another, from entering into minimum resale price agreements.

Empower the FTC to prevent persons, partnerships or corporations, except for banks, from regulating commerce, air carriers and foreign air carriers subject to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.

### Background

Prior to 1937, decisions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, and the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914, held that contracts establishing minimum resale prices were void, and that retailers were within their rights not to observe these price levels.

Widespread price wars which drove many retailers into bankruptcy during the depression gave rise to demands for legislation to prohibit such practices. A number of states passed laws authorizing manufacturers and retailers to sign agreements to maintain a minimum retail price.

Under state laws, these contracts were binding on all retailers selling the items, whether or not they had signed the initial contract.

In order to keep such state laws from running into conflict with the federal Sherman Anti-trust Act, Congress passed the Miller-Tydings Act in 1937. This Act specifically exempted such agreements from the anti-trust laws where the states authorized them. By 1950, 45 states had such laws. Only Missouri, Texas, Vermont, and the District of Columbia did not.

On May 21, 1951, the Supreme Court handed down the now-famous *Schwegmann* decision, ruling that the Miller-Tydings Act did not legalize the non-signer provisions of state laws, and under existing law they could not be enforced.

The Supreme Court held that binding all retailers to "fair trade" agreements was "price-fixing by compulsion." The Court stated that the practice was a violation of anti-trust laws in regard to inter-state commerce. It did not rule on the constitutionality of the idea, however, which paved the way for a federal law.

### "Price Wars"

The Court's invalidation of non-signer

provisions was followed by a flurry of "price-wars" in New York City and other local areas, since rival retailers felt they could safely under-cut minimum resale prices set under state law without fear of prosecution.

This was followed by a demand for Congressional action from some businessmen and druggists who claimed they could not compete without being ruined.

## HOUSE

Two House Committees studied and reported pricing bills.

### Committee Action

Hearings in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee began Feb. 4 on HR 5767, a bill sponsored by Rep. John A. McGuire (D Conn.) to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act. The bill stipulated that state-authorized minimum price agreements were binding on all retailers, whether or not they were a party to such an agreement.

After the first day, a Subcommittee, led by Rep. J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) was appointed to continue the hearings.

Maurice Mermey, director of the Bureau of Education in Fair Trade, a private organization, told the Committee Feb. 4 that establishing legality of state fair trade laws to protect small businessmen was essential to prevent "a new outbreak of vicious price wars." George J. Burger, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business, urged strengthening of the trade laws.

Testimony was heard from supporters of the bill. Witnesses included Eric Calami, Retail Tobacco Dealers of America; I. J. Wilkenson, Master Photo-Dealers Association; and Harry Kimbriel, Eli Lilly and Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Supporting testimony also was received from E. Allen Newcomb, National Wholesale Druggists Association; Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, Proprietary Association; Herman C. Nolen, McKesson and Robbins, Inc.; Paul H. Bolton, National Association of Wholesalers; Herman T. Van Mell, Sunbeam Corp.; Paige D. L'Hommendieu, Johnson and Johnson; and Henderson Stock, National Appliance and Radio Dealers Association; Samuel C. Zickerman, American National Retail Jewelers Association; Herman Waller, National Association of Retail Druggists; Dr. Robert L. Swain, Drug Topics; and Godfrey M. Lebbhar, Chain Store Age.

### Opponents Testify

Appearing in opposition to the "fair trade" bill were Donald Montgomery, Congress of Industrial Organizations; H. Graham Morison, Assistant Attorney General, and James W. Cassidy, Federal Trade Commission.

On Feb. 20, — John Schwegmann, Jr., Louisiana retailer, defendant in a pending test case, told the Subcommittee he would go to jail before he would let others set prices on the articles he sold.

The Committee approved the bill Feb. 27.

### Judiciary Hearings

The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Monopoly, led by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) held hearings from Feb. 13 to Feb. 27 on four bills related to price agreements: HR 4365, a bill to repeal the Miller - Tydings amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and weaken "fair trade" agreements; HR 4592, HR 4662, and HR 6367, bills designed to make state "fair trade laws" effective.

First witness was H. Graham Morison, Assistant Attorney General. He said fair trade laws were a "cloak" for setting high prices on products which the consumer must buy. "The average family buyer simply finds himself confronted with high prices, set artificially, and in reality with no choice whether he shall buy or refrain from buying." Morison asked for repeal of the Miller-Tydings Act.

James W. Cassidy, assistant general counsel, Federal Trade Commission, said "even if price cutting by distributors is regarded as involving serious public evils and thus calling for a public remedy, there is no justification for such a grant of power to businessmen to coerce their competitors."

### "Devilish Scheme"

Lloyd C. Halverson of the National Grange said Feb. 15 the Grange was opposed to "laws that fix a wider margin than competition would set. We believe in trying to improve competition so as to reduce the middleman's margin."

John Schwegmann told the Judiciary group that fair trade legislation was "a devilish scheme to eliminate competition at all levels." Julius Westheimer, Baltimore merchant, said the fair trade laws were "price fixing, pure and simple."

Rep. Albert P. Morano (R Conn.)

asked for reinstatement of state "fair trade" laws as a curb on the economic evils of cut-throat competition and loss-leader selling." George J. Burger, National Federation of Independent Business, said "small independent firms need the protection afforded by an effective fair trade law."

Herbert Levy, representing the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association, said "fair trade" laws were a "powerful deterrent of monopoly to keep the independent business man alive and in competition." Leo F. Henberry of the American National Retail Jewelers Association wanted legalization of the "non-signer" clauses in fair trade laws as soon as possible. On Feb. 18, witnesses were James A. Rahl, Northwestern University law professor, Don Montgomery of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), and ex-Rep. Fritz Lanham (D Tex.). S. Ralph Lazrus, of the Benrus Watch Co., testified that hardware, drug and auto accessory stores were luring customers with cut - rate prices on watches "so they can make a killing on all their other goods."

Also arguing for price agreement legislation were Leon J. Engel, National Wholesale Jewelers Association, and Samuel R. Zickerman, Retail Jewelers of Greater New York.

John W. Anderson, American Fair Trade Council, supported the pricing laws Feb. 22. He said, "Fair trade, as established by the substantially uniform laws of 45 individual states, promotes fair play in merchandising."

Feb. 25. Q. Forrest Walker, R. H. Macy & Co., New York, N.Y., criticized the pricing laws, saying, "Private price-fixing invariably and inevitably works against the consumers." Dr. Joseph M. Klamon, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and Samuel Rosenthal, Standard Drug Co., also opposed the pricing laws.

### Termed Inconsistent

Matt Trigg, spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation testified Feb. 27 that involuntary retail price maintenance was inconsistent with a free competitive economy.

Wendell Berge, former head of the antitrust division of the Justice Department, said such price laws were "essentially undemocratic."

J. E. (Doc) Webb, St. Petersburg, Fla., store owner, said the pricing laws "promote a lazy, non-progressive type of retailer, a moth-eaten playboy type of individual. . . The Fair Trade Act. . . is nothing less than a monopoly set up by the manufacturer and the retailer."

But Rivers Peterson, National Retail Hardware Association the same day supported the bill saying it would "make fair trade contracts . . . effective in preventing predatory price cutting."

The Monopoly Subcommittee voted Feb. 28 to approve "in principle" the so-called "fair trade" laws.

Following its Subcommittee's recommendation, the House Judiciary Committee March 13 approved the bill (HR 6925) sponsored by Rep. Keogh (D) to extend price agreements to non-signers where provided for in state laws. It would also permit such laws to cover interstate sales, except in states which have no pricing practices statutes.

A lengthy minority report opposing the bill was filed by Emanuel Celler, Chairman of the Committee, Edgar A. Jonas (R Ill.) and Claude I. Bakewell (R Mo.).

### "Loss Leader" Selling

Celler also introduced a bill (HR 6986) to prohibit "loss leader" selling. He said it would prevent "predatory" price cutting without destroying free competition. A loss leader is an item sold without profit to attract customers into a store. The Judiciary Committee took no action on the bill.

The House Rules Committee on March 19 cleared two bills relating to "fair trade," leaving up to the House the decision as to whether to approve the version reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on Feb. 26 (HR 5767) or the one reported by the Judiciary Committee March 13 (HR 6925).

### Floor Action

Debate on the McGuire bill (HR 5767) began in the House May 7 when the House adopted a resolution (H Res 586) providing for four hours of general debate on the bill and waiving all points of order against the measure.

Leading the opposition to the bill, Celler called it "legalized price - fixing," and "a plan to extort a billion dollars a year from the American people." Oren Harris (D Ark.) also criticized the measure.

Supporters of the bill argued that it would protect small businessmen from price - cutting by larger concerns.

McGuire (D Conn.), its sponsor, said May 7 the bill "is merely permissive" and tells the states Congress recognizes their rights to enact policies re-

specting unfair competition.

The House rejected an amendment, sponsored by Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) to make it illegal to sell or to transport for sale any commodity at less than fair trade prices in any state where such laws are legal. Four other attempts to amend the bill were also defeated by voice votes.

The House May 8 passed the measure (HR 5767) on a 196-10 standing vote. It rejected an attempt to substitute the Keogh Bill (HR 6925) by voice vote. The bill approved was designed to give federal sanction to the trade laws of 45 states permitting retailers and manufacturers to agree on a minimum selling price for "name-brand" items. The agreements would be binding on all retailers whether or not they signed the agreement.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) — Specify that fair traded items could not be sold, less than fair trade prices in any fair trade state.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) — Prohibit loss leader sales, with exemptions, and provide remedies and damages for persons injured by loss leader practices. Voice.

Fred L. Crawford (R Mich.) — Make it complete defense to unfair competition charge for defendant to show party prescribing stipulated prices has not made effort to insure compliance. Voice.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) — Provide bill cannot be in effect unless there is competition between items to be fair-trade priced and similar items not fair-trade priced. Standing, 12-93.

Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.) — Substitute bill (HR 6925) sponsored by Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.). Standing, 12-111.

## SENATE

### Committee Action

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee began hearings on the House-passed HR 5767 June 2.

On June 2, H. Graham Morison, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's anti-trust division, assailed the measure as one that would protect unjustifiably high prices and violate the spirit of anti-monopoly laws.

George J. Burger, vice president in charge of legislative activities, Nation-

al Federation of Independent Business, urged Committee approval of the bill but advocated certain changes that would "strengthen the fair trade laws."

Lloyd C. Nelson, president of the Cal-Dak Co., Colton, Calif., said the fair trade laws encourage development of new manufacturers and are advantageous to small business.

Leo J. Heer, vice president of the National Retail Furniture Dealers Association, called price cutting "a very volatile disease."

### Small Business "Slaughter"

R. J. Wilkinson, speaking for the Master Photo Dealers and Finishers Association, said the first decline in business levels "is sure to see a slaughter of small business establishments if nothing is done to stabilize the overt acts and ruthless competition of big retail monopolies."

Gordon L. Uhl, a Pittsburgh jeweler, told the Committee his volume of business fell off 50 per cent after the Supreme Court "upset the effects of the fair trade law."

Donald Montgomery, speaking for the United Auto Workers (CIO) called the bill "a quack remedy for the economic ills it is aimed at." Former Senator Millard Tydings (D Md.) supported the measure as an anti-monopoly move.

Opposing the bill were Joseph K'amon, professor of marketing, Washington University, St. Louis, and John Schwegmann, Jr., New Orleans supermarket operator.

Don Stanley, general counsel for R. H. Macy and Co. of New York June 5 called the trade laws unfair and said private price fixing which results from "fair trade" agreements always works against consumers.

The committee reported the bill June 11 "without amendment or recommendation."

### Floor Action

Debate began July 1 when the Senate rejected on a 7-64 roll call, a motion to kill the bill by laying it on the table. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) who offered the motion, said it was an "extraordinary situation" that "no Senator has risen on the floor. . . to expound the bill." He assailed the measure as "a surrender to the manufacturer and to a handful of retailers" of the power to fix prices on trademarked items.

Denouncing the bill as a "fraud" and an "outrage" against the consumer, Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) said not five Members would vote for the bill if it were not for pressure for its passage by "organized gangsters."

Supporters of the bill claimed it would protect independent retailers from "cut throat" competition. Opponents charged it would weaken anti-trust laws and hurt the consumer.

The Senate rejected, 12-69, an amendment by Douglas to, in effect, ban "loss leaders." These are items sold at less than cost to attract customers into a store. Douglas objected to what he called "a 'come on' to draw in the sucker."

The Senate July 2 passed the bill on a 64-16 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 372.) Voting for the measure were 35 Democrats and 29 Republicans. Opposed were ten Democrats and six Republicans.

#### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Make it illegal for trade-marked or branded goods or articles to be sold for less than wholesale price plus six per cent, but provide exemptions for perishable commodities if further retention would cause loss to seller, for sales where inventories are liquidated to avoid insolvency or bankruptcy, and for seasonal and clearance sales which are in accordance with normal business practices. Roll-call vote, 12-69.

Wayne Morse (R Ore.) — Provide that minimum or stipulated prices be determined to be fair and reasonable by appropriate state boards. Voice.

Russell B. Long (D La.) — Substitute for bill to make it illegal to discriminate between or among different commodities or similar commodities of different grade and quality, by reselling at retail any commodity at less than net cost of such commodity delivered to the retailer's place of business. Voice.

Morse — Delete word "stipulated" to confine bill to minimum prices rather than minimum or stipulated prices.

### President's Comments

President Truman July 14 signed the bill into Public Law 542 saying that both sides had "exaggerated" its effects.

Mr. Truman said the bill eliminated some unfair competitive practices but added that the "fair trade" laws also eliminated competitive forces necessary in a "progressive, free enterprise economy."

## Lobby Stands

Two groups, The American Fair Trade Council and the National Association of Retail Druggists, figured prominently in the drive for legislation to validate minimum resale price agreements.

Also backing such legislation were: The National Federation of Independent Business; the American National Retail Jewelers Association; the National Retail Hardware Association; the National Wholesale Jewelers Association; the Retail Tobacco Dealers of America; the Master Photo Dealers Association; the Bureau of Education in Fair Trade and other organizations.

Opponents of the bill included The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange, Congress of Industrial Organizations, government groups, and other organizations. Some of the strongest criticism of the legislation came from individuals prominent in the business world. Among them were John Schwegmann, Jr., Louisiana retailer, and J. E. (Doc) Webb of St. Petersburg, Fla.

## Much Advertised

The campaign for and against the legislation was among the "best advertised" pressure efforts of the year. Advertisements listing backers of the legislation and telling its merits dotted newspapers while the bills were before Congress. The opponents also used paid newspaper space.

As an example, Macy's, the New York department store, ran a half-page ad in newspapers Feb. 29 urging Congress to kill the pending bills which would reinstate price agreement laws. These laws, the ad said, were not "fair trade" laws as claimed, but price fixing laws. "Sure as fate they mean higher prices," the ad said, "and our whole business has been built on low prices."

And Webb, St. Petersburg super-drug-store owner, sent Congressmen copies of his full-page ad in a Washington paper (Post, March 1) criticizing the "fair trade" laws. Webb's ad scored Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer for supporting the laws before a Congressional Committee. He asked the President to repudiate Sawyer.

"Look deep into this vicious price cutting bill by manufacturers and retailers," the Webb ad said. "It is evil and un-American to the core; it reeks of Socialism."

The Bureau of the Budget later said

the "fair trade" laws pending in the House were "not part of the program of the President."

## Shipbuilding Aid

S 241 - P. L. 586

Congress in 1952 enacted a bill (S 241) liberalizing the method of subsidy payments to the United States merchant marine. The measure, an amendment to the original Merchant Marine Act of 1936, was passed in its final form July 3 by both chambers.

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill (S 241) March 24, 1951, after lengthy hearings in 1950 on an almost identical bill (S 2786 of the 81st Congress). The Senate passed the bill Aug. 21, 1951, on a voice vote after accepting an amendment offered by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.).

The House did not act on the measure until 1952. Then the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings for nine days and unanimously reported the bill favorably June 19. The House Committee recommended amending the Senate bill by eliminating a provision allowing deferment on surtaxes and excess profits payments if these earnings were placed in a reserve fund.

The House June 27 passed the bill (S 241) by voice vote without discussion or opposition, approving its Committee's amendment.

The House-Senate conferees, unable to agree on either of the two tax proposals, compromised by eliminating both.

Both the House and the Senate passed the bill as reported from conference by voice vote and sent it to President Truman who signed it July 17 into Public Law 586.

## Provisions

The new law provided for construction subsidies to operators engaged in United States foreign trade regardless of whether the ships operated over essential trade routes. Subsidies were thereby extended to operators over the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and Gulf.

The law also: Provided that the balance of payments due on a purchase contract from the government could be secured only by a first mortgage on the ship itself, with the operator being

relieved of further liability upon surrender of the ship to the government. Under the old law, the government not only could take over the ship if payments were in default, but take over other property of the borrower.

Lowered from 17 years to 12 years the minimum age required to determine the eligibility of a ship for "obsolete vessel" classification in a trade-in deal.

Provided for recomputation of the age of a ship if it had been reconditioned. Under the original act, payments of operating subsidies were not permitted to ships over twenty years of age without special action of the Maritime Board.

Removed the \$25,000 a year salary limit for officials of subsidized lines. No amount over \$25,000 could be charged to the government as expenses, however.

## Background

The original Merchant Marine Act of 1936 has been called the "Magna Carta" of the maritime industry. At that time the foreign commerce of the United States was largely being carried by foreign-flag vessels, according to a report by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. The purpose of the 1936 Act was to promote U.S. commerce by developing a merchant marine that was privately owned and operated. This merchant marine was also to be available as an auxiliary to the Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency.

In recognition of the much higher capital costs of building ships in the United States in comparison to building abroad, operators were allowed to purchase American built vessels under a subsidy. This subsidy based on a construction - differential contract, required the operators to employ these vessels in certain prescribed essential trade routes.

Since the passage of the 1936 Act, the revival of U.S. commerce made it feasible for some American - flag operators to operate successfully without the aid of a subsidy, the Committee said. This was largely possible through the favorable price formula available to all American operators under the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 (CQ Almanac, Vol. 2, pp 136-7) under which the government disposed of the most desirable elements of its war-built fleet.

Many of the operators who did not receive the subsidies were not able to



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modernize their fleets at costs competitive with those of other nations. Reconditioning was needed in order to survive and continue to contribute to U.S. economy and security.

In 1949 the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee held hearings on and favorably reported a measure (HR 5346) to expand federal financial help to the U.S. shipping industry by extending the subsidy provisions. Congress, however, took no action (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, page 721).

The following year, 1950, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on a similar bill (S 2786) aimed at substantially amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. The hearings lasted a total of 33 days, during which time 162 witnesses testified (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp 615-8). The bill was reported June 14 to the Senate which failed to act.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee also held hearings in 1950 on a companion bill (HR 6719), but never reported it.

## SENATE

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, having held extensive hearings on a bill (S 2786) to amend the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, reported a similar measure (S 241) March 24, 1951.

The bill was first called up for action Aug. 16, 1951, and approved Aug. 21 by voice after the Senate agreed to an amendment offered by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.).

Sen. Magnuson opened the debate on the bill (S 241) by stating that he had a substitute measure he would offer in place of the bill. His substitute, he said, would make only small changes in the measure — principally, he said, it would remove provisions providing for accelerated depreciation on shipping.

John J. Williams (R Del.) moved to send the bill back to the Commerce Committee for further study. He said the group had had no time to examine the changes Magnuson proposed to make. Williams said the executive departments concerned had not taken a stand on the Magnuson substitute. Magnuson said the departments were not opposed to the measure.

The Williams motion was defeated Aug. 21 on roll-call vote, 34-47. (For voting, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 544.)

Magnuson told the Senate the bill would "not cost the government a nickel. No authorization or appropriation is involved."

Williams, however, said the measure could cost "between two and a half and three billion dollars over the period of the next 15 years."

### Allows Tax Deferment

"This measure," Magnuson replied, "would only allow an operator to make deposits of his profits, as a fund subject to tax deferment for a period of time, but subject to excess - profits taxes. If the operator wishes to build new, modern ships he can withdraw for that purpose from that fund. If he does not use the fund in that way, it will be taxed." If the ships were built, Magnuson added, the deferred taxes would be collected through a decreased depreciation allowance.

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said that under the bill, the new shipping would qualify for construction subsidies and that the subsidy program would be extended to vessels not then qualified.

Williams said these provisions would "multiply the cost of our subsidy to the American shipping industry many times."

The late Kenneth S. Wherry (R Neb.) objected to extra subsidies to American shipping while "we are now subsidizing the Marshall Plan countries to build 745 ships, in order that the trade of those countries may be built up."

Aid to American shipping, Magnuson said, was necessary so that an adequate merchant marine would be ready in case of war.

Williams offered to amend the Magnuson substitutes to strike out provisions extending the subsidy programs. The Williams amendment was rejected 32-39 on roll-call vote.

The Magnuson substitute was adopted on voice vote. The bill, then in the form of the Magnuson substitute, was passed on voice vote and sent to the House.

As approved, the bill:

Permitted trade-in of obsolete ships after 12 instead of 17 years.

Recomputed depreciation rate on reconstructed vessels.

Removed the \$25,000-a-year salary limit on officials of subsidized lines.

Permitted companies to set aside a portion of profits for future ship building or modernization.

Deferred corporate income and corporate surtaxes on the building funds.

Extended construction subsidy aid for new vessels to lines not on essential trade routes.

Permitted both subsidized and unsubsidized lines to deposit tax-deferred earnings in reserve funds.

## HOUSE

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries April 22, 1952, began hearings on the long-range shipping bill (S 241). Hearings were held for nine days lasting through May 9. After amending the Senate bill, the House group approved the measure June 10. The House Rules Committee cleared it for floor action June 24.

Among those testifying at the Committee hearings were Congressmen, representatives of government agencies, shipbuilders and operators, veterans' groups, and labor unions.

George A. Daley, Jr., of Committee for Advancement of the U.S. Merchant Marine, and Frazer A. Bailey, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, supported the measure.

Representatives of the shipping industry and the Veterans of Foreign Wars backed the bill April 23.

Hugh McArthur of the VFW testified, "It is apparent we are now in a position of grave danger from the inadequacy of our present merchant fleet."

Joseph L. Stanton of the Baltimore Association of Commerce said April 24 a long - range merchant marine program was vital to the nation's security and economy.

### Amend Senate Bill

E. L. Cochrane, chairman of the Federal Maritime Board and head of the Maritime Administration, backed the bill when he spoke before the Committee May 8.

As the bill was approved by the Committee June 10 it differed from the Senate version mainly in the tax deferment provision. The House group recommended that deferment on taxes be limited to normal corporate taxes only. The Senate had provided that

payments on surtaxes could be deferred in addition.

The House June 27 passed the bill (S 241) as its Committee had recommended. Passage was on voice vote and took place without opposition or debate.

The legislation was then sent to a House-Senate conference.

## CONFERENCE

The major point of disagreement was the tax deferment provision. Unable to agree on either the Senate or House proposal, the conferees compromised by recommending dropping the provision from both bills.

The House and Senate by voice vote July 3, both agreed to the conference version and sent the bill to the President.

On signing the bill July 18 into Public Law 586, however, Mr. Truman said the legislation "fails to develop a long-range basis for the future relationships between the government and the maritime industry in the U.S." He found fault with the construction subsidy program and suggested complete elimination of tax benefits as a substitute for other forms of subsidies. He deplored what he called the failure of Congress to deal with the tax issues in a "constructive way."

## GROUP STANDS

There was general support among industry, labor, and government groups for the subsidy program. Many of these had put themselves on record in 1950 during hearings on an earlier bill (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 618).

The National Federation of American Shipping, representing a large portion of the shipping industry, hailed the bill as "a forward step in keeping America strong on the seas."

Other industry groups and companies supporting the measure were the Shipbuilders Council of America, the Mississippi Valley Association, T. J. McCarthy Steamship Lines, Matson Navigation, the President Lines, the Propeller Club, the American Federation of Shipping, Inc., Bethlehem Steel Co., American Ship Owners, Waterman Steamship Co. of Mobile, Ala., and Hutchinson and Company.

The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars both sent representatives and statements to Congress urging action on the bill.

Among labor groups, the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, the CIO Maritime Committee, the national Foreign Trade Council of the AFL, the Metal Trades Department of the AFL supported the program.

### Federal Agencies

From the federal government, representatives of the Federal Maritime Board and the Commerce Department spoke in favor of the shipping bill. However, the Treasury Department opposed the accelerated depreciation rate originally a part of the bill, but later removed. The Treasury Department nevertheless supported the other aims of the legislation.

## Federal Aid To Roads

### HR 7340 — P.L. 413

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (HR 7340) authorizing \$1,386,650,000 for highway construction became Public Law 413 on June 25, 1952.

The House Public Works Committee held hearings from Feb. 6 to March 11, after its Subcommittee on Roads had considered several similar measures. The bill was reported favorably April 8, with a Committee recommendation of \$1.1 billion in federal aid to the highway system for the fiscal 1954 and 1955. Additional authorizations brought the total to \$1.3 billion.

After two days of debate, the House May 28 passed the measure on a standing vote of 191-30. The House bill recommended a \$1,276,200,000 total for the two-year period.

The Senate Public Works Committee reported its bill (S 2437) May 23, authorizing for two years \$1.2 billion for highway construction, and an additional \$259 million for such items as an Interstate Highway system, defense access roads and the Inter-American Highway in Central America.

The Senate passed the bill by voice vote June 3, with a total recommendation of \$1,381,000,000. On June 10 a Joint Conference Committee reported the measure with a compromise authorization of \$1,386,650,000 for national and international highways during the designated two years.

The compromise version was adopted by voice votes in the House and Senate June 11.

## Background

The 1952 Federal-Aid Highway Act (HR 7340) was another two year extension of the Federal-Aid Road Act passed in 1916.

In 1950, Congress passed a bill (HR 7941) authorizing a total of \$1,188,000,000 for road and highway construction in the fiscal years 1952 and 1953 (CQ Almanac Vol. VI, p. 602.); The 1952 public roads authorization increased that amount by \$178,650,000, for a total of \$1,386,650,000.

A comparable measure (HR 5888) passed in 1948 allocated \$900 million for all types of public roads over a two-year period. (CQ Almanac Vol. IV p. 284)

Authorization of funds for the Inter-American Highway stemmed from a 1941 Act in which the United States pledged co-operation with the Central American republics for construction of the highway.

The 1950 public roads bill provided \$4 million a year over a two-year period for the Inter-American highway. The 1952 provision for the highway was twice that amount for a total of \$16 million for the fiscal years 1953 and 1954.

An agreement in 1939 between the United States and Nicaragua for construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua was the basis for the 1952 authorization of \$4 million for the road.

## Provisions

Funds for highway construction were authorized by HR 7340 in the following amounts:

Federal Aid for the Highway system	1,100,000,000
Interstate Highways	50,000,000
Forest Highways	45,000,000
Forest Roads and Trails	45,000,000
National Park Roads, Trails & Bridges	20,000,000
Parkways	20,000,000
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	1,500,000*
Indian Reservation Roads & Bridges	20,000,000
Rama Road in Nicaragua	4,000,000
Inter-American Highway	16,000,000
Emergency Funds for Disaster-hit Roads	10,000,000
Main Roads through Public Lands	5,000,000
Circumferential Highways	50,000,000
Highway Safety Conference	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,386,650,000</b>

\*The \$13 million cost-limitation on construction of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway was increased to \$14,500,000. Only the additional sum of \$1,500,000 actually was authorized.

In its other provisions the law:

Specified that no highway tolls, fees or taxes could be levied on persons or vehicles from the United States using the Rama Road that were not levied

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on persons or vehicles of the Nicaraguan Republic.

Required the Central American Republics to match at least two-thirds of the appropriation authorized annually for the Inter-American Highway.

Prohibited spending from the emergency fund unless an emergency had been declared by the Governor of a state and agreed to by the Secretary of Commerce, and required the state to share 50 per cent of the cost of repair or reconstruction.

Permitted the \$50 million authorization for circumferential highways to be used also for those routes designated as important for civilian or military defense by the President, Secretary of Defense or other such officials.

Specified that all the funds authorized in the bill were for the fiscal years 1954 and 1955 except for the Rama Road and Inter-American highway which got funds for fiscal 1953 and 1954.

Retained all provisions of the Federal Highway Acts of 1944, 1948 and 1950, if not inconsistent with the Federal Highway Act of 1952.

## HOUSE

House consideration of the public roads legislation began when the Roads Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee studied bills by Reps. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) (HR 6390), and George A. Dondero (R Mich.) (HR 6180) authorizing \$600 million annually for highway construction, including \$150 million for urban projects. Also considered was a bill (HR 6094) by Rep. Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.) to provide \$100 million for city construction.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from federal, state and local officials. Thomas H. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Roads, told the group Feb. 6 that the Administration request for \$400 million in federal aid funds for roads was adequate to meet construction needs.

Late in February the Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Commerce furnished data showing the "tremendous increase in highway transportation," especially in truck - traffic with its heavy loads. Motor vehicle registration had doubled since 1935.

The American Association of State Highway officials in February recommended, as it did in 1950, \$818 million as a minimum annual federal - aid

authorization for road construction over a period of 20 years.

Also heard in testimony were Reps. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) and Gordon L. McDonough (R Calif.) who urged Feb. 19 that at least \$150 million go toward financing highway projects in urban areas.

Hearings were concluded March 11. The Subcommittee amended HR 6094, then substituted a clean bill, (HR 7340) introduced April 1 by Rep. Buckley. The substitute bill was then submitted to the House Committee on Public Works.

The full Committee April 8 reported HR 7340, calling for an authorization of a two-year federal aid highway program costing \$1.1 billion, and an additional amount for public roads which brought the total to \$1,280,200,000.

The group reported that testimony generally showed "need for an accelerated highway construction program to overcome the serious deteriorations and deficiencies which have been accumulating."

It defined the \$1.1 billion recommendation for highway improvement as an "essential and conservative minimum." A flat \$1 billion had been authorized for the highway system for 1952 and 1953, but the Committee increased that figure to meet the rising costs of construction.

The Committee bill recommended \$22 million for forest highways, \$19,250,000 for forest trails and roads, \$12 million for access roads, \$4 million for the Rama road and \$8 million for the Inter-American Highway for each of the two fiscal years designated.

## Floor Action

The House debated the Public Roads bill (HR 7340) May 27. Main protest to the bill was over approval of money for continuing construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

Rep. John W. McCormack (D Mass.) argued for the Rama road provision to promote the "good neighbor policy," but Rep. Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) objected to "the vast increase in foreign road - building," when domestic highway building was "cut to one-half the 1946 level."

The House then accepted a McGregor amendment to halve the Rama project allotment from \$8 million over a two-year period to \$4 million.

A motion by Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) to recommit the authorization bill was rejected by a standing vote of 149-36 on May 28.

## Bill Passed By House

The House May 28 on a standing vote of 191-30 passed and sent to the Senate a two-year \$1,276,200,000 road-building bill (HR 7340).

The legislation authorized continuance of the Federal-Aid Road Act, under which much of the money provided by the Government for road repair and construction would be matched by the states.

All but \$20 million of the funds authorized in the measure were for domestic roads. Of the \$20 million, \$16 million was for continued work on the Inter-American Highway and \$4 million for the Rama Road.

## AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) — Reduce from \$4 million each year to \$2 million the authorization for fiscal 1953 and 1954 for construction of the Rama Road. Standing, 59-8.

## AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) — Delete authorization for continuing construction of the Rama Road. Standing, 36-64.

McGregor — reduce from \$8 million to \$4 million authorization for fiscal 1953 and 1954 for continuing construction of the Inter-American Highway. Standing, 37-51.

## SENATE

The Senate Subcommittee on Roads of the Public Works Committee held hearings on its version of the Public Roads bill (S 2437) Feb. 8 to Feb. 21.

The Budget Bureau Feb. 8 recommended a cut of \$343 million in legislation (S 2437) to authorize \$808 million annually for federal highways in fiscal 1954 and 1955. It also urged before the Senate Public Works Subcommittee the elimination of a proposed \$150 million for defense access roads.

Elmer B. Staats, spokesman for the Bureau, said the recommendations were in line with the policy of restricting public works programs during the defense buildup. Other cuts suggested by Staats were in authorizations for forest highways and development roads.

But W. K. Maher appeared before the

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Committee to urge a \$150 million authorization for access roads. The House had recommended \$24 million over a two-year period for defense access roads.

D. Kenneth Chacey, Defense Department spokesman, said the federal highway system should be given high priority because of its importance to national defense. And at a Subcommittee session Feb. 7, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) had described federal road aid as an "essential war expenditure."

Testifying for the Senate bill were representatives of the American Automobile Association, National Association of Travel Associations, and the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Lt. Gen. Eugene Reybold, retired, former Chief of Army Engineers speaking as vice-president of the American Road Builders' Association, urged Congress to consider the feasibility of a \$30 billion 10-year improvement program to eliminate "deficiencies" in the federal highway system.

Spokesmen for the National Association of County Officials, Dean Z. Haddick and Ward Foreman, said \$500 million a year of federal aid should go for secondary and rural highways.

### Senate Bill Reported

The Senate Public Works Committee May 23 ordered favorably reported to the Senate with clarifying amendments, S 2437, the Federal Highway Act of 1952 authorizing funds for continued highway construction.

As reported, the Senate bill would authorize \$600 million each for fiscal 1954 and 1955, plus other amounts totaling \$259 million. This was a \$100 million a year increase over present allotments.

The Senate group recommended \$270 million for the primary highway system, \$180 million for secondary highways, and \$150 million for urban areas for each of the two years covered in the bill. In addition, they recommended \$56 million for the construction of the Inter-American Highway at the rate of \$8 million a year; \$50 million for defense access roads; \$8 million for the Rama road over a two-year period; \$50 million a year for fiscal 1954 and 1955 for the interstate highway system.

### Floor Action

After two days of debate, the Senate June 3 passed the highway bill by voice

vote, Highway Act of 1952 (HR 7340) authorizing appropriations of \$1,381 million to be spent over the two years starting July 1, 1953, to improve the nation's highways. More than \$1 billion was earmarked as federal aid to states.

### Senate Substitution

The House bill was passed with amendments, after the Senate substituted the text of its own bill (S 2437). The House version called for a \$1,276,200,000 authorization.

An amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) to slash the original bill by \$100 million was agreed to 54-14. Another amendment by Sens. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) to take out \$8 million for the Rama Road, a Nicaraguan Highway, was accepted on a 45-25 roll-call vote. Sen. Ferguson argued that \$4 million had already been spent out of the President's private fund for the Rama road.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Reduced annual total authorized appropriations by \$100 million, (authorizations for federal - aid highways by \$45 million, for federal aid to secondary highways by \$30 million and for federal-aid highways in urban areas by \$25 million.) Roll-call vote, 54 - 14. (For voting, see page 372.)

Harry P. Cain (R. Wash.) — Require notice to be given in respect to construction of timber access roads to persons living in the area of construction. Voice.

Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.) — Eliminate \$8 million for completion of Rama Road. Roll call, 45-25.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Douglas — Reduce annual total authorization by \$200 million, authorizations for Federal-aid highways by \$80 million, for federal-aid secondary highways by \$65 million, and for highways in urban areas by \$55 million. Roll call vote, 33-37.

Bridges — Reduce annual total authorized appropriations by \$150 million. Roll call, 33-36.

## CONFERENCE

The Joint Conference Committee agreed on a compromise version of the bill June 10, authorizing \$1,386,650,000 for national and international highways over a two year period.

The following adjustments were made between the House and Senate versions of the bill (totals are for two - year period covered in bill):

Agreed to the \$1.1 billion authorization by the House for the Federal-aid highway system. The Senate had recommended \$1.2 billion.

Authorized \$50 million for Interstate Highways, a compromise between the Senate figure of \$100 million, and the omission of any sum for this item in the House bill.

Recommended \$45 million for forest highways in lieu of \$44 million authorized in the House bill and \$50 million provided in the Senate version of the bill. An additional \$45 million was authorized for forest development roads and trails as contained in the Senate bill.

Included the \$1,500,000 increase for the Baltimore-Washington Parkway provided for in the House bill.

Authorized \$4 million for construction of the Rama Road. The Senate amendment had omitted this provision.

Reduced the Senate authorization of \$56 million to complete the Inter-American Highway to \$16 million as recommended by the House.

Authorized \$15 million for an emergency road fund. The House had no such provision, but the Conferees included it with a \$5 million cut of the annual limit of expenditure.

Agreed to the Senate provision of \$2,500,000 for Public Land Roads. There was no such authorization in the House bill.

Authorized \$150,000 for the Highway Safety Conference. The House had recommended \$200,000, and the Senate \$100,000.

Agreed to the Senate amendment authorizing \$50 million for defense access roads. The House recommended \$12 million.

### Final Passage

On June 11 the House and Senate passed by voice vote the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952.

President Truman signed the measure June 25. It became Public Law 413.



## "Tidelands" Oil Measure Vetoed

S J RES 20—HR 4484

The controversy between the states and the federal government on the ownership of so-called tidelands continued in 1952. The federal government has sought to retain "paramount" rights over the undersea lands, basing its claim on 1947 and 1950 decisions of the Supreme Court. The coastal states, leading the opposition, asserted their ownership of these lands was historical and attempted to reverse the Supreme Court decisions by Congressional action.

Both Chambers passed a bill (S J Res 20) in 1952, giving the states the ownership of the lands from the low tide line to the three-mile limit. This was extended in the cases of Texas and part of Florida to a limit of 10 1/2 miles. The Senate stamped its approval in a 50-35 roll call April 2. (For voting, see page 00.)

House approval April 3 was by voice vote.

President Truman May 29 vetoed the bill which he said would make "a free gift of immensely valuable resources, which belong to the entire nation, to the states which happen to be located nearest them." Congress made no attempt to override his veto.

Those in Congress who had attempted to enact "interim" legislation to provide for continued operations of tidelands oil leases under federal supervision, June 6 reintroduced a bill providing for this. Congress adjourned, however, without taking action.

July 3 the House passed a resolution (H Res 676) directing its Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to conduct an investigation of the seaward boundaries of the states and the continental United States and Alaska. Two days later the House authorized \$15,000 for the study by passing H Res 731 (See page 000).

### Background

The "ownership" of submerged lands did not become a controversial issue until oil was discovered in the 1930's and coastal states proceeded to lease oil rights to private companies.

The federal government challenged the claim of the states to these lands in 1945 when President Truman issued

a proclamation claiming federal jurisdiction and ordered a suit against California. In 1946 Congress passed a quit-claim bill conceding title to the states, and the President vetoed it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. II, 1946, pp. 579, 593, 596.)

On Oct. 27, 1947, the Supreme Court handed down a decision in the California case setting forth the "paramount rights" of the federal government and rejecting the state's claim. In 1948, the House again passed a bill "restoring" leasing power to the states, but the Senate failed to act on it. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 333, 382.)

Another suit was instituted in 1948 against Texas and Louisiana on somewhat different legal grounds. On June 5, 1950, the Supreme Court ruled against the two states.

The states have claimed submerged lands on the basis that they "owned" them before entering the Union, and they say that the Supreme Court decisions are inconclusive in that they did not confirm "proprietaryship" of the federal government.

### "Equal Footing" Principle

The Supreme Court rejected these claims on the basis that new states enter the Union on "equal footing" with the original states.

With respect to "paramount rights" the Court said that "management and control" over anything seaward of low-water mark "involve national interests and . . . responsibilities. That is the source of national rights in it."

In 1951 the House approved a bill (HR 4484) granting ownership of submerged lands to the three-mile limit to the states, and reserving control of the continental shelf beyond that limit to the federal government. The federal government was to pay 37 1/2 per cent of all revenues derived from such lands to the states.

In the meantime the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee had held hearings on an "interim" measure (S J Res 20). This bill would have validated the leases the states had already executed, and would have permitted oil production under federal control pending determination of exact boundaries and responsibilities for submerged lands.

After discussing both S J Res 20 and the House bill, HR 4484, the Committee voted to postpone action until January, 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 475-479.)

## SENATE

The Senate Interior Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Jan 22, 1952, approved the resolution (S J Res 20) giving temporary control of all offshore lands to the federal government.

Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.), an advocate of state ownership, on Jan. 14 had introduced a resolution (S Res 247) to take out of Committee hands the House bill (HR 4484) giving states the ownership of the lands. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) Chairman of the Committee, predicted Presidential veto of this bill.

By approving S J Res 20 on a 9-2 vote, the Committee apparently indicated its collective desire to send a submerged lands bill to the Senate floor, rather than approval of its provisions. O'Mahoney said members of the Committee were free to change their position.

Before voting, the Committee heard Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) discuss his proposal to use oil revenues for federal aid to education with the formula for distribution to be determined later. This amendment proposed that the funds be used for national defense until the present emergency ended. The Committee, however, approved a motion, 7-4, by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) to strike it out.

The Committee Feb. 7 resumed consideration of an aid - to - education tidelands program. It heard from educators, representatives of labor unions and other organizations who either testified or sent statements. Among those testifying in support of "oil for education" were Robert L. Stearns, president of the University of Colorado, speaking on behalf of the American Council on Education, and Dr. Benjamin Fine, education editor of the New York Times.

### Would Validate Leases

Sen. Francis Case (R S. D.) proposed Feb. 14 to the Senate an amendment to set up a fund in the United States Treasury consisting of revenues from production of underseas oil and to be used for education at the discretion of Congress. A portion of such revenues should be dispersed to the states on the basis of school enrollment, Long said.

As presented to the Senate, S J Res 20 validated the existing leases and permitted continued oil production pending the determination in permanent law of exact boundaries and responsibilities for coastal lands beneath the marginal seas. The Supreme Court ruling against the states had not defined these boundaries. The royalties from those leases

es covering submerged lands of the continental shelf which were issued by the coastal states prior to Dec. 21, 1948, and were in force on June 5, 1950, were payable to the United States Treasury. The leases from the states dated after Dec. 21, 1948 were to be open for re-leasing for a period of three years, for exploration and development, to the highest bidder. The lease was to be for a maximum of five years at a royalty of twelve and a half per cent. These moneys were also to be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury.

Thirty seven and a half per cent of all moneys received under such development leases were to be paid to the state whose seaward boundary it covered.

The bill would allow the Interior Department to administer the lands while the suits involving them were being decided.

The Interior Department would be allowed to issue oil and gas leases for five years, but only with the approval of the state involved. The state could veto the lease out to the three-mile limit. Full control of lands out to the continental shelf were reserved for the federal government.

The President was granted the power to withdraw certain lands from leasing in the interests of national security.

## Floor Action

Debate on S J Res 20 began March 3, subject to interruption by other pending business. It required four roll-call votes to bring the resolution before the Senate.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) moved to table the motion of Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) to take up the tidelands bill. The undebatable motion to table carried 39-37. Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.) moved to reconsider, however, and this motion also carried, 42-38.

On second consideration of the Knowland motion, the Senate rejected it 37-43. This made McFarland's motion to take up the resolution the business before the chamber. This time the Senate voted to take up S J Res 20 by a vote of 47-32. (For voting see page 368.)

O'Mahoney urged that the bill be passed "to postpone the controversy and produce oil." Declaring that the fight had been going on for 14 years, he characterized the bill sponsored by him and Sen. Clinton R. Anderson (D N.M.) as an interim resolution of the problem. He stated that the areas called the tidelands are those that are covered by

the ebb and flow of the tides and that the area landward of the low water mark belonged to the states. Actually the tidelands were not claimed either by federal government or by the legislation under consideration. The area in dispute was the submerged lands seaward of the low water mark, to the three mile limit. O'Mahoney said that the three - mile limit had been established by international law in 1793 when Thomas Jefferson, as Secretary of State first asserted jurisdiction over that area. The action, according to O'Mahoney, was taken solely for the purpose of protecting the sovereignty of the United States on the theory that fortifications upon the shore could protect the area three miles distant.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) objected to the provision which gave 37 1/2 per cent of tidelands royalties to the bordering states. He called it "a pretty stiff effort to buy them off."

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.) proposed alternate amendments for disposing of the royalties. One would have applied all revenues to the national debt, the other would grant 30 per cent to aid schools with the rest going to the national debt.

Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) termed "outrageous" an action in which, he said, Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman recently had laid claim to lands off the coast of Washington.

## Long Cites Documents

Long said March 6 the off - shore lands "had always belonged to the states . . . and the title to this property should be restored to the states." Long read to the Senate documents which he claimed confirmed state ownership by demonstrating that the offshore lands were owned before the American Revolution by England. After the treaty of peace with the King of England, he said, the individual "sovereign" states acquired these lands. Nowhere in the Articles of Confederation or the Constitution, he continued, were these lands given to the federal government. He cited Supreme Court decisions which, he said, recognized this state ownership.

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) said more than the undersea lands and oil leases were at stake. If federal claims were accepted, he said, title to ocean-front filled lands, piers and other construction would fall to the federal government.

Knowland said the Senate should ignore threats of a presidential veto of a states - rights bill. "Should the Senate yield to such subtle intimidations

we will be abdicating our legislative responsibilities," he said.

March 11, O'Mahoney offered an amendment on behalf of himself and 19 other Senators to specify that the federal government had no "right, title or interest" in land beneath inland waters. At Sen. Long's request, he modified it to provide that Congress would draw the boundaries between inland and offshore waters. The amendment as modified was agreed to on voice vote.

Three days later O'Mahoney read a letter to the Senate from Secretary Chapman. The purpose of the letter was to refute the claims made previously that the federal government had stated that it owned titles to much of Washington State's waterfront land. Chapman said he had only pointed out federal rights to "submerged land of the continental shelf underlying the open waters of the Pacific Ocean."

The Senate Republican Policy Committee agreed March 19 to push for a quicker decision on the measure.

## Says Congress Holds Power

On the Senate floor, Connally opposed the pending federal rights bill, saying "For more than a hundred years the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, of many other federal courts and of many state courts, had held that the tidelands belonged to the respective states."

He said also that Congress had full power to dispose of federal lands, and that if recent Supreme Court decisions gave the lands to the federal government, then Congress had the right to vote the lands back to the states. He asked the Senate to pass the House states' rights bill (H R 4484) as a substitute.

Anderson moved on behalf of O'Mahoney to consider the Senate's March 11 approval of an amendment to concede states control of all inland waterways and to specify that Congress would determine boundaries between inland and seaward lands.

The motion was agreed to without dissent. Long then asked for approval of the portion of the O'Mahoney amendment on inland waterways. It was approved without objection.

Hill introduced an amendment to provide that money coming to the federal government through mineral leases under the federal - rights bill would be used for national defense or would go to the public schools of the nation. Holland said he would not support such an amendment, as the lands and the oil

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beneath them within the three - mile or ten - mile limits belonged to the adjacent states.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) supported the Hill amendment March 27 but conceded to Long that Congress with the approval of the President, had the right to dispose of federal lands in any way. The Senate set the tidelands bill aside and agreed to vote April 2.

### Hill Proposal Debated

On April 2 debate was resumed on the amendment proposed by Hill.

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said "The proceeds from the submerged oil lands which, under the Supreme Court decision, belong to the federal government, will go a long way toward increasing the educational opportunities of our people in every section of the country."

Holland opposed the Hill amendment, saying it "includes no guaranty whatever that the states will be protected in their own complete jurisdiction and control, under state laws, of their public school systems." He said the amendment had no proper place in a tidelands bill and was a defensive effort to get support for a federal bill.

Holland moved to table (in effect, kill) the Hill amendment. The motion carried on roll-call vote, 47-36.

Connally then offered a substitute bill identical with the House - passed measure. Holland offered a substitute for this similar to the House bill, but not disposing of the lands beyond the three-mile or three - league state boundaries (in the case of Texas and part of Florida.) Connally said he would support the Holland substitute, as he felt it had a better chance of ultimate passage over a Presidential veto.

Connally agreed to withdraw his measure and then the Senate agreed to consider Holland's bill instead. Holland's bill was then substituted for the original federal - rights bill on a roll-call vote, 50 - 34.

The Senate then approved S J Res 20 which at that point called for state ownership 50-35. The Democrats split 24-24, Republicans 26-11.

### AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.)—Give seaboard states title to the undersea lands out to the three-mile or three-league state boundaries substituted for the Committee bill on roll-call vote, 50-34

Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) — Amend Committee bill to specify that the federal government had no claim to filled or reclaimed land outside the ordinary low-water mark. Voice.

### AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Lister Hill (D Ala.) — Amend Committee bill to specify that federal income from offshore lands would be used for national defense or schools. Tabled on roll-call vote, 47-36.

## HOUSE

The House passed a states-rights tidelands bill (HR 4484) July 30, 1951.

Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Feb. 18, 1952, introduced a measure (H J Res 381) which would designate a part of the revenue from tidelands oil for medical education, medical research and hospital construction.

### Floor Action

April 3, 1952, the House passed by voice vote S J Res 20. Prior to its passage, the resolution was amended by having its language replaced with the text of HR 4484, passed by the House the previous July. This bill, known as the Walter bill was identical with S J Res 20, with the added provision that the states were given ownership extending to the continental shelf.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) — Substitute the language of HR 4484 for the Senate version of S J Res 20. Voice vote.

## CONFERENCE

A conference between the House and the Senate settled the differences. The conferees agreed May 6 on legislation giving to the states control of off-shore oil lands to three miles out.

House Members of the conference committee agreed to drop provisions which would give the states 37 1/2 per cent of revenues from oil and gas fields beyond the state boundaries out to the edge of the continental shelf — 90 to 125 miles away from shore in the Gulf of Mexico.

State boundaries would be three miles out in most cases, but 10 1/2 miles in the case of Texas and the Gulf Coast of Florida.

The House approved the compromise bill May 15 and sent it to the Senate for final action. House approval was

on a roll-call vote, 247-89 (See page 368)

May 16 the Senate approved the bill by voice vote and sent it to the President.

President Truman, who had vetoed a similar bill in 1946, denounced the measure in a speech May 17 as "robbery in broad daylight."

## VETO

On May 29 the President vetoed the bill and said that the legislation "makes a free gift of immensely valuable resources, which belong to the entire nation, to the states which happen to be located nearest them." He urged Congress to approve a measure to permit renewed development of the offshore oil and gas fields "on a basis that will adequately protect the national defense interest of the nation." He indicated that he would have approved a compromise measure with provisions of S J Res 20 as originally proposed.

Plans to get a Senate vote on overriding the President's veto were abandoned June 17. Holland, leading the fight to override, and O'Mahoney, striving to sustain the veto, agreed to put off the vote which had been slated for June 19.

### More Bills Introduced

In the meantime, June 9, O'Mahoney introduced another federal - rights bill (S 3306). This bill included all the provisions of S J Res 20 as originally presented, but with an additional provision that confirmed the title of the states to lands beneath inland navigable rivers, including true tidelands, and to ports and harbors as well as to reclaimed, made, or filled-in lands on the continental shelf.

Hill June 13 offered an amendment aimed at directing revenue into a federal aid to education program. The amendment was co-sponsored by 21 other Senators.

Two other bills, both supporting the states' rights of ownership were introduced to Congress. Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) June 16 and Rep. J. Frank Wilson (D Tex.) June 18 introduced identical bills (S 3341 and HR 8279). These provided for placing the use, control, exploration, development and conservation of certain resources of the submerged lands of the continental shelf lying outside the traditional state boundaries under state control.

These bills were referred to committee and no action was taken by either



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

the House or Senate.

The Senate Interior Committee, however, had opened hearings June 12 to review governmental plans to issue mineral leases on submerged coastal lands.

Jess Larson, General Services Administrator, told the Committee that more than a year earlier he had issued an order to permit the Interior Department to lease the disputed lands. The undated order never went into effect, Larson said he drafted the order on a suggestion from Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph Duggan gave the Committee copies of letters in which former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and his successor, James P. McGranery said they would support the Interior Department's contention that it was empowered under the Surplus Property Disposal Act to issue the leases.

Chapman told the Committee he had dropped the lease plan with President Truman's approval because the current publicity would hurt the government's interest regarding the leases.

The Judiciary Committee hearing was called after Holland complained June 9 in a floor speech of reported government plans to bypass Congress by leasing the lands.

## GROUP STANDS

Many state and federal government groups had informed Congress on their position on ownership of submerged lands (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp 477-479).

Among those supporting state ownership were the National Association of Attorneys General, the Conference of Governors, the National Association of State Land Officials, the American Association of Port Authorities, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, the Council of State Governments, the Conference of Mayors, Interstate Oil Compact Commission, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and Port of New York Authority.

Representatives of other organizations appeared to support HR 4484 in Committee hearings, including the American Bar Association, the Texas Bar Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce and many local Chambers of Commerce, and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Federal ownership of these lands was supported by government officials of

the Departments of Justice, Interior, and National Defense.

Also on the side of federal ownership were many labor unions and educational groups. Both the CIO and the AFL had announced support for the federal government and along with the American Council on Education asked that funds from oil royalties be given to education. The Railroad Brotherhoods were on record for federal control.

In addition to these were the Americans for Democratic Action, the Friends (Quakers) Committee on National Legislation, and the National Grange.

In 1952 as in 1948, the Republican platform included a statement supporting the coastal states' position. The Democrats made no direct statement of position either election year although in 1948 they had said, "our national resources are the heritage of all our people." Tidelands became a hotly-debated election issue.

## Seaward Boundaries

H RES 676, H RES 731

The House passed a resolution (H Res 676) July 3, 1952, directing its Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to conduct an investigation of the seaward boundaries of the states and the continental United States and Alaska. July 5 the House authorized \$15,000 for the study after accepting a Committee on Administration amendment reducing the funds from \$50,000. Both resolutions were agreed to by voice vote.

The Interior Committee was to recommend to the 82nd Congress criteria for fixing the seaward limits of the inland waters and the seaward boundaries. Once these boundaries were settled, Congress could then determine the ownership of the submerged lands.

A Subcommittee of the Interior Committee, led by Rep. Clair Engle (D Calif.) held hearings in Los Angeles and New Orleans. It had been authorized to hold hearings where they deemed it necessary.

## Tuna Duty Rejected

HR 5693

The Senate June 24 rejected on a 32-43 roll-call vote a House-passed bill (HR 5693) to place a temporary duty of three cents a pound on imports of

fresh and frozen tuna fish. No further action was taken during 1952. (For voting, see page 373.)

The House passed the measure Oct. 15, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 489.)

The tariff would have applied only until April 1, 1953. The bill also would have directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the competitive position of the domestic tuna industry and to report to Congress on the situation by Jan. 1, 1953.

Following hearings, the Senate Finance Committee May 9 approved the bill 8-5. It was formally reported May 12.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson said May 14 the State Department strongly opposed the tuna fish tariff. Acheson said the issues bore on U.S. relations with Peru and Japan.

During Senate debate, proponents argued that West Coast fisheries needed the protective measure to revive their industry and to protect them from the huge volume of imports from Japan and Peru. Sens. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) were chief supporters of the bill.

But Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.), who led the opposition, contended the tariffs would "completely ruin" tuna canners on the East Coast. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) called the bill "another block in international trade."

After the bill had been rejected on the Senate floor, the Senate Finance Committee June 26 asked for an investigation by the Tariff Commission of the need for higher protective tariffs for the tuna fish industry. The Commission held the hearings.

## Fats And Oils

### Import Ban

S 2104

Congress in 1952 considered a bill (S 2104) to repeal the section of the 1951 Defense Production Act which required the government to impose import controls on fats, oils, butter, cheese and other dairy products whenever shipments to the United States threatened the domestic market. The bill was not acted on, however, and Congress later extended these controls in the Defense Production Act of 1952 (See page 304).



## Background

At the expiration of the Fats and Oils Import Control Act of 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, page 645), Congress provided for continued controls of fats and oils imports by section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1951 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, page 439).

Since that time there had been efforts to get this provision repealed. In its reports, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which held hearings on S 2104 Sept. 13 and 14, 1951, recommended repeal. It cited the flexible provisions of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act as being preferable to the arbitrary limitations of section 104. The Committee also said representative farm groups were opposed to section 104, and that U. S. agricultural exports might suffer as a result of cutting agricultural imports from other countries. The Committee noted that seven countries which sell cheese to the U. S. spend more than twice as much here for agricultural products as they receive for sales to this country. Ten Western countries had protested to the State Department against the restrictions.

Principal opposition to S 2104 came from the National Milk Producers Federation and "the few producers of domestic blue cheese," according to Committee Chairman Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.).

The most noticeable effect of the 1951 Act was on imports of cheese. After the bill became law, the Secretary of Agriculture placed an embargo on butter, butter oil, and dried milk, and placed import quotas on cheese. The U. S. is a net exporter of all dairy products except cheese. In 1950 butter exports exceeded imports by 320 times, dried milk by 150 times, and canned milk by 482 times. In the same year, cheese imports were about one third more than cheese exports.

## SENATE

The Senate opened debate on the import controls repeal bill (S 2104) Jan. 23, 1952. Although Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and Maybank had predicted approval, widening opposition developed during debate.

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) and Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) proposed an amendment to make it clear that the bill did not indicate Congressional approval or disapproval of "the executive agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)."

This was agreed to on a voice vote Jan. 29.

McFarland read a letter from President Truman asking approval of the repeal bill. If dairy product imports were banned by the U. S., other nations might retaliate by limiting imports of U. S. farm products, the President said.

Hugh Butler (R Neb.) told the Senate Jan. 28 that some Members would contend the bill was not legally before the Senate, on grounds it should have gone to the Finance Committee. Harry P. Cain (R Wash.) urged defeat of the bill, saying the U. S. dairy industry needed protection to survive foreign competition.

J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), floor manager for the bill, said Congress was "irresponsible" and "stupid" in enacting the import curbs. Since the U. S. must send aid abroad, it would be better to encourage trade with this nation to help dollar - short nations.

### Recommittal Voted

The Senate Jan. 30 on a 47-39 roll-call vote recommitted the bill. (For voting see page 368.) The action sent the legislation back to the Banking and Currency Committee for further study.

Although the motion carried instructions for the Committee to report back to the Senate by March 3, Fulbright said the recommitment would kill the measure for the session.

Voting for recommitment were seven Democrats and 40 Republicans. Thirty-nine Democrats opposed the motion. Sponsor of the recommitment move was Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.).

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

John W. Bricker (R Ohio) — Add section providing that the bill neither approve nor disapprove the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). Voice vote.

### Recommended Again

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 3 again recommended that Congress lift restrictions on imports of fats and oils, including cheese. Chairman Maybank urged approval of S 2104 and said his Committee found no relationship between proposed repeal of fats and oils legislation and depressed price of these goods in this country.

The Senate took no further action on S 2104.

## HOUSE

The House did not consider a bill to repeal the imports during 1952. Rep. August H. Andresen (R Minn.) said April 24 that he would fight to keep the amendment to the Defense Production Act in the 1952 extension.

Originally no provision was made in either the House or Senate bills extending the Defense Production Act for continuing the import controls. In both cases, however, amendments were offered from the floor and became part of the Act as finally agreed on.

## St. Lawrence Seaway Bill Recommitted

S J RES 27

The Senate in 1952 killed for another session of Congress the often ill-fated legislation to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and power project. The key decision came June 18 when the Senate approved a motion to recommit S J Res 27. (For voting, see page 373.)

The project would open a deep-water channel along the St. Lawrence River from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, and set up a plant at Barnhart Island on the river which would generate 2.2 million horsepower of electricity.

In his annual budget message Jan. 21, President Truman had urged approval of the project as a "strategic necessity," and in a special message to Congress one week later, added that it was "inconceivable" that Congress would "allow local or special interests" to prevent U. S. participation with Canada in constructing the project.

Canada had decided in 1951 to "go it alone" if necessary. The U. S. Army Engineer Corps had estimated that year the cost of the project would be \$818 million.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings Feb. 25 to 29 on S J Res 27 authorizing construction of the St. Lawrence project.

On April 22, the Committee, led by Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.), reported the bill without recommendation. The group had first divided 6-6 on a motion to report the bill favorably, and finally voted 9-4 to report it without recommendation.

Senate debate on the measure began June 12, and the recommittal motion, made by Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.), was approved June 18.

On June 19 President Truman said the U. S. would support Canada in construction of the St. Lawrence seaway despite lack of U. S. participation. (This support was necessary to clear the project with the International Boundary Commission since the project would be on the boundaries of both countries.)

The Commission Oct. 29 granted the U. S. and Canada permission to proceed with the project.

## Provisions

The Seaway legislation would have provided for:

Approval of the U.S.-Canada executive agreement dated March 19, 1941.

Making the St. Lawrence Seaway self - liquidating by charging tolls.

Negotiation of a treaty with Canada in which the U.S. is assured perpetual navigation rights on the Great Lakes, connecting channels and canals, and in the wholly Canadian sections of the St. Lawrence.

Defining the rates or tolls levied on cargoes and passengers using the Seaway, with consideration for cargo classification, and a maximum charge of \$1.25 a short ton of laden cargo.

Appointing a St. Lawrence Advisory Commission to study the administrative, technical and economic aspects of a toll system on the proposed 27 ft. canals.

Authorization of Treasury funds to finance the project.

Negotiating with New York State for the transfer of power facilities to that state, on the U.S. side of the International Rapids.

Making available a fair share of the power to New England States within economic transmission distance of the facilities.

## Background

The St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project has been actively considered for 50 years, and Congress has had legislation on the project before it for 20 years.

Seaway proposals failed on Senate roll calls in 1934, 1944 and 1948. On a roll-

call vote in 1948, the bill was recommended, and died in Committee. Senate Committee hearings on the project were held in 1951, but no further action was taken that year. (CQ Almanac Vol. VII p. 479.)

## SENATE

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 19 voted 9-3 to hold one week of hearings on Seaway Legislation. The decision had been pending for more than a year.

Voting for seaway hearings were Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) the late Brien McMahon (D Conn.), J. William Fullbright (D Ark.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.).

Opposed were Chairman Tom Connally (D Tex.), Walter F. George (D Ga.), and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Owen Brewster (R Maine) did not vote.

S. J. Res 27 the Seaway Resolution, was sponsored jointly by Sens. Theodore Francis Green, (D R.I.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), the late Arthur H. Vandenburg (R Mich.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), Edward Thyne (R Minn.), Milton R. Young (R N.D.), William Benton (D Conn.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Wayne Morse (R Ore.), Thomas C. Hennings (D Mo.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Bourke Hickenlooper (R Iowa), William Langer (R N.D.), Lister Hill (D Ala.), William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Homer Capehart (R Ind.), Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) and Willis Smith (D N.C.).

## Hearings

On Feb. 25, the Committee began consideration. Hearings lasted four days.

Testimony Feb. 25 favoring the project came from John D. Small, Chairman of the Munitions Board, and Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman.

Small said the Defense Department favored the Seaway even more strongly than in the past. He said it would be vital in making available to U. S. Steel mills newly - found iron ore deposits in Labrador.

Chapman said: "So great is the need of both nations to utilize these boundary waters . . . it is difficult to conceive of a policy of obstructionism on the part of any private interest in either country."

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, and the Maritime Administrator, informed the Committee that 75 per cent of the existing American - flag ocean going fleet could use a 27 ft. channel with profitable loading.

Govs. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) and Walter J. Kohler (Wis.) also testified in favor of the Seaway legislation.

Sen. Aiken Feb. 26 introduced an amendment to S J Res 27. It also was sponsored by Sens. Douglas, Ferguson, Kefauver, Lehman, Blair Moody (D Mich.), Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Thyne and Wiley. The proposal would provide for a government - owned corporation with power to sell the public up to \$575 million in bonds. The Treasury would be required to put up only \$10 million for the stock of the corporation, which would build and operate the U.S. portion of the Seaway through three directors.

The Committee heard additional favorable Feb. 26 testimony from Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Army Engineers, who said the Midwest steel industry faced "migration to the seaboard" if the Seaway were not built. "The economic consequences to the Midwest could be tragic," he declared.

The cost, once estimated at \$818 million, has risen about 3.63 per cent, Pick said.

Joseph Curran of the CIO said the Seaway "would stabilize the position of the automobile industry" and of the metal-working industries which fan out from the steel area.

## Opponents heard

Opponents of the Seaway project began testifying Feb. 27. Gregory S. Prince, assistant general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, declared the project was not necessary for national security, and contended the deep-water channel "would not be of significant value to the nation's commerce and industry."

On Feb. 28 protests against the project on grounds that it would not open the Great Lakes to any sufficient amount of ocean shipping were registered by the National Federation of American Shipping, Inc. The group was represented by Frazer A. Bailey, president. Also appearing in opposition

were representatives of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Delaware River Joint Commission, Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.), Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.), Port of New York Authority, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., Maritime Association of Port of New York, Baltimore Association of Commerce, American Short Line Railroad Association, West Virginia Coal Association, New Orleans Traffic Bureau, New York Department of Commerce, Anthracite Institute, United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Union (CIO), Albany Port District Authority, New York Tow Boat Exchange, Mississippi Valley Association and South Carolina State Port Authority.

### Sees No Emergency

C. W. Maycott, former vice chairman of the Electric Power Survey Committee, said there was no power emergency in the Northeast, and was quickly challenged by Sen. Tobey, who said New England suffered from a shortage.

In 1948, Sen. Tobey had also argued for the measure, calling "asinine" the opposition view that the Seaway could too easily be destroyed by a single atomic bomb.

Arguments that the Seaway would divert traffic from established ports and injure them were advanced Feb. 28 by John C. White, Port of Houston, and F. G. Robinson, Galveston, Tex. Navy Capt. Willis W. Bradley (ret.), called the Great Lakes area a vulnerable frontier, while Walter Harnischfeger, Milwaukee, said the Seaway should be constructed only during a business recession. R. G. Breene, consulting engineer retained by the St. Lawrence Project Conference, said the cost would be prohibitive. William B. Cafky, Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, said there was no northeastern power shortage.

### Hearings Concluded

The Committee also heard Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) speak against the Seaway, but in favor of the power project. Other opponents were Rep. John C. Butler (R N.Y.), George D. Riley of the AFL, ex-Senator Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) representing the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, and James N. Doak, speaking for several Philadelphia Maritime groups.

On Feb. 29, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wound up the hearings on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project.

Committee Chairman Tom Connally

announced April 22 that the group had voted to report without recommendation S J Res 27, the measure authorizing joint U.S.-Canadian construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project.

Meeting in executive session, the Committee first voted six to six on a motion to report the measure favorably. For the motion, according to statement by Connally were Sens. Green, McMahon, Sparkman, Wiley, Hickenlooper, and Tobey.

Voting against reporting it favorably were: Sens. Connally, George, Fulbright, Gillette, Smith (R N.J.), and Lodge.

But some Senators who opposed the measure thought it should be submitted to the Senate, Connally said, so the Committee voted nine to four to report it for the calendar without recommendation.

Voting for reporting S J Res 27 were Green, McMahon, Sparkman, Gillette, Wiley, Smith, Hickenlooper, Tobey and by proxy, Owen Brewster (R Maine). Still voting "No" were Connally, George, Fulbright and Lodge.

Wiley, April 28 told the Senate that Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, through "autocratic" orders, had kept S J Res 27 penned up in Committee for a week after the Committee acted.

Connally explained that he had held up releasing the resolution at the request of Committee Member Brewster who wanted the bill considered further. Wiley also questioned whether the Committee had really withheld a recommendation on the bill. Connally quoted statements from the record of the closed door meeting which he said showed "clearly it was without recommendation."

On June 9, Senate proponents of the project announced that a steering committee had been organized which would press for a vote on the issue before Congress adjourned. Members of the group included Sens. Green, Lehman, Moody, Douglas, Taft, Wiley, Aiken and Thye. Green and Wiley were among the Committee members who had voted to report S J Res 27 favorably.

### Floor Action

The Senate June 12 began debate on the controversial Seaway resolution. After discussion, the Senate recommitteed the measure (S J Res 27) on a 43-40 roll call vote.

Wiley, leading the supporting argu-

ments, said that the eventual exhaustion of ore from the Mesabi range would result in great economic loss unless the Seaway was constructed so that ore could be imported cheaply.

Lehman repeated the 1948 argument that the steel industry would benefit greatly by the use of the Seaway for importing ore.

Connally spoke in opposition, saying the project would cost \$1 billion. He described the bill as "largely for the benefit of Canada."

On June 16 Aiken offered an amendment to make the Seaway and power development a self-financing project through creation of a corporation to finance the project by means of bonds sold to the public. The only federal appropriation would be for \$10 million for capital stock to get the corporation under way. The amendment was pending when the Senate recessed for the day.

### Attacks Dirksen Plan

An amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill was introduced by Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.) for himself, Saltonstall and Smith (R N.J.). The proposal would set up a seven-man citizens commission to make "a complete impartial report" on the project. The commission, to be appointed by the President, would be required to report to Congress by June 30, 1953. Aiken attacked the Dirksen plan as "parroting the cries of the New York and New England railroad and power interests." He added that the project is "the most studied proposed development in the whole world."

Case urged passage of the measure, arguing that it would, "bring ocean commerce and foreign markets to the doorway of the land-locked northwestern states." And Moody called it a "self-liquidating project which in the long run will not cost anything."

But Saltonstall maintained that the 27 foot channel proposed was too shallow for most ships.

Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (Ariz.) failed in attempts to get agreement of debate limitation and votes by June 17. McFarland said failure to get such agreement had jeopardized chances of the measure.

Thye read a telegram from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in which the general said he would not like to see the U.S. excluded from the project.

Humphrey, criticizing railroad rates

for wheat shipments, called the project "the greatest transportation artery in the world."

## Recommittal

On June 17 the Senate reached a unanimous consent agreement to limit debate to 20 minutes on each side on a motion to recommit the seaway bill to the Foreign Relations Committee. The motion, by O'Connor, was to be considered June 18.

Aiken, Humphrey, Lehman and Tobey deplored what they termed pressure being applied by lobbyists in opposition to the seaway.

And on June 18, by a 43 to 40 vote the Senate approved the motion to send the bill back to Committee. Thus the Senate repeated its action of 1948, the last time the proposal was before the upper chamber. A plea from the President not to kill the legislation was brushed aside.

A comparison of votes on the project in 1948 and 1952, showed that seven Senators switched from opposition to support of the measure, and one Senator reversed his support.

## Final Attempt

On the heels of the motion to recommit S J Res 27, a new measure, S J Res 167, was introduced by Moody to authorize the states in the Great Lakes drainage system to enter into agreements with each other, with the consent of Congress, to assist in improvement of boundary waters. Under this plan the states could join with Canada in a seaway and power project.

The move was blocked July 4, when Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) objected to unanimous consent approval of S J Res 167.

## Air Line Subsidies

### S 436

A Senate - passed bill for the separation of mail pay and the subsidies paid to air lines died with the adjournment of the 82nd Congress.

The House did not consider the controversial legislation (S 436). Its Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported the bill favorably July 2, 1952, just five days before the second session ended. The Senate passed the bill Sept. 15, 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 484-486.)

Under the provisions of S 436 as approved by the House Committee, domestic mail payments would be "fair and reasonable rates" determined by the Civil Aeronautics Board and paid by the Post Office Department. Separate subsidy payments, set by the CAB, would be paid from CAB appropriations.

Mail payments to domestic air lines for carrying mail overseas would be fixed by the CAB, with the rate at least as much as the U.S. paid foreign air lines. The CAB would not have to make public any difference between the foreign rate and what it would establish as a "fair and reasonable rate" for paying domestic international carriers.

The House bill differed from the Senate version only in minor technical ways and was bitterly criticized in a minority report. The signers of the minority report announced their intention to offer Rep. John F. Kennedy's (D Mass.) bill (HR 508). Kennedy's bill would have provided that future mail pay to the air lines be limited to the cost of the air lines of the mail service plus a fair return; that anything over this would have to be justified as a direct subsidy; and there was to be a full public report each year on who received mail pay and subsidy payments; how much and the reasons for making the payments.

## Background

Congress in 1949 conducted extensive hearings on air line finances and government subsidies. The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, however, took no action on the bill introduced by Committee Chairman Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) to separate the air mail and subsidy payments. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, pp. 741-742.)

The following year the House unanimously passed a bill providing for the separate listing by the Civil Aeronautics Board of money it paid to air lines for carrying mail and its subsidy payments so that the Post Office would pay only the mail portion. The CAB would pay for the subsidies. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 641-642.)

The Senate in 1950 continued a general study of the transportation industry. Although this inquiry was not confined exclusively to the air lines industry and subsidy questions connected with it, the subject figured prominently in the hearings held by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. The group, however, reported no bill.

Again in 1951 the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings at which government and air line witnesses generally supported the

separation of the two kinds of payments. The Committee approved S 436, to separate the payments, on Aug. 8. The Senate amended and passed it Spet. 19.

## Senate Version of Bill

As passed by the Senate the bill would:

Separate mail pay and subsidies to domestic air lines beginning July 1, 1952.

Provide a new scale of rates for payments made to domestic air lines for carrying air mail. These would range from 45 cents to \$1.80 a ton mile.

Divide domestic air lines into five classes on the basis of types of communities served, volume and distance of air mail carried and the route patterns flown.

Authorize the CAB to revise domestic mail rates on the basis of actual costs plus a fair return under "honest economical and efficient management" of the air lines.

Authorize the Postmaster General to determine rates for air lines operating overseas, beginning July 1, 1953, specifying that they should not exceed the maximum rate established by the Universal Postal Union Convention (an international group fixing postal charges among the various nations), and should not be less than the lowest rates which the United States paid foreign air lines to carry mail abroad.

## HOUSE

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee opened hearings March 24 on 11 bills relating to the separation of air mail pay from subsidies. The public hearings lasted nine days, but the Committee continued its investigation of the legislation until June 24 when it approved an amended form of S 436. The ten other bills were HR 189, HR 190, HR 191, HR 4827 introduced by Rep. John W. Heselton (R Mass.) HR 505, HR 506, HR 507, HR 508 introduced by Rep. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); HR 3320 introduced by Rep. Clare Hoffman (R Mich.); and HR 3675 offered by Rep. William L. Dawson (D Ill.).

The first witness to testify before the Committee was Donald W. Nyrop of the Civil Aeronautics Board. He said his agency favored separating compensatory mail pay from subsidy, but held that the same standards should be used for domestic and international carriers. He stated his opposition to the portion of the Senate - passed bill which speci-



fied that universal postal union rates should be paid to international carriers.

March 31, R. M. Drysdale, Jr., vice president of the Federation for Railway Progress, urged legislation similar to that governing railway mail pay. He said the "so-called mail payments" to airlines "form only a small part of the assistance of subsidy which enables airlines to compete with railroads." Drysdale added that airplanes reaped a "hidden subsidy — quite apart from the subsidy hidden in the mail payments — or almost \$400 million a year." When interest, depreciation, property taxes and maintenance are included.

Amos Heacock, president of the Aircoach Transportation Association, said the legislation before the Committee would "set the stage for a substantial hike in monies paid major overseas airlines." He referred to the provision of S 436 which would pay U. S. international carriers at a rate no lower than that paid foreign air carriers.

In a statement to the Committee, Robert L. L. McCormick, director of research of the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, opposed parts of the proposed legislation as failing to make evident the size of the subsidies.

Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., research professor in Air Transportation Economics at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., testified on behalf of the Americans Veterans Committee and the Citizens Committee for Subsidy Separation. Included in this latter group were representatives of the Americans for Democratic Action, Amvets, CIO and AFL unions in the transportation fields, National Association of Letter Carriers, Air Line Pilots Association, and Taxpayers Federation.

June 24 the Committee approved an amended version of the Senate-passed bill. It was reported to the House July 2, but no further action was taken.

## Insurance Taxes

HR 7876 - P. L. 468

The taxes of life insurance companies again were fixed by temporary legislation (HR 7876) passed by Congress in June, 1952. The bill required the companies to pay taxes on their 1952 earnings at the 1951 rate - 3.75 per cent of adjusted normal-tax net income not in excess of \$200,000, and 6.5 per cent of the amount over \$200,000. A formula for taxing life insurance companies went into effect in 1942, but Congress had made annual revisions since 1950 (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp 644-5).

The House passed the bill June 27, the Senate the following day, both by voice. President Truman signed the bill July 8 into Public Law 468.

## Excess Depreciation Deductions

HR 3168 - P. L. 539

An amendment to the Internal Revenue Code was passed by Congress in 1952. It deals with the section of the code relating to adjustments to basis of property for depreciation, and under the revision taxpayers may claim deductions for excess depreciation allowances in previous years in which they had no taxable earnings.

The bill (HR 3168) was reported by the House Ways and Means Committee April 11, 1951, and passed by the House the following day.

The Senate Finance Committee recommended that it be passed with the suggestion that the bill should apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1938, rather than December 31, 1947 as the House bill directed. The bill was reported to the Senate Feb. 6, 1952.

The Senate passed the bill with the Amendment June 24. The House approved it July 1. President Truman signed it July 14, 1952 and it became Public Law 539.

## Rubber Act Extension

HR 6787 - P. L. 404

Legislation extending the Rubber Act of 1948 was approved June 23, 1952 by the President. The Act, extended in 1950 for two years, was to expire on June 30.

The Act directed that the U.S. maintain rubber producing facilities with an annual rated capacity of not less than 665,000 long tons of synthetic rubber.

The bill (HR 6787) extending the Act beyond 1952 was approved by the House Armed Services Committee March 13 and passed by the House March 24.

The Senate Committee on Armed Services, in approving the bill May 15, recommended amending the bill to pro-

vide for a one-year extension of the Act instead of two years as the House bill provided.

The Senate accordingly amended and passed the bill May 16.

The final bill, extending the Act until March 31, 1954, was passed by the Senate June 13 and the House June 16, 1952. President Truman signed the bill a week later and it became Public Law 404.

## Import Duties Suspensions

ZINC: HR 5448—P.L. 258

A bill (HR 5448) providing for the temporary suspension of import duties on zinc was amended and passed by the Senate Jan. 31, 1952. The amendment was approved by the House Feb. 7 and the bill became law.

The House had passed HR 5448 Oct. 19, 1951. Its Committee on Ways and Means reported the bill Oct. 18, and the suspension was to last until March 31, 1953, or the end of the national emergency, whichever came first. The Committee recommended an amendment providing for the lifting of the suspension of duties when the price of zinc fell below 18 cents a pound for a month at East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee Chairman Robert L. Dough-ton (D S.C.) told the House that early enactment of the bill was favored by the Economic Stabilization Agency, the Bureau of the Budget, the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Defense Production Administration, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency.

On Oct. 20, day following House passage, the Senate Finance Committee reported the bill and recommended "prompt enactment." Senate action was blocked when Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) objected to its consideration.

As passed by the Senate, Jan 31, 1952, the bill limited the duty suspension to zinc concentrates. The House agreed and President Truman's signature made it Public Law 258 on Feb. 11.

LEAD: HR 4948—P.L.257

The Senate Jan. 31, 1952, amended and passed a bill (HR 4948) suspending import duties on lead until March 31, 1953 or the end of the national emergency, whichever came first. The House which had passed the original bill by voice

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vote Aug. 13, 1951, (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 488-489) approved the amendment Feb. 7.

The bill was introduced in the House July 25, 1951, by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.).

The Senate Finance Committee reported the bill favorably Oct. 19, 1951, suggesting a minor amendment. It reached the Senate floor on the consent calendar Oct. 20, but Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) objected to its consideration on the grounds that taxpayers' money would be "misused for financing business ventures which should be financed with private capital."

The Senate Finance Committee recommended an amendment providing that the duty suspension be revoked whenever the average market price for common lead, delivered in New York, remained below 18 cents for any one calendar month. As the measure was passed by the House, it provided for a floor of 16  $\frac{7}{8}$  cents instead of 18 cents. The Senate Committee pointed out that the ceiling price for lead was 17 cents at the time the bill passed the House, but had since increased to 19 cents and that the Committee amendment was "inconformity with the spirit of the House bill."

Senate passage, with the amendment, was by voice vote. The House by voice vote accepted the change and the President signed HR 4948 Feb. 11. It becomes Public Law 257.

### METAL SCRAP:

HR 6845—P.L. 535

A bill, signed by the President July 14, 1952 extended the suspension of import duties on metal scrap to June 30, 1953.

The bill was reported to the House by the House Ways and Means Committee on June 23. The House passed it June 25.

After approval by the Senate Finance Committee, the Senate passed the bill by voice vote, but added an amendment by Sen. Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) exempting lead scrap. He said there was no duty on lead scrap

### TUNGSTEN: HR 5248

A bill (HR 5248) to suspend the \$8-a-ton import duty on tungsten for a period of two years or until the end of the national emergency, whichever would come first, was passed by voice vote of the House Oct. 15, 1951.

The Senate Finance Committee approved the bill Jan. 28, 1952, recommending an amendment limiting the suspension to tungsten ores.

The bill was passed with the amendment, by the Senate July 3. The following day Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) announced that he would have objected to the measure if he had been present July 3. He said the bill was unnecessary because no tariff was paid on materials that the government stockpiled for national defense, and tungsten was included under this provision. The Senate agreed to rescind the vote. The bill was placed on the Senate calendar and died when the session adjourned.

## Flood Control Report

A House Public Works Subcommittee headed by Rep. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D Ala.) recommended Dec. 15 that the Army Corps of Engineers be given primary responsibility for the national flood control program.

In proposing ways to end the inter-agency controversy over flood control policies, the Subcommittee said the Agriculture Department should be limited to an upstream land development program and should be required to ask Army approval before starting construction which might interfere with downstream projects of any other government agency.

The report, however, recommended that Army officials reporting on future flood control projects include Agriculture Department recommendations for erosion and water runoff control.

The governmental split on flood control, the report said, was a "disgraceful conflict which must be stopped."

The Subcommittee also criticized Congressmen for "pork barrel" practices and Army Engineers for not keeping plans up to date and for submitting "deceptive" cost estimates.

## N. Y. Port Authority

H J RES 375

A bill (H J Res 375) to rescind the consent of Congress to the compact creating the New York Port Authority was tabled by the House Judiciary Committee May 26, 1952.

The measure would have cancelled the consent of Congress to a 1921 agreement between the states of New York

and New Jersey creating the Port of New York Authority pending the enactment of legislation by Congress providing for more effective control over air commerce in this District.

Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings on the bill May 14 and 21. Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) and other New Jersey spokesmen accused the Authority of charging exorbitant tolls for the use of its facilities. The Subcommittee, however, reported the bill unfavorably to the full Committee.

May 26 the Judiciary Committee tabled, in effect killing, the resolution.

## Delaware River Port Authority

HR 8315 - P. L. 573

HR 8316 - P. L. 574

Congress enacted in 1952 legislation (HR 8315 and HR 8316) to clear the way for construction of a multimillion dollar development of the Delaware River Port at Philadelphia and Camden. President Truman signed the two bills July 17 and they became Public Laws 573 and 574 respectively.

The House Committee on Public Works held hearings on the bills in May and June, 1952. The House passed both by voice vote June 25. The Senate Committee on Public Works reported the House bills and the Senate passed them July 4, by voice vote and without debate.

The new laws both amended an agreement formulated in 1931 and consented to by Congress in 1932.

### Provisions

HR 8315 provided for a change in the name of the Delaware River Joint Commission to the Delaware River Port Authority. It extended and defined the group's jurisdiction, power, and duties.

HR 8316 authorized and empowered the Port Authority to construct, finance, operate, maintain and own a vehicular tunnel under, or an additional bridge across, the Delaware River and defined the functions, powers and duties of the Port Authority.

The purpose of the bills was to provide for the development of the port of Philadelphia and the area surround-

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ing it in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

The measures provided that securities or obligations issued by the Commission for the purpose of construction be subject to federal taxation.

In addition the bills limited to fifty years the collection of tolls in excess of amounts reasonably required for this operation and maintenance of any bridge constructed or acquired by the Commission (Port Authority). The money obtained from the tolls could be used for other purposes that had to do with commerce.

### Background

The Delaware River runs between Philadelphia and Camden, N.J., in the center of a growing industrial and residential area. In 1931 a compact to establish a Delaware River Joint Commission was agreed to by these states and the following year Congress consented. (Compacts between two states require Congressional approval or consent.)

This Commission was empowered to develop and promote commerce on and across the Delaware River by rail, highway, and water between Philadelphia and Camden and the sea. The Commission operated and maintained the Philadelphia - Camden Bridge and a rapid transit system over it.

Because of the increasing size and importance of the area, the Commission investigated and then reported on the need for additional bridges or tunnels, and facilities for transportation, terminals, and port improvements to develop and promote the ports of the two cities.

A plan to establish a port authority similar to that for the New York City area had been approved by the Pennsylvania and New Jersey legislatures as well as the governors of these states.

### HOUSE

The House Committee on Public Works held hearings on the measures May 21 and 22 and June 12. Originally there were six bills, HR 5502, HR 5508, HR 5629, HR 5503, HR 5509, and HR 5628. After drafting amendments, the Committee approved substitute measures, HR 8315 for the first three bills, and HR 8316 for the other three.

The Committee heard federal, state, and local government officials support of the bills. Members of both chambers testified, as well as representatives of private industry, AFL and CIO, civic

organizations and others. All expressed support.

The Committee approved the measures June 19 and sent them to the House June 24.

The House debated briefly and passed both bills June 25 by voice vote. There were no amendments offered from the floor.

Rep. Alfred D. Sieminski (D N.J.) stated for the record an objection to the provision of the 50 - year permission for tolls. He said it was wrong to make the users of the bridges or tunnels pay tolls for purposes other than payment of the cost of construction or operation of the installation being used.

### SENATE

The Senate Committee on Public Works approved the two bills and sent them to the Senate floor as the House had passed them.

HR 8315 and HR 8316 were passed by voice vote without debate by the Senate July 4.

The bills then went to President Truman who signed them 13 days later into Public Law 573 and 574.

## Water Research

HR 6578 - P. L. 448

Congress in 1952 passed a bill (HR 6578) to provide for research in making fresh water from sea water. The measure became Public Law 448.

The bill authorized the Department of Interior to enter into contracts with research foundations and industry to carry out experiments in producing fresh water. The bill also authorized the appropriation of \$2 million for a five-year period to carry out the experimentation. The Department of Interior was allowed a maximum of \$500,000 from this sum for the correlation and coordination of information.

In 1951, three Senate Committees — Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Agriculture and Forestry — jointly held hearings on the problems of water research. These three groups recommended a bill (S 5) which was reported to the Senate Jan. 22, 1952.

On June 2, 1952, the House passed by voice vote HR 6578, proposing a program of research and the building of a pilot plant to be operated by the De-

partment of Interior. One million dollars was authorized by this bill.

The Senate first amended and then passed the bill by voice vote June 21. The amendment, offered by Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.), increased to \$2 million the funds authorized for the Interior Department. It eliminated the pilot plant and authorized instead the making of contracts. The Senate then postponed indefinitely consideration of its Committee's bill (S 5), since its aims had been included in HR 6578.

### AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Francis Case (R S.D.) — Increase authorization for Interior Department from \$1 to \$2 million but authorize the Department to enter into contracts with foundations and industry for research on water conversion, instead of constructing a pilot plant. Voice Vote.

The House agreed to the Senate changes June 30 and sent the bill to President Truman, who signed it July 3.

### Initial Funds Granted

The President July 1 asked Congress to appropriate \$400,000 for the project. Later representatives of the Interior Department said they could initiate the program immediately with \$125,000. This amount was included in the 1952 Supplemental Appropriations bill (HR 8370) passed by Congress July 7 (See page 120).

## Cheatham Dam

S 97 - P. L. 396

Congressional action was completed June 10, 1952, on a measure (S 97) authorizing an \$18.2 million hydroelectric plant at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River in Tennessee.

The dam, now under construction and expected to be completed in 1954, had been authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1946. The Act did not provide for hydroelectric power. It was contemplated at that time, according to the Senate Public Works Committee, that power - generating facilities would be installed at a later date when fully justified. The Committee, in 1951, said it believed that the power situation was so acute the facilities were needed and should be authorized.

The Senate Committee held hearings in 1951 on S 97, which had been introduced by Sen. Kenneth McKellar (D Tenn.). Originally the measure had called for an authorization of \$15 million. The Committee suggested raising this

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amount to an estimated \$18.2 million of the basis of the latest available cost estimates.

The Senate Oct. 1, 1951, passed the bill on voice vote after accepting its Committee's amendment.

### House Passage

Although the House Committee on Public Works held hearings in 1951 and reported the bill favorably Oct. 16, the House did not act until 1952.

The House passed the measure June 9 on a 132-121 roll-call vote. (For voting, see page 374.) An amendment, by Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), was agreed to by voice vote. The amendment fixed the authorization at \$18.2 million and eliminated language in the Senate version which estimated the cost at \$18.2 million.

The Senate June 10 agreed to the House amendment.

The bill was signed by President Truman June 19 and became Public Law 396.

## Columbia River Pact

HR 2470—P.L. 572

A bill (HR 2470) to authorize five northwest states to enter into a compact for use of the Columbia River was sent to the White House after the House July 4, 1952, agreed to Senate amendments deleting Nevada and Utah.

As it went to the President, the measure applied to Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

The House had originally passed it Feb. 19. The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs had suggested amending the bill and its revisions were accepted by the Senate when it passed the measure July 3. All votes were by voice.

President Truman signed it July 16 into Public Law 572.

## Natural Gas

S 1084

A bill (S 1084) to give the states the right to regulate natural gas distributing companies selling only within the state was passed July 5, 1952, by the Senate on voice vote.

The House Interstate and Foreign

Commerce Committee took no action on a similar bill (HR 3941). Both bills died when Congress adjourned.

The Senate July 5 rejected by a 21-52 roll-call vote an amendment by Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) which would have preserved the Federal Power Commission's authority to make determinations of original cost of intrastate pipe line facilities connected to interstate lines. Douglas said his amendment was intended especially to "protect" interests of customers of the East Ohio Gas Co. (For voting, see chart, page 373.)

Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md.) said the bill would exempt from FPC regulation any company which distributed gas only within the state where it received the gas or which did not use its transportation facilities in connection with interstate commerce. O'Connor said the FPC recommended those provisos.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) — Continue FPC authority to make findings of fact on original cost of intrastate pipe line facilities. Roll-call vote, 21-52.

## Hell's Canyon

HR 5743

A House Interior Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation opened hearings March 26, 1952, on a bill (HR 5743) to authorize construction of Hells Canyon Dam as the initial phase of the Snake River, Idaho, reclamation project.

On June 18, the Subcommittee agreed to postpone consideration of the bill indefinitely.

The measure had been introduced Oct. 16, 1951, by Rep. John R. Murdock (D Ariz.), but no action was taken on the bill during the first session of the 82nd Congress. (CQ Almanac 1951 Vol. VII p. 678)

When hearings began March 26, 1952, Oscar Chapman, Secretary of Interior, testified that the dam was a "vital link" in the development of the Columbia River system.

H. R. Stinson, Regional Counsel for the Bureau of Reclamation June 17 urged passage of the legislation to permit the bureau to begin building the Snake River project on the Idaho-Oregon border.

Northwest merchants, publishers and farm groups all supported the construction authorization. But the bill was opposed by Gov. Len D. Jordan (R Idaho), spokesmen for the Idaho Reclamation

Association, 6,000 Boise, Idaho farmers, and chambers of commerce in Portland, and Baker, Ore.

## Collbran Project

HR 2813 - P. L. 445

Congressional action was completed June 24, 1952, on a bill (HR 2813) authorizing construction of the \$16 million Collbran reclamation project in Colorado.

The project would supplement the water supply of Grand Junction, Colo., and provide for irrigation of more than 20,000 acres of land and the generation of hydroelectric power.

The House passed the bill May 19 and the Senate passed it June 21 after accepting its Interior Committee's amendments. The amendments eliminated a section from the House bill authorizing project facilities to be turned over to water users after costs are repaid and provided for full repayment of power costs with interest at three per cent a year.

The House agreed to the Senate changes June 24. President Truman signed the bill July 3 and it became Public Law 445.

## RFC Reorganization

The Senate April 23, 1952, considering legislation to change the organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, defeated a move to abolish the agency by sending the bill back to committee.

The action occurred after the reorganization bill (S 515) was amended by substitution of a measure (S 1376) to provide for dissolution of the RFC.

Following recommittal, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee re-reported S 515 with amendments May 29, but no further action was taken.

### Background

The Senate Banking Committee held hearings in 1951 on two RFC bills (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 505). The first (S 1376), sponsored by Sen. Harry F. Byrd, (D Va.), would have abolished the RFC by transferring its national defense functions to other agencies. The second bill (S 515), by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D Ark.), aimed at continuing the agency under a single head and requiring that all loans be made "sub-



stantially" in the public interest. The money lending agency had been the object of much controversy as a result of Congressional investigations (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 498-504).

The Banking Committee in 1951, reported both measures to the floor without recommendation (S 1376 was formally reported July 13, and S 515 Aug. 20). No action was taken on either in 1951 by the Senate, although the Senate did vote to approve Reorganization Plan No. 1, sent to Congress by President Truman. This measure replaced the five-man Board of Directors of the RFC with a single administrator (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 339-341).

#### Senate Action

When the Fulbright bill (S 515) was called up for Senate consideration April 22, 1952, some of the RFC changes it proposed already had been put into operation under the 1951 reorganization.

At the outset of Senate action, Sen. Byrd offered his abolition proposal (S 1376) as a substitute. Joining Byrd in sponsoring the substitute were Sens. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), John W. Bricker (R Ohio), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.) and James P. Kem (R Mo.).

Leading opposition to the Byrd amendment were Fulbright (D Ark.), Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) and John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

The Senate April 23 voted on the substitute, accepting it on a 42-37 roll call (D 7-32, R 35-5). (For voting, see page 373.)

Fulbright then moved for recommitment. Robertson made a motion to table Fulbright's motion. This was defeated on a 36-36 roll call.

An amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) to Fulbright's motion to require the Banking Committee to report back by June 2 was agreed to by voice vote. The Senate rejected, on 36-39 roll-call, an amendment by Francis Case (R S.D.) to require the Committee to report the Byrd bill back immediately with provisions for disaster and small business defense loans. It then agreed to the amended Fulbright motion, 39-36. Fulbright said the Committee could return with any bill it approved—not necessarily with the Byrd bill.

#### Says RFC Not Needed

During the debate, Bricker called RFC "the symbol of the handout state" and said the agency, begun in depression days of 1932, no longer was needed. He said RFC, since it was supposed not

to compete with private lending, was "faced with the consideration of applications for loans which are all economically unsound."

Fulbright, who headed the Banking Subcommittee which investigated the RFC in 1950 and 1951 said, "If you accept this idea that corruption itself is a reason to abolish a government agency, I think you'd have very little of the government left." Since RFC had been reformed, it was "one of the cleanest agencies of the government," he said.

Robertson said the "outmoded" RFC lending should be replaced with greater use of bank and business loans.

McFarland said ending the RFC would do away with the tin and synthetic rubber programs and that the RFC was the only agency that small business could depend on for loans.

Sparkman said that just last year Congress directed RFC to handle small business loans under the Defense Production Act.

#### Revised Bill Reported

The Senate Banking Committee May 29 voted 6 to 3 to report again the Fulbright reform measure. It recommended six amendments, including ones to require Senate confirmation for anyone performing all duties of the Administrator or Acting Administrator of RFC, limit disaster relief loans to a 20-year repayment period, increase funds for making disaster loans, and increase the amount of funds on-loan.

The Senate took no action on the revised bill.

## Boyle-Gabrielson Criticized

The Investigations Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department released a report Jan. 31, 1952, criticizing former Democratic National Committee Chairman William M. Boyle, Jr., and then GOP National Chairman Guy G. Gabrielson.

Allegations had been made during 1951 investigations by the Subcommittee and by the J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) RFC Investigation Committee that the two party chairmen had used influence to obtain Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans for private companies. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 508-511)

The report said Boyle had done nothing "illegal or immoral," but that his

"conduct was not such that it would dispel the appearance of wrongdoing."

Boyle announced Oct. 13, 1951, that he had resigned as Democratic National Committee chairman for reasons of ill health.

There was no evidence, the Subcommittee report said of "improper influence" by Gabrielson in representing the Carthage-Hydrocol firm of Texas before the RFC. However, the report said "Mr. Gabrielson should not have represented Carthage-Hydrocol before the RFC after he became the chairman of the Republican National Committee." (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 503-507)

"Officials of the major political parties, whether paid or unpaid," the report added, "hold positions in the nature of a quasi-public trust . . . They must refrain from any acts which are illegal, immoral or patently improper, but—as expected of a public official—they must also avoid the appearance of wrongdoing by avoiding that type of activity which might lead the public to believe or suspect that chicanery is taking place."

The report criticized American Lithofold, St. Louis printing firm, for paying fees to Boyle and other officials and handing out expensive gifts.

Six of the seven Subcommittee members signed the report. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) did not approve it. McCarthy told the Senate he agreed with "ninety-nine per cent" of the report.

## Tax Collection Investigation

A House Ways and Means Subcommittee continued the investigation of alleged irregularities in the Bureau of Internal Revenue that it had begun in 1951 (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 512-519.)

Members of the Subcommittee on Administration of Internal Revenue were Chairman Cecil R. King (D Calif.), J. M. Combs (D Tex.), Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.), John W. Byrnes (R Wis.), Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) and Robert W. Kean (R N.J.)

Hearings were resumed Jan. 22, 1952, when the Subcommittee began consideration of legislation to plug loopholes in the tax laws.

On Jan. 29 the group called Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald, Washington "mystery man" who previously had refused to testify. He again would not

answer questions.

The Subcommittee held hearings in San Francisco Feb. 6 to 20, and concluded that the BIR San Francisco office was poorly run by incompetent "politically appointed tax officials."

Later in Washington, the investigation was highlighted by testimony from two Senators, one explaining an exchange of funds for political purposes with Grunewald, and the other defending his role in a liquor dealer's tax case.

#### House Votes Funds

The House July 2 adopted by voice vote a bill (H Res 686) providing an additional \$50,000 for the tax frauds probe.

As a result of the 1952 tax collection probe:

Grunewald was cited for contempt of Congress April 9 and indicted Oct. 23 by a Federal grand jury.

George Kleinman was suspended March 13 as a Bureau of Internal Revenue agent for refusing to testify before the Subcommittee and for not filing a net worth statement ordered by the Bureau.

Daniel A. Bolich, resigned Assistant Revenue Commissioner, was indicted Sept. 11 by a Brooklyn grand jury for income tax evasion.

Lawrence P. Bardin, former manager of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, was indicted Sept. 12 for income tax evasion.

Former Massachusetts BIR collector Denis W. Delaney, convicted Jan. 23, 1952, of tax bribery and falsifying tax liens, Oct. 15 was freed of the charges by a U.S. Appeals court because of "damaging" publicity received when he testified before the King unit in 1951.

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was indicted Dec. 2 by a Federal grand jury on charges of willful evasion of income taxes amounting to \$91,086.

#### Background

The King Subcommittee was organized in 1951 after statements were made by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) and the Senate Crime Investigating Committee that irregularities had occurred in the Internal Revenue Bureau. (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 341-352.)

By a voice vote Feb. 12, 1951, the House passed a bill (H Res 78) instructing its House Ways and Means Subcommittee to investigate the Internal Revenue Bureau. The House allocated \$50,000 for that purpose in another bill (H Res 153) passed March 14 by voice vote.

#### 1951 Hearings

Hearings began March 19, 1951, and continued intermittently until Dec. 20. Once under way, the probe was extended to the Justice Department as well as the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Highlights of the 1951 probe were: The resignation of Charles Oliphant as chief counsel for the BIR; the retirement of George J. Schoeneman as BIR commissioner; and the resignation by request of Theron Lamar Caudle as Assistant Attorney General in charge of tax frauds prosecutions in the Justice Department.

Another development was the allegation by a witness of an alleged \$500,000 shake-down attempt, under threat of tax prosecution.

A number of BIR collectors resigned or were suspended in the course of hearings, and some were later indicted for bribery, perjury or contempt of Congress.

During its 1951 investigation, the King Subcommittee also looked into tax fraud cases the Justice Department had not prosecuted, and studied the personal income tax records of several BIR employees.

On Sept. 27, the Subcommittee was granted an additional \$150,000 when the House passed a probe funds measure (H Res 433) by voice vote. (CQ Almanac Vol. VII p. 512 ff.)

#### 1952 ACTION

The tax-probing Subcommittee opened hearings Jan. 22, 1952, on legislation to reform and reorganize the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The President's reorganization plan was already under consideration by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. (see page 240.)

Chairman King said his Subcommittee was "turning its attention to one of the corrective phases of its work." He said the study would cover changes suggested in the President's plan and additional organizational and policy matters in the Bureau.

Secretary of Treasury John W. Snyder and Internal Revenue Commissioner John B. Dunlap were the first witnesses, Jan. 22, explaining the President's plan. The group heard from Richard C. Schwartz, Penal Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and Ellis Slack, Tax Division, Department of Justice, Jan. 23.

#### Grunewald Recalled

Henry W. Grunewald was recalled by the Subcommittee Jan. 29 for the fourth time. He attempted to read a prepared statement, but King directed him to answer questions instead. Grunewald's attorney, William Power Maloney of New York, protested. After an exchange, King ordered Maloney out of the chamber, and told Grunewald to get another lawyer by noon.

At noon, Grunewald returned alone, and again refused to answer Subcommittee questions. He repeated his refusal at hearings Jan. 30.

The House Ways and Means Committee Jan. 30 voted to recommend a contempt of Congress citation against Grunewald. King said Grunewald had questionable dealings with tax officials and had intervened in tax cases.

#### San Francisco Hearings

On Feb. 6 the hearings were moved to San Francisco for an investigation of the San Francisco office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The first witness, William A. Frank, special intelligence agent of the BIR, testified that James G. Smyth was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Northern California in 1945, despite three unfavorable character reports against him.

Smyth later was indicted on a fraud conspiracy charge in connection with back-dating of tax returns. He had been ousted as a BIR collector during the Subcommittee hearings in 1951. (CQ Almanac Vol. VII p. 517).

Charles O'Gara, assistant U.S. attorney, told the group Feb. 11 of his unsuccessful efforts to bring about a grand jury investigation of the office. O'Gara said he had not informed his superiors of his plans because he feared they would be "bogged down."

Three Treasury agents testified Feb. 13 that the bank deposits of George T. Davis, campaign manager in northern California for the Truman-Barkley ticket in 1948, exceeded his reported income by \$10,000 in each of the years 1946, 1947, and 1948.

#### No Audit Made

They added that Anthony Sherman, an agent, saw no evidence of fraud, and "suggested" a routine audit, but that no audit had ever been made.

King said that the San Francisco

BIR office was "very slovenly" in handling the tax case of Davis.

While continuing its on - the - spot hearings in San Francisco, the Subcommittee clashed with the Treasury Department Feb. 13 after the Department ordered a special grand jury probe into New York affairs. King said his group had "clear evidence" the Treasury called the hearing in New York to stifle his group's probe there, which was set for mid-March. He said the Treasury Department had broken an agreement by calling for the New York probe. However, Secretary of the Treasury Snyder replied that the Department had not made an agreement.

#### "Dastardly Conspiracy"

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), a member of the King group, Feb. 14 called the order for a grand jury probe in New York a "dastardly conspiracy to hide misconduct until after the November election."

The King group, on the west coast Feb. 15 heard U. S. Attorney Chauncey Tramutolo and an assistant, Joseph Karesh, denounce another assistant, O'Gara, for taking internal revenue matters before a grand jury without consulting his superiors.

John Wilks, Treasury intelligence agent, Feb. 19 told of his investigation of Arthur H. Samish's \$150,000 a year public relation fund from California brewers. The House group was trying to decide whether Samish and the California State Brewers Institute should be assessed taxes on the fund as the Senate Crime Committee had recommended. Wilks said he informed Internal Revenue headquarters in Washington in 1951 that the brewers were not entitled to write off 50 per cent of the public relations fund as non-taxable, as they had been doing since 1936.

William B. Anater, ousted San Francisco tax official, Feb. 20, said he made a profit of \$32,000 in one year on outside businesses and prepared income tax returns for a friend while an BIR employee.

Ending its San Francisco hearings Feb. 20, the House group blamed the office for the "incompetence" of "politically appointed tax officials." In a statement, it credited O'Gara for helping uncover the situation but said he was "ill-advised" in some instances.

#### N. Y. Office

The tax probers March 13 began an inquiry into the New York office of the

BIR. Internal Revenue officials were among the first witnesses.

Albert Cohen, 53, an internal revenue agent for 32 years, was questioned about spending \$25,200 more than his sworn income in the five-year period from 1946-1950. He said that he had been "inaccurate" in telling Subcommittee investigators in July, 1951, that he had no cash in excess of \$300 at hand. Two months later he made out a sworn statement indicating that he had \$12,000 cash in a safe deposit box.

George Kleinman, 42, March 13 declined to answer any questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination. He had been an agent for the Bureau and was suspended the day he testified. He resigned Nov. 11, 1951, but his resignation was not accepted. He had refused to comply with the Bureau's order to file a net worth statement on grounds that he didn't feel "obliged to."

The financial status of Robert W. Selden, 45, also a BIR agent, was described by Eugene Harper, special intelligence agent. Seldon was not present because he had suffered "some form of a mental collapse," according to Adrian DeWind, Subcommittee counsel. Harper testified that Selden's net worth increased from \$470 in 1935 to \$23,727 in 1945, while his annual salary averaged \$3,000 for that period. Harper testified that Selden "concealed" the existence of a safe deposit box under the name "Robert Sheldon" at the Manufacturers Trust Co. in New York.

#### Another Refusal

On March 15, Kleinman and another suspended tax official, Charles Vesce, refused to answer most of the Subcommittee's questions on grounds of possible self-incrimination.

Paul Hofrichter, another suspended tax control clerk, March 15 told the group he was able to spend \$18,350 in 1951 on a \$3,500 salary because he won betting on horses.

#### Nunan Subpenaed

Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., former Internal Revenue Commissioner, was subpoenaed to appear March 18 before the King Subcommittee. Nunan had been the object of attacks by Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.).

Williams told the Senate that an Indianapolis brewing firm received a \$35,000 tax refund instead of a back tax bill for \$636,000 after employing Nunan as its lawyer. Nunan resigned as a Commissioner of the Internal Rev-

enue Bureau in June, 1947, and Williams, said, received a special waiver in March, 1949, to represent the company. In September, 1949, Williams said, when the BIR referred the case to the Justice Department, the government's tax claim against the company totaled \$636,000.

The Senator said the Justice Department Tax Division, then under T. Lamar Caudle, accepted the company's offer to settle for \$4,500. In February, 1951, the company filed suit against the government claiming excess-profits tax overpayments of \$35,000. The chief counsel of the BIR, Williams said, advised the Justice Department that his office "could suggest no defense" and the Treasury paid the firm \$35,000.

#### "Not One Dime"

In another speech on the Senate floor, Williams said Nunan and others in his law firm did a "flourishing" business on tax cases pending before the Treasury during their previous government employment. "Not one dime," the Senator said, has been collected on tax claims on nearly \$2 million against four taxpayers Nunan received permission to represent.

Nunan had denied all of Williams' charges, and in closed session March 18, the House group questioned Nunan.

At a public hearing March 19, Rosasio Giunta, special intelligence agent for the Treasury, told the Subcommittee that Adrian Ash, New York tax agent, received favors from a Hollywood movie company claiming a \$20 million tax refund. Ash recommended almost full refund to the Universal Pictures Corporation but his report was disapproved and about 75 per cent of the company's claim was disallowed.

Giunta also told the group that, according to his net worth statements and income tax returns, Ash's income in the 1946-50 period was \$40,100. His expenditures for the same period were \$62,490 and his net worth increased over the period by \$14,490. Ash attributed the excess to loans, gifts and gambling gains.

#### Brewster, Grunewald

Hearings before the House Subcommittee took a new turn March 20 when Joseph Stearns, an accountant who handled Grunewald's tax returns for the last 16 years, said an exchange of funds took place in 1950 between Grunewald and Sen. Owen Brewster (R Me.).

Stearns identified a \$10,000 deposit to Grunewald's account May 9, 1950, as a "Brewster check" and also identified a



check for \$2,500 drawn on Grunewald's account Oct. 25, 1950, made out to Owen Brewster and indorsed to "Dorothy Brewster." Stearns said he was told by Grunewald the checks were part of an exchange transaction and that the deposit was "not a taxable item; just an exchange of checks."

The accountant also testified March 20 that Grunewald had more than \$233,000 of "unexplained income" in 1949 and 1950. He said the money was listed as brokerage fees and commission, but that Grunewald had told him it came from gambling.

Brewster immediately appeared before the King unit March 20 to explain Stearns' testimony, and said he gave Grunewald \$10,000 for the 1950 primary campaigns of Sens. Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) and Milton R. Young (R N.D.)

#### Brewster Explains

Brewster explained that the two candidates "besieged" him for contributions but at that time he was serving as Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee. It is the practice of such Committees not to contribute for primary campaigns. The Maine Republican said, "I didn't want to do it myself as Chairman of the Committee because it was against the rules." So he went through what he called "the unusual procedure" of borrowing \$10,000 from a Washington, D.C. bank and turned it over to Grunewald for delivery of \$5,000 to each candidate.

"I took a chance that these men would win," he explained and added that it would have been difficult for him if they had lost. He said Young and Nixon understood they were to repay him from funds the Campaign Committee were able to advance once they were nominated.

Brewster said he "wanted to absolve Mr. Grunewald of any degree of culpability" in the transaction; that he had served merely as "a sort of conduit" for a political contribution which Brewster said he could not make openly.

Nixon and Young said March 20 they did not know until recently that Grunewald figured in what they considered "advances" from the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee. Young said the "advance" made to his own Committee was credited to him in the general election after having been "paid back in full." Nixon said his \$5,000 spent in the primary campaign was "returned" to the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee and then credited to his own Committee again. The total his Com-

mittee received from Brewster's group, in both the primary and general campaign, was \$5,000, Nixon said.

#### Brewster Defeated

Brewster was defeated June 16 in the Maine GOP primary for nomination to the Senate. The tax probe disclosures were a campaign issue.

At hearings March 20, Rep. Kean charged William Power Maloney, Grunewald's lawyer, with perjury, on the basis of Maloney's denial of receiving \$5,000 in loans from Grunewald while serving as special assistant to the attorney general. The House group produced a letter, signed by Maloney, acknowledging the debt. Maloney had made the denial in a closed session March 19.

The New York lawyer also said he had "absolutely no recollection" of representing Grunewald during his service with the Justice Department. The Subcommittee produced a report by special Treasury agents which said Maloney interceded in Grunewald's behalf during a black market whiskey investigation in 1943-44.

#### Bridges' Role?

Testimony March 21 concerned the intricate tax case of a liquor dealer, and the asserted role of Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) in that case.

The King unit March 21 heard Maloney acknowledge that he had asked Bridges as a "friend" to bring to the attention of the Bureau of Internal Revenue a \$7 million jeopardy assessment filed against Hyman Harvey Klein, a Baltimore wholesale liquor dealer.

Maloney said he never represented Klein legally but felt there had been some mistake in Klein's case.

On March 24 Klein appeared before the group to testify he did not ask Maloney, Bridges or Grunewald to intervene in his case, that he could not explain their intervention and that he did not even know Bridges or Grunewald.

The dealer explained how, working through an intricate network of 17 to 19 corporations to sell Canadian whiskey in the U. S., he started with a \$1,000 investment which in two and a half years netted a \$5 million profit. The deal involved importation of Canadian whiskey into the U.S. through tax-exempt foreign corporations.

When he liquidated his stock holdings in 1947, Klein testified, he realized more than \$5 million on his one-fourth share. On this, he paid \$1.2 million in capital gains taxes rather than more than \$4 million in normal rate taxes.

#### Bridges "Interested"

Through records of the BIR introduced at the hearing, the House tax investigators learned that Bridges took an interest in Klein's tax case for more than two years and that Grunewald had made repeated inquiries about the case. Klein's lawyers, E. Gayle McGuigan and Richard Kilcullen, March 26 said they knew nothing about this.

Ellis Rosenberg, Klein's personal attorney also appeared March 26. Subcommittee counsel Adrian DeWind charged that some of the whiskey transactions were to "take \$11 profit a case and keep it out of the U. S. for income tax purposes."

Sen. Bridges March 27, said his intervention in the Klein case was "a typical Congressional inquiry", and he only wanted to see fair action taken. The Senator said Maloney never suggested any "favored treatment" in the case and added that he "may have" talked to Grunewald about Klein.

#### Bolich's Part

As the probe of Klein's tax case proceeded, the name of Daniel A. Bolich, resigned Assistant Revenue Commissioner, cropped up again. He had been investigated by the King Subcommittee in 1951 and had quit the BIR Nov. 19, 1951, citing ill health as his reason. (CQ Almanac Vol. VII p. 616).

At hearings March 28, Thomas J. Victory, Revenue intelligence agent, and Aubry R. Marrs, former head of the Revenue Bureau technical staff, said Bolich had taken an undue personal interest in the Klein tax case.

#### Told to Close Case

They said Bolich told them to close out the Klein investigation with a recommendation against prosecution and to lift the tax liens on Klein's assets.

Reyburn P. Miller, manager of the Washington Hotel, testified March 31 that Bolich had lived rent-free from Nov. 22, 1948, to June 22, 1950, in a suite of rooms paid for by Grunewald.

Internal Revenue agents testified that during that period Grunewald's tax affairs came under investigation by the Bureau. Subcommittee members said that Bolich took "unusual interest" in



the investigation and that nothing came of the case.

Earl C. Crouter, member of the Internal Revenue special board of inquiry, said April 1 a tax fraud case against Patullo Modes, Inc., New York dress manufacturing company, had been dropped in 1949 on orders of Bolich, although the New York Collector's office had ruled there was no basis for discontinuing the case.

Internal Revenue Agents testified April 2 that an unnamed person had supplied Bolich with expensive gifts from 1946 to 1950. Over the five-year period, they said, Bolich had a salary of \$53,000, but spent at least \$115,217.

#### Bolich Called

Bolich was called to testify about his personal finances April 3, but refused to answer questions "on grounds that any answer I might give may tend to incriminate me."

George H. Lemay, Internal Revenue agent, testified April 3 that Bolich was given large sums of money and gifts by Carl F. Routzahn, former Collector of Internal Revenue who had been Bolich's superior in 1922 in Cleveland. Lemay said Routzahn gave Bolich about \$11,000 gifts, \$10,800 in a cash advance and \$9,000 in a loan.

Bolich also received \$4,000 in gifts from Louis Brush, according to Lemay. Shares of Brush-Moore Newspapers stock were found in Routzahn's safety deposit box in 1951, Lemay said, along with large amounts of cash and bonds.

Lemay said Routzahn said he and Brush had agreed to take care of some of Bolich's expenses "because he had a large family and five children to educate."

The tax - fraud investigators heard testimony April 4 from ex-Rep. T. Vincent Quinn (D N. Y.) who said he accepted fees for representing private law clients before the Internal Revenue Bureau while he was a Member of Congress.

He said it was his understanding that he could represent clients in criminal cases without violating an 1864 law. Quinn was a member of the House from January, 1949, until Dec. 31, 1951, when he resigned to become District Attorney of Queens County, N. Y.

Another witness, James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General, April 4, said he interpreted the law to mean a Congressman could participate in federal criminal cases. King said "literally thousands" of officials had unknowingly

been in "technical violation" of the law.

#### King 'Cleared'

The Ways and Means Committee filed a report April 9 formally clearing Subcommittee Chairman King in connection with reports of improper action in tax cases involving Long Beach, Calif., citizens. The report stemmed from secret hearings held by the Subcommittee in 1951 to investigate "rumors" that King had been involved in the tax cases. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 516).

The House, on a 334-0 roll-call vote April 9, approved a resolution (H Res 602) citing Grunewald for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify before the King Subcommittee. (For voting, see page 296)

Two witnesses testified April 23 that former Internal Revenue Commissioner Nunan had an income from 1945 to 1950 of \$161,609 which was not reported for income tax purposes.

Andres Soldana and William C. Carnes, Internal Revenue agents, told the investigating Subcommittee they had uncovered the excess income. They said much of Nunan's income was unexplained. Soldana and Carnes said, Nunan received \$90,000 in unreported or unexplained income from 1944 to 1947.

Soldana said taxpayers are required by law to keep their records for three years. Nunan, he said, destroyed his cancelled checks. He said Nunan also failed to disclose in his tax returns all sources of income, contrary to the tax laws.

Nunan April 23 refused for the second time to appear before the Subcommittee, but sent reports from two physicians who said he was too ill to testify.

Thomas Sullivan, Chicago attorney, told the Subcommittee April 24 that Nunan had received a fee of \$24,985 for "three or four" phone calls to the Internal Revenue Bureau on behalf of a tax litigant. This was after Nunan left the Bureau.

#### Olson Quizzed

The Subcommittee probe continued April 28 with testimony about James B. E. Olson, former N. Y. District Supervisor of the BIR Alcohol Tax Unit. Olson resigned Aug. 24, 1951, a few days prior to testifying before the King group about outside activities while employed by the Government. (CQ Almanac Vol VII p. 512)

Joseph Applebaum, New York wine maker, said April 28 he had hired Ol-

son between 1945 and 1947 to help in his (Applebaum's) dealings with federal tax officials. Olson had been Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue at Brooklyn before that time. (1934-1945)

Applebaum said he paid Olson nearly \$100,000 and that he was well worth it. The Alcohol Tax Unit had "pushed me around," Applebaum said, before he hired Olson, but not after.

Olson refused to testify April 30. He said he had already talked freely to Subcommittee investigators.

Sol Sokolof and Gilbert F. Haley, special Treasury agents, testified April 30 they had traced to Olson nearly \$36,000 in cash expenditures for which no source of income could be found.

#### Political Loans

Staff members of the King Subcommittee said April 30 a check was being made of charges made April 29 by Sen. Williams on the Senate floor.

Williams said three men, Marshall Field of Chicago, Richard J. Reynolds of Winston - Salem, N. C., and David A. Schulte of New York, were allowed to deduct from their income taxes 90 per cent of \$410,000 in loans made to the New York State Democratic Committee from 1940 to 1948.

He produced copies of what he said were Bureau of Internal Revenue letters authorizing the men to charge off as non - business bad debts all but 10 per cent of the loans, or "contributions," as Williams called the sums.

The loans totaled \$310,000 from Reynolds, and \$50,000 each from Field and Schulte. Williams said, "A summary of these (BIR) decisions shows that the Democratic Party has, through these favorable rulings, been financing a part of their political campaign indirectly out of the federal treasury."

Field said from Rancho Santa Fe, where he was visiting, that his \$50,000 was a loan, not a gift, but that he had not made use of the BIR ruling allowing him a deduction from his income tax.

Irving R. Rosenbaum, president of the Schulte Real Estate Company, said that Schulte had died in 1949, and that he knew of no loans to the Democratic Party.

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, April 30 called for legislation to outlaw loans to political parties.

## Nunan on Stand

Ex-BIR Commissioner Nunan took the witness stand May 5, but refused to answer most of the group's questions.

Nunan said a grand jury investigation of his affairs was pending in New York and cited his Constitutional rights in refusing to answer. He did, however, admit that he often had demanded that individuals obtain political endorsements even for Civil Service posts while he served as Commissioner. He also admitted there were possible crimes for which he might be indicted, but did not elaborate.

Nunan later was indicted.

## King Offers Bill

King May 16 introduced a bill (HR 7893) to plug loopholes in the income tax laws.

Among provisions of the bill: Stiffer record-keeping requirements for taxpayers; extension of government enforcement powers in tax fraud cases; criminal penalties for persons taking pay to improperly influence disposition of tax cases, civil or criminal; clarification of the propriety of Congressmen and other federal officials receiving fees for handling matters pending before the Internal Revenue Bureau; and outlawing of "bad debt" tax deductions for loans made to a political group by other than a lending institution.

In testimony May 26 and 27, Internal Revenue Bureau Commissioner Dunlap and Thomas J. Lynch, Treasury Department general counsel, endorsed King's bill to tighten enforcement of the revenue laws.

Hearings were concluded May 28.

The House Ways and Means Committee June 21 returned the bill (HR 7893) to the Subcommittee, with recommendations for changes. No further action on the measure was taken during the 82nd Congress.

## Indictments

Daniel A. Bolich, a former assistant BIR Commissioner, was indicted by a Brooklyn grand jury Sept. 11 for allegedly evading \$7,445 in income tax payments. He pleaded not guilty to the charges Sept. 24.

Attorney General James P. McGranery announced Sept. 12 that Lawrence P. Bardin, former manager of the Indianapolis Brewing Co., had been indicted by an Indianapolis grand jury on charges of evading \$213,000 in income taxes in 1946.

The conviction of Dennis W. Delaney, former Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, on charges of tax bribery and falsifying tax liens, Oct. 10 was set aside by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court held that Delaney was denied "a fair trial before an impartial jury" because of "damaging" pre-trial publicity received when he testified before the King Subcommittee in 1951.

Reps. King and Kean Oct. 10 criticized Internal Revenue Commissioner Dunlap for failing to produce certain tax information desired by the House Subcommittee investigating tax irregularities. The Congressmen said Dunlap had ignored a Congressional subpoena to produce information concerning a multi-million dollar tax refund case involving Universal Pictures, Inc., of Hollywood. They also said the Commissioner had failed to appear at a Subcommittee meeting.

A federal grand jury Oct. 23 indicted Grunwald on 22 charges of contempt of Congress.

Former BIR Commissioner Nunan was indicted Dec. 2 by a federal grand jury on charges of evasion of income taxes amounting to \$91,086.

Nov. 14, the telephone log kept by Charles Oliphant, former BIR counsel, was turned over to the investigators by the Treasury Department. The log purported to show that Secretary of the Treasury Snyder had taken "an unusual interest" in the Universal Pictures case. Snyder, in a letter to the Subcommittee, said his interest was only in the status of the case, and not in its merits.

## FINAL REPORT

The King Subcommittee Dec. 25 recapitulated its activities and recommendations in a final report. It questioned whether the Bureau should continue to be attached to the Treasury or set up as an independent agency. King said the 83rd Congress should continue checking on the Bureau.

## Red Cross Benefits

HR 7345 — P. L. 465

Congress completed action June 26, 1952, on a bill (HR 7345) to allow sports organizations to deduct from their gross income proceeds of any benefits given for the American Red Cross. President Truman July 8 signed the measure into Public Law 465.

The House passed the bill April 9.

Before the Senate agreed to it, a Finance Committee amendment was adopted to permit federal income taxpayers to deduct from their taxable income any charitable contributions up to 20 per cent of their income. The ceiling formerly had been 15 per cent.

The House refused to pass the Senate amendments and insisted on a conference. The conference report, recommending the addition of the Senate amendment, was passed by the Senate June 23 and the House three days later. All voting was by voice.

## Small Business Investigations

Continuing studies began in 1951, the Small Business Committees of the Senate and House in 1952 championed efforts of small manufacturers to garner a larger share of defense production. The Senate Committee strongly criticized the Defense Department's attitude toward small business.

The Committee also investigated the machine tool, aluminum and synthetic rubber situations. It was instrumental in getting release of a secret Federal Trade Commission report dealing with U.S. oil companies' participation in an alleged international oil cartel.

The House Committee held hearings on the problems of small businessmen under the Controlled Materials Plan and recommended, June 9, that controls on steel, aluminum and copper be continued.

## Background

The House Select Committee on Small Business was established in the 78th Congress and had its legislative basis renewed by each succeeding Congress. The Special Senate Small Business Committee, after expiring in 1949, was revived in 1950 as a Select Committee to continue indefinitely. It could study small business problems but could not consider specific legislation.

Both Committees took the lead in 1951 in the setting up of the Small Defense Plants Agency. The Senate Committee investigated shortages of steel, plastics, aluminum, rubber and nickel, with emphasis on "gray markets" in steel and nickel. At joint hearings, the two Committees took testimony on small business participation in the military procurement program (CQ Almanac, Vol VII, pp. 490-96).

## SENATE

The Senate Committee's first business in 1952 was the issuance of two reports on its 1951 investigations. "The entire economy has suffered" from the effects

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

of the "vicious" gray market in steel, the Committee said in a report released Jan. 14 by Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.).

Conclusions of committee investigators studying steel shortages were that the "net effect of gray markets... has been to inflate prices and to increase the cost of the defense program... They must be stamped out wherever they arise." The steel industry itself must be more vigilant if normal routes of steel distribution are to be kept intact, the report said.

The Committee unearthed a gray market in steel, together with "daisy chain" transactions of steel shipments which passed through the hands of a half dozen middlemen to the end users, each time with a hike in price.

Said the report: "There is evidence of regional tie-ups of steel brokers, patterns of transactions where the same brokers passed steel back and forth from one city to another at ever-increasing prices." These gray market operators often "held the key to the continued operation of small manufacturing plants."

### 'Guns And Butter'

In its annual report, issued Jan. 21, the Committee went along with the administration's recommendations for a balanced diet of "guns and butter" to assure a wholesome rearmament program.

"A well-rounded economy cannot be achieved in full measure unless sufficient attention is given to the production potential of our almost 300,000 small plants," the report added.

The Committee was critical of some features of mobilization but refused to endorse what it called "assertions that the mobilization program has fallen disgracefully short of its original schedule." The Committee said it wouldn't be surprised to see "a tidal wave of weapons inundate military depots by mid-1953."

The annual report scored "mobilization planners" for having "failed by a wide margin" to act fast enough in one area of the program — development of machine tools for defense items.

### Defense Contracts

The Subcommittee on Mobilization and Procurement, under Sen. Blair Moody (D Mich.), began hearings Feb. 13 on fixed-price defense contracts.

Spokesmen for five small manufactur-

ing firms testified that they lost heavily on defense contracts because Defense Department contracting authorities would not adjust prices to allow for increased costs.

Testifying were officials of firms in Sister Bay, Wis., Lenoir, N.C., Highland Park, Mich., Springfield, Mass., and Beaver Dam, Wis.

Moody said Defense Department policies were driving many small manufacturers "to the verge of bankruptcy" and called Department officials to testify Feb. 14.

Robert F. Finley of the Army said the fact that a company was going bankrupt was not enough to justify contract relief. More than the company's welfare was involved, he said.

### Renegotiation Law

The Small Business Committee filed a report April 16 criticizing the Defense Department's administration of the contract renegotiation law, and recommending that the Department change "not only its regulations under P.L. 921, but also its evaluation of the importance of small manufacturing concerns in our national industrial structure."

During a national emergency government agencies have authority to make contracts on a negotiated basis, providing for increases in costs during performance. Contracts awarded on advertisement (the usual peacetime procedure) are on a fixed-price basis and later adjustments cannot be made without special authority.

P.L. 921, the last act of the 81st Congress, extended Title II of the First War Powers Act until June 30, 1952, in order to give relief to fixed-price contractors caught in the materials shortage and price squeeze after outbreak of Korean hostilities.

The Committee noted that the Defense Department had supported this legislation but since had failed to carry out its purpose or the intent of Congress because departmental regulations required that a supplier, to get relief, must be "essential to the national defense." In applying the rule, no one supplier was considered "essential" so long as there were others in the same line. The report cited five cases in which relief was refused on this basis.

The Committee pointed out that the law required only that such relief "facilitate the national defense" that keeping existing companies "in business and ready to supply the military in case of all-out war" would certainly serve that purpose, and that "it would cer-

tainly not facilitate the national defense to spread among small or large business the impression that the government will deal with them, if conditions change, in something less than an equitable manner."

The question of relief from price squeezes on fixed-price contracts related particularly to small firms. While small business got about 20 per cent of the over-all value of defense contracts, it got from 50 to 73 per cent of the value of contracts awarded on advertised basis.

### Hearings Resume

The Moody Subcommittee resumed hearings on small business participation in military procurement April 28. Several businessmen testified about difficulties encountered in trying to obtain military contracts.

On April 29 Air Force, Navy and Army officials testified on the complaints registered the previous day. Three officers of the Munitions Board discussed that agency's small business program.

The Subcommittee heard officials of the Army, Navy and Air Force testify on their Departments' small business programs May 2, 5 and 6.

Kennard Weddell, chief of the Air Force's Office of Small Business, said May 5 that much of the Air Force's defense buying was concentrated in a few states. He added that Air Force would prefer a wider distribution but "we have to go where the plants are."

Commander Arthur T. L. Fox, chief of the Navy's Small Business-Industry Cooperation Branch, told the group May 5 that small business received about 70 per cent of the Navy work it could handle but that only 39 per cent of the Navy's total needs could be supplied by small manufacturers.

During the year, the Moody Subcommittee investigated the scarcity of machine tools. Manufacturers from Florida, Alabama and Texas told the Subcommittee Feb. 27 that scarce machine tools, needed for defense, were lying idle in schools throughout the country. They said the government gave the tools away after World War II because their resale was banned. The witnesses were Edward D. Wilcox, Sarasota, Fla., Porter Landrum, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., and Kenneth H. Bradshaw, Houston, Texas.

Retired Lt. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, president of Oerlikon Tool and Arms Corp. of America, deplored the cut-back in plane production.



**Lawsonomy 'University'**

In hearings March 10, the Subcommittee probed a machine tool deal which netted the so-called University of Lawsonomy, of Des Moines, Iowa, a \$115,000 profit.

Chairman Moody decided to subpoena two officials of the school after Alfred William Lawson, its 82-year-old founder, failed to explain to the Subcommittee's satisfaction transactions in which the school bought 62 machine tools as surplus government property for \$4,480 in 1947 and later sold about 45 of them to machine tool dealers for \$120,000.

An officer of the University of Lawsonomy testified that the \$115,000 profit on machine tools bought from the government was used for university expenses. He was George Sorensen, secretary of the School.

March 11 Roswell L. Gilpatric, Undersecretary of the Air Force, told the Subcommittee that \$3.5 billion could be cut from the current Air Force appropriations without endangering its program. He said that most of the planes for which 1952 appropriations were being made would not be delivered for another two years.

Maj. Gen. John K. Christmas, chief of Army procurement, testified March 12 that it was the goal of the defense program to achieve a machine tool production rate of \$1.2 billion annually by July, 1952, as compared with the 1950 rate of \$305,550,000. C. A. Rockwood, civilian aide to the military procurement program, said that there no longer existed "the same amount of hurry and emphasis to get machine tools that we had a year ago."

**Machine Tools**

On March 14 two Munitions Board officials testified — John D. Small, chairman, and Maj. Gen. F. H. Griswold, Military Director for Production. Small denied that program priorities between the military departments were decided by the toss of a coin, as indicated by Undersecretary of the Air Force Gilpatric.

March 17, master mechanics and production engineers from General Electric Company, Pratt & Whitney, and General Motors Corporation testified that machine-tool deliveries were behind schedule.

Clay Bedford, special assistant to the Secretary of Defense, declared March 18 that though machine tool shortages existed in critical areas, in his opinion the industry was making efforts to sup-

ply defense requirements as soon as possible.

**Lathes Not Needed**

E. C. Bullard said April 1 that his Bridgeport, Conn., company and General Motors' Fisher Body Division were preparing contract termination claims that might cost the government \$10 million. He told of the agreement under which the Fisher Body Division, at Air Force request, had tooled up to produce 757 Bullard lathes. He said six months later the contract was cancelled after Bullard could not find a customer for the extra lathes.

L. D. McDonald, executive vice president of Warner and Swasey Company, Cleveland, April 2 advocated a revision in Treasury regulations to allow manufacturers to take faster depreciation allowances on machine tools, letting them replace outmoded machinery more rapidly.

Witnesses said they expected to pare down their backlog of orders considerably in the next few months because production of machine tools had come into line with requirements.

In a June 30 report the Small Business Committee said machine tool shortages were "the result of inexcusable shortsightedness and gross mismanagement" in the defense program. The Senators called for a government program to stabilize the "feast and famine" machine tool industry and recommended stockpiling surplus tools "so that the country will never again be caught short in a period of acute national need."

**Aluminum Hearings**

Aluminum manufacturers and users testified March 7 before the full Committee that there was enough aluminum on hand to permit relaxation of controls over the metal.

They wanted the government to make the Controlled Materials Plan more flexible so that aluminum not used for the defense program could be channeled promptly to manufacturers of civilian products.

Witnesses included: Schubert S. Inch, vice president of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Sales, Inc.; David P. Reynolds, vice president in charge of sales for Reynolds Metals Co.; Donovan Wilmot, vice president of the Aluminum Company of America; Charles E. Hunter, president of the Hunter Manufacturing Co., Bristol, Pa.; John A. Kemper, vice-president of Scott & Fetzer Co. of Cleveland; Bertram Givens, vice president of Givens Manufacturing Co. of Los Angeles; Edward J. Laperouse of Nu-Vent

Awning Co., Nouma, La.; and John E. Orchard of Orchard Bros. Inc., Rutherford, N.J., and president of the National Metal Awning Association.

In April the Moody Subcommittee held two days of hearings on use of "hot aluminum" — aluminum not allocated by the National Production Authority. Moody said the Committee had heard charges that many fabricators were using aluminum without NPA allocation, or in excess of existing allocations, to the detriment of small fabricators unable to get the metal. Nineteen aluminum products manufacturers and distributors were heard as witnesses.

Paul Horsch, Aluminum Air Seal Manufacturing Company, Youngstown, Ohio, said April 21 his company used a technicality in government regulations and received an extra 500,000 pounds of aluminum in 1951 when other window manufacturers were cut back 85 per cent or more.

Lewis L. Warner, Warner Manufacturing Co., Jersey City, N.J., and Benjamin Shodell, Winstrom Manufacturing Corp., Long Island, N.Y., said April 22 their companies had received extra aluminum by buying it for an additional "scrap surcharge." Other witnesses told of their difficulties with government restrictions.

**Rubber Situation**

A Subcommittee on Rubber, chaired by Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), March 27 began hearings on the progress of the synthetic rubber program. Jess Larson, head of the General Services Administration, said controls to keep the industry going should be retained.

The Subcommittee on June 5 heard members of the rubber-reclaiming industry, who complained of competition in prices between their industry and the synthetic rubber industry.

**Oil Cartels**

At a hearing of the Subcommittee on Monopoly April 23, Stephen Spingarn of the Federal Trade Commission said an FTC report on international oil cartels had been labeled "secret" because of the "delicate" situation in Iran. He added that publication of the report was under "active consideration." (Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., (D Mo.) had written the FTC April 16 asking for publication of the report.)

The Subcommittee received a report July 16 that since World War II foreign countries had made increased efforts to curb cartels and like restraints on trade.



The report was made by the State Department at request of the Small Business Committee. It also said negotiations were being conducted in the United Nations aiming toward agreement to control cartels.

Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, who made the report, denied that the State Department tried to suppress the FTC report on oil cartels. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, said his group had asked the White House to release the report but "the request has been denied."

Sen. Hennings July 16 proposed that Congress investigate an international oil combine that he said rules U.S. Foreign policy in the Middle East, Indonesia and Venezuela. He said the State and Defense Departments had kept the FTC report secret. He demanded its release.

Jerome S. Katzin, director of the Public Utilities Division of the Securities and Exchange Commission, testified July 17 that electric and gas utility concerns had been strengthened financially by the dissolution of holding companies that controlled them, under the Public Utility Holding Act. Long commented that Congress might direct the break-up of industrial monopolies along the lines it followed in the utility holding act. Katzin said the utilities program was 85 per cent complete.

On Aug. 18 President Truman, at Sen. Sparkman's request, declassified and authorized publication of the FTC report. The Small Business Committee announced that it would publish a shortened and "more diplomatic" version of the report.

Aug. 21 the Committee made public a report from the Mutual Security Administration accusing five oil companies — Standard Oil of New Jersey and California, Texas Co., Socony - Vacuum and Gulf — of "price discrimination" in charging Marshall Plan countries more for Middle East oil than U.S. customers paid. Two days later the government filed suits against four of the companies in an attempt to recover \$67 million in alleged overcharges paid by MSA and its predecessor, ECA.

In publishing the FCT report Aug. 25, Sparkman said his Committee was trying to find out, among other things, "whether or not the dumping of foreign oil in the United States, at a net cost far below the price charged in Europe and the Middle East, is causing injury to independent American oil producers."

## Newsprint Report

On April 6 the Subcommittee on Newsprint, without holding public hearings, released a staff report which set forth what it termed the most effective steps for attaining greater production of newsprint.

It called for legislation permitting publisher-owned co-operatives for manufacturing and distributing newsprint, legislation for long-term government loans or credit to the co-ops, and priorities for building of newsprint mills. (For another report on newsprint, see page 357.)

## HOUSE

In a Jan. 7 report, the House Select Committee on the Problems of Small Business declared that although 1951 saw a "notable" increase of interest in the problems of small business, "continued aggressive action" should be taken in 1952 to protect and strengthen small business.

The House group, headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.), made these general recommendations:

Defense agencies should transfer more authority to their field offices so small businessmen would not waste time coming to Washington for decisions.

Defense agencies should be cautioned against competing with private businesses that supply goods and services.

Small businessmen should get better breaks when tax amortization benefits were distributed.

In the awarding of contracts, production pools should be given greater consideration.

The Committee said it also regretted the limitations of the operational authority of the head of the Small Defense Plants Administration.

For example, the group said, the Administrator had no authority to make scarce materials available to small firms or to require procurement offices to let contracts to the small businesses.

Continuing hearings begun in 1951 on the problems of small business under the government's Controlled Materials Plan, a Subcommittee under Clarence G. Burton (D Va.) Feb. 27 looked into the allocation of oil-country tubular goods to oil producers. Witnesses were heard Feb. 28 and also in March.

## Aluminum Production

Samuel W. Anderson, deputy administrator for aluminum in the DPA told the Subcommittee March 11 that the aluminum supply picture had improved but that demand still was above supply. He anticipated the supply would rise to 170,000 tons a month late in 1953 as compared to 114,000 tons early in 1951. Domestic production was expected to increase to 126,000 short tons a month as against 67,000 tons over the same period, he said.

Howard Young, deputy administrator for the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, also testified that the long range picture for copper production was improving.

Testifying before the House group March 13, James F. King, DPA deputy administrator for resources expansion, said that small business generally suffered more from dislocations resulting from shortages of basic materials than did large organizations. He conceded that "all defense programs tend to favor big business."

## Controls Urged

In a unanimous report June 9, the Committee recommended indefinite continuation of controls on the three CMP materials—steel, aluminum and copper. Warning against what it called a rush to abandon controls on those materials, the Committee declared: "small business is the first to suffer when materials become scarce and would be the first victim of premature or haphazard lifting of controls on steel, aluminum or copper."

The report said the Committee had "no affection for the type of industrial regimentation inherent in CMP" but believed "the hard facts of the prevailing military and economic situation" demanded continued controls.

The Committee held hearings during July and August in Seattle, Minneapolis, Boston and New York. The field operations of the Small Defense Plants Administration were under study in those hearings.

## Aluminum Study

The Senate—House Committee on Defense Production June 30, 1952, submitted a report to the Senate recommending expansion of the United States aluminum industry in preference to purchasing the metal from Canada.

Headed by Sen. Burnet R. Maybank

(D.S.C.), the Committee said the U. S. should "wait to see how the situation develops, and should it prove necessary, next year encourage the building of domestic (aluminum) plants."

The Committee recommended that the Defense Production Administration "devote as much energy and resourcefulness in the months ahead" to establishing new plants in the U. S. as it has to the promotion of proposals to buy aluminum from the Aluminum Company of Canada.

Defense Mobilization Director Henry H. Fowler told the Committee Oct. 1 that the nation's annual aluminum production must be expanded by 200,000 short tons.

He said the DPA would try to get the proposed expansion from new domestic producers. But, even if the expanded goal were reached, Fowler added, further capacity would be needed if war should break out within the next three years.

## Surplus Tanker Transactions

The Senate's Permanent Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations May 29 issued a report recommending that the Justice Department take "prompt and vigorous" action against persons involved in the war surplus tanker deals the Subcommittee had been probing.

The highly profitable transactions, involving eight war surplus tankers and millions of dollars, were spread over a three-year period from 1947-50 and involved numerous American and foreign concerns.

The Investigating Subcommittee, led by Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D.N.C.), held hearings Feb. 18 to March 14, to determine the legality of the tanker sales, and if there had been any dodging of income-tax payments.

Witnesses testifying at the hearings included former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D.Mass.), participant in the ship sales, Newbold Morris, the government's corruption clean-up man at the time, and Houston H. Wasson, Morris' law partner.

### Hearings

At opening hearings Feb. 18 - 20, the Subcommittee heard how a group of prominent citizens turned an investment of \$101,000 into a \$3,250,000 profit.

On Feb. 18, the first witness, Vice

Admiral E. L. Cochrane, Maritime Administrator, told the Subcommittee various records of the fast-profit deal had been turned over to the Justice Department "for study." They showed profits were made by a group headed by former Rep. Casey that included Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey; the late Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., wartime Secretary of State; and Julius C. Holmes, minister at the U.S. Embassy in London.

Testimony brought out that purchase of at least five of the eight tankers resulted in losses for an American company that owned them and consistent profits for a Panamanian corporation, not subjected to income taxation, to which the ships were chartered. Charter fees at the rate of \$2,191,305 a year were used directly to pay back a Metropolitan Life Insurance Company loan of \$9,705,000, which financed purchase of the five tankers. At the end of three years, all eight tankers were sold for \$3,250,000.

Casey, now a Washington attorney, declared Feb. 19 before the investigating group that the tanker deals were only free enterprise, that he had no idea of avoiding payment of income taxes.

It was said that disposition of the other three of the eight tankers brought profits of \$450,000 on a \$1,000 investment. The attorney who managed this was Houston Wasson of New York, according to Subcommittee records. He is a law partner of Newbold Morris, who was brought to Washington to clean up federal corruption.

It also was brought out that Morris was president of the China International Foundation, a charitable organization that acquired an interest in common stock earnings of the three surplus tankers.

### Says Sale Authorized

On Feb. 20 — Casey testified that the feat of turning \$1,000 into \$450,000 was born in the office of Wasson and was smiled upon by the old U. S. Maritime Commission. He said the Commission authorized the sale of the three war tankers to the company headed by Casey before the company actually was incorporated.

When hearings resumed Feb. 27, three participants in the deal testified that a tax advantage was an important reason for setting up a Panama corporation to handle five tankers. All profits from chartering the tankers to Standard Oil went to Greenwich Marine Corp., a Panama company not liable for income taxes, the witnesses said.

They were E. Stanley Klein, New York financier and one of the group which acquired the ships through the Maritime Commission; W. N. Westerlund of New York, president of Marine Transport Lines, and M. Daniel Franz, a New York tax consultant.

Klein said advantages of the Panama company aside from the tax angle were that it guarded against discrimination by Panama and that it removed the competitive disadvantage they otherwise would have had, since more than 200 American vessels were operating under the Panama flag.

Franz estimated that the group saved \$350,000 a year for three years on corporation income taxes. But he said the deal was set up so that individuals participating would have paid the regular income taxes on their profits.

### Paid Lower Rate

But Chairman Hoey said the tax was at the 25 per cent capital gains rate instead of at the higher rate which could be applied to operating profits. And Sen. Richard M. Nixon (R.Calif.) disclosed Feb. 27 that the government was seeking to "recapture" through taxes about \$1,436,000 of the ship deal profits.

The Senate unit heard Feb. 28 from Randolph H. Guthrie of New York, attorney for Stavros Niarchos, a Greek shipping magnate, who bought the five tankers from the Casey group.

Several ship cases not mentioned in previous testimony were brought out Feb. 28 during questioning of Joseph H. Rosenbaum, who agreed that he and his law firm made about \$250,000 in fees or stock profits from ship transactions. The figure came from the Sub-Committees files, which also disclosed that Casey and Robert W. Dudley received \$104,000 and \$112,000 respectively in the same deals.

Rosenbaum and Dudley were named in 1951 by a Senate RFC Investigation Subcommittee as Washington influence men. Both later were indicted on perjury charges. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII pp. 498-507)

Testifying on March 4, Dudley, a Washington attorney, acknowledged he had collected or been promised legal fees and stock profits totaling \$186,500 in connection with tanker deals, most of which took place in 1947 and 1948. He testified he had the idea for the deals which the Casey group later developed.

Mrs. Olga Konow, vice - president of the American Viking Corp., March 5 testified she got fees of "more than

\$100,000" for helping engineer the lucrative transaction. She told the Subcommittee that some wealthy Chinese put up the money with which Casey and his associates acquired the ships from the U.S. government.

#### Foundation Deal

Wasson also was called to testify March 6 as the questioning continued to develop the links in the tanker transactions, including that involving China International Foundation.

The law partner of Newbold Morris admitted that ships belonging to one of his clients had hauled cargoes to Red China since the Korean war. Wasson said the vessels involved were dry cargo ships operated by the China Trading and Industrial Development Corporation, a concern he described as being a "subsidiary" of the Nationalist China government.

Senate investigators later produced records showing that two of the tankers involved in the Casey deal were used to haul oil for Communist nations in 1949 and 1950.

As Wasson testified for the second day, March 6, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) objected to "the faint hearted ethics" under which he claimed Chinese Nationalists and Americans got "blood soaked profits" from trade with Communists. Mundt said he was referring to the China Trading and Industrial and Development Corporation, and the United Tanker Corporation, an American company financed by Nationalist Chinese.

Wasson argued that the voyages in question were in accord with State Department policy, but Mundt saw a "glaring inconsistency" in a Foundation's policy of aiding non-Communist Chinese students with profits from Communist trade.

And Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) told the Subcommittee March 6 he had information that two trustees of the China International Foundation had participated in many "Communist front" activities.

Wasson, Morris' law partner, testifying March 7 for the third day, said he was not certain when Morris learned of the charters that put two of China International Foundation's tankers under Soviet contract. He also said the Foundation was in a position to block the charters but did not.

Another witness March 7 testified that one of the World War II surplus tankers under investigation for transporting oil between Communist-held ports up to the time the Korean War start-

ed, helped Naval Intelligence get information from behind the Iron Curtain. The witness, New York shipping agent David B. Jarvis, said the skipper of the tanker made a long report and the tanker's crew was questioned by Central Intelligence.

Arthur G. Syran, transportation head of the Mutual Security Agency March 10 testified there was good reason to believe United Tanker Corporation was controlled by a Chinese group sympathetic to Red motives.

Harold C. Lenefest, president of United Tanker, disputed the Subcommittee's apparent doubt that control of his company was in American hands. The three associates in United Tanker paid only \$6 for their stock while Chinese interests put up \$2 million.

#### Morris Testifies

The probe reached a climax when Newbold Morris, then conducting a government anti-corruption drive, testified March 11 and 12.

Morris' law firm was counsel for United Tanker Corporation and China Trading and Industrial Development Corporation and Morris' philanthropic organization received United Tanker's profit from chartering the ships.

In his first appearance before the investigators March 11, Morris criticized the laws that permitted piling up profits in surplus ship deals and insisted he did not make a dollar on the transactions. Morris, however, did not reject the Subcommittee's estimate that as a member of the law firm he might have realized up to \$30,000 in partnership fees.

When he was asked why United Tanker accepted charters from Soviet agencies for carrying oil to or between Iron Curtain ports in 1949 and up to a month before the outbreak of the Korean War, Morris replied that a law firm is not responsible for the acts of a client.

The Subcommittee raised the question whether United Tanker was in United States control as required by law since the three American investors had put up only \$6. Morris insisted it was under American control.

Progress in the Subcommittee's inquiry was bogged down March 12 by exchanges between Morris and McCarthy, Subcommittee member.

The group, however, ordered Morris to turn over bookkeeping statements of all income and expenses of the China International Foundation and its subsidiaries, including names of persons

who were helped by the Foundation's benevolences. McCarthy said he wanted to know whether more benefits went to Chinese Communists or Nationalists.

Answering a question by McCarthy, Morris denied positively that the Foundation was controlled by Chinese sympathetic to Soviet motives. He told McCarthy, "You've knocked off a lot of characters, but you're not going to knock off me."

#### "Character Destruction"

Morris told the Subcommittee he had been subjected to "character destruction" and said: "I can't think that any man with red blood in his veins could sit here and take the insinuations and innuendos that have come from these diseased minds in this chamber."

After the day of sparring, Nixon in a prepared statement described Morris' attitude as "flippant, rude and contemptuous" and said that Morris was unfit to conduct a government investigation of corruption. McCarthy said after the hearing he had thought of recommending a contempt of Congress citation against Morris, but decided that Morris was "so emotionally upset he was not responsible for what he was saying."

Former head of the old U.S. Maritime Commission, Adm. William W. Smith testified March 13 he recalled no White House help given to Morris in the ship deals. Possibility of White House influence had been raised by Committee members in their questioning of Morris.

Francis B. Goertner, former Maritime Commission assistant general counsel, said he lacked full information when he gave an opinion in February, 1948, which the Casey group and United Tanker relied on in the deal between them for three surplus tankers. His opinion said United Tanker was a bona fide American citizen controlled corporation.

Two former members of the Maritime Commission, Grenville Mellen and Joseph K. Carson, Jr., said they would not have voted approval of the ship transaction had the "speculative" aspect been revealed to them.

Final witnesses were heard March 14. Thomas E. Stakem, Maritime Administration official, said an attempt would be made to recover 47 vessels the government had sold. Among the 47, he said, were the ships sold to the former Casey group and the group represented by the Morris law firm.

Raymond S. McKeogh, former mem-



ber of the U.S. Maritime Commission, testified he had filed a protest with the Commission against such ship deals, but that no action was taken.

The Investigations Subcommittee wound up its study March 14 and sent copies of all testimony to the Justice Department.

## Report, Recommendations

The Subcommittee released a report May 29 and recommended "prompt and vigorous" action by the Department of Justice in regard to the surplus tanker deals.

The Subcommittee charged the group headed by Casey failed to pay from \$850,000 to \$1,400,000 in taxes through "intercompany manipulations." The Senators also said the tanker group operating under a charity foundation headed by Morris also found a way to pay only \$24.97 in federal taxes on about \$14 million gross income in three years.

Setting up a "test case", the government seized the tanker Meacham, of which the China International Foundation was the beneficial owner.

In October, 1952, a Federal District Court ruling upheld the government action on the grounds that the tanker was not owned by an American citizens Corporation as required by law, but by Chinese interests.

The government announced Nov. 8 that it had moved to seize three other tankers involved in the ship sales probe.

## Newsprint

The Monopoly Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee June 6, 1952, reported there was no immediate solution to the rising cost and shortage of newsprint. The group, headed by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), held hearings and executive conferences with representatives from government agencies. (For another report on Newsprint see page 354.)

The Subcommittee had attempted to protest an impending \$10-a-ton increase in Canadian newsprint prices. Canadian newsprint manufacturers furnish about 90 per cent of the paper consumed by the U.S. newspaper industry, and the Canadians were accused of monopoly practices and price fixing by the House group.

The report said the Office of Price Stabilization Director had the legal

power to establish price ceilings on newsprint imported from Canada but noted that U.S. publishers have opposed this for fear their supply might be interrupted.

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer Oct. 2 advised the Subcommittee production of newsprint from sugar cane had been proven feasible. He said trial tests conducted by the National Bureau of Standards indicated that there seemed to be "no question of the superiority of the new paper."

## McDonald Nomination

The Senate Feb. 25 confirmed the nomination of Harry A. McDonald as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a 46-23 roll-call vote. (For voting see page 373.)

President Truman Jan. 8 appointed McDonald, then Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to succeed Stuart W. Symington, who had resigned as RFC head. Symington was later elected to the U. S. Senate from Missouri.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee held hearings in executive session Jan. 16, 18 and 25, and then recessed the hearings pending a House Commerce Committee probe of the SEC. Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S. C.) Banking Committee Chairman, said that while the SEC was under fire, McDonald's integrity was unquestioned.

The Senate unit Feb. 19 voted 7-3 to recommend confirmation of McDonald's appointment as RFC administrator.

## SEC Investigation

The first investigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission in its 18 years of existence was begun by a House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee Jan. 9, 1952. Rep. Louis B. Heller (D N.Y.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, stressed that his group was not investigating any charges of wrongdoing in the SEC but seeking ways of improving safeguards set up to protect investors.

The Subcommittee's investigation, which continued until July 3, 1952, was conducted primarily in executive (closed) session. Among witnesses appearing during the few days of public hearings were Harry A. McDonald, who

had resigned as chairman of SEC on Feb. 27 to accept appointment as Administrator of RFC; Edward T. McCormick, president of the New York Curb Exchange; and representatives of banking and insurance firms.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee allocated about \$25,000 of its special investigation funds to the Subcommittee for this probe.

On Dec. 5 the Subcommittee released a report criticizing the SEC in some cases, commending it on others, and urging that the Congressional inquiry continue in 1953.

The report accused the SEC of a "shocking record of errors, indifference and evasion" in its processing of the Kaiser-Frazer automobile concern's 1948 move to sell a large stock issue. Four other cases were also mishandled by the SEC, according to the House investigators.

The SEC issued a statement the same day disagreeing with the criticism, noting that it was limited to five out of the 742 cases on which the agency gave data to the Heller Subcommittee.

## Housing

Reforms in government-aided housing programs were urged in a Dec. 7, 1952 report of a House Banking and Currency Subcommittee headed by Albert Rains (D Ala.). (For another housing study, see page 210.)

Emphasis on better housing standards and greater protection for home buyers should replace the previous stress on volume and speed of construction, the Subcommittee said. It pointed out that government-supported construction of six million homes since 1946 had largely ended the housing emergency.

Hearings had brought out deficiencies in the housing program, the report said, but they "were not so widespread or so serious as to raise even the slightest doubt of the basic wisdom and success of the FHA and VA-aided programs as a whole."

Among Subcommittee proposals were to have FHA and VA:

Encourage better site planning, size of rooms and other improvements in design and construction by builders.

Prepare contract forms containing warranties in which builders guarantee their houses were free of major structural defects and conform with plans and specifications.



## Bills Acted On

### How They Are Listed

Bills and resolutions which were approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or which were passed by either house, are listed below. (For all bills introduced, including those not acted on, see pages 413 ff.).

The summary of each bill gives description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Floor action was by voice vote, unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) require approval by both houses. Neither simple nor concurrent resolutions can become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or after 10 days if he neither signs nor vetoes, or on a two-thirds vote in both houses to override a veto.

The bills acted on are divided into two major sections -- Action Completed and Unfinished Business.

### Action Completed

#### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

H J Res 333. Public Law 157. Extend time for use of construction reserve funds established under section 511 of Merchant Marine Act from March 31, 1951, to March 31, 1952. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported Sept. 26. Passed House Sept. 26. Passed Senate Sept. 28, 1951. Approved Oct. 1, 1951.

H J Res 108. Public Law 290. Provide for recognition and endorsement of International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural Trade Center in New Orleans, La. BOGGS (D La.). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 19. Passed House on consent calendar March 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Approved April 3.

S 1212. Public Law 301. Amend title 18 of U.S. Code to define "savings and loan association" to include

any federally insured savings and loan institution. GILLETTE (D Iowa). Senate Judiciary reported Oct. 8. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 11, 1951. House Judiciary reported March 19, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 8.

S 2085. Public Law 305. Amend section 5136 of Revised Statutes to enable national banks and state member banks of the Federal Reserve System to accept compensation for distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1, 1951. House Banking and Currency reported March 20, 1952. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Approved April 9.

S J Res 140. Public Law 309. Permit Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), and five other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported March 18. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House suspended rules and passed March 31. Approved April 9.

H J Res 403. Similar to S J Res 140. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Laid on table March 31, 1952. S J Res 140 passed in lieu.

S 2447. Public Law 322. Amend Federal Credit Union Act to provide authority for a graduated scale of annual supervision fees for federal credit unions, and prescribe same by law. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 20. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Banking and Currency reported March 26. Passed House on consent calendar March 31, amended. Senate agreed to House amendments April 9, 1952. Approved April 17, 1952.

S J Res 144. Public Law 327. Extend certain charters of vessels to citizens of the Philippines. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 27. Passed Senate April 4. House Foreign Affairs reported April 23. House adopted April 24. Approved April 30.

HR 6101. Public Law 329. Extend provisions of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, to the Virgin Islands. SPENCE (D Ky.).

House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 8, 1952.

HR 2608. Public Law 337. Amend Federal Credit Union Act by authorizing investment of funds in shares or accounts of any state-chartered institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. BOGGS (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31. Senate Banking and Currency reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1. Approved May 13.

H J Res 422. Public Law 351. Permit free entry of articles imported from foreign countries for exhibition at the Washington State-Far East International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Ways and Means reported April 25. House adopted April 28. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21, 1952.

S 2322. Public Law 359. Prohibit manufacture or use of character "Smokey Bear" by unauthorized persons. RUSSELL (D Ga.). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Passed House, amended, in lieu of HR 5790 on consent calendar March 31. Senate concurred in House amendments May 13. Approved May 23.

HR 5790. Similar to S 2322. LIND (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 12. House passed S 2322, amended, in lieu on consent calendar March 31.

S 2721. Public Law 387. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaska and the U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 27. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Approved June 11.

HR 6909. Public Law 405. Extend indefinitely the authority of the Federal Reserve System to make direct purchases from the U.S. Treasury. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 26. House suspended rules and passed March 31, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

- reported June 2. Passed Senate June 12. Approved June 23, 1952.
- S 2748. Public Law 409. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on the Great Lakes during 1952. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 26. Passed Senate March 31. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 28. Passed House on consent calendar June 16. Approved June 24.
- HR 160. Public Law 433. Amend section 5192 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the reserves of certain national banks. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 31, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 1.
- S 2234. Public Law 456. Make extensive amendments in the Bankruptcy Act. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported April 2. Passed Senate, amended, April 4. House Judiciary reported June 26. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request, June 27. Approved July 7, 1952.
- S 2357. Public Law 472. Amend Interstate Commerce Act relating to the agricultural exemption clause. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 29. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16. Passed House July 1. Approved July 9, 1952.
- S 2360. Public Law 492. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act re the issuance of securities by motor carriers. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16. Passed House July 1. Approved July 10, 1952.
- S 2252. Public Law 515. Clarify act of Aug. 17, 1950, providing for conversion of national banks into, and their merger and consolidation with, state banks. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 19, 1951. House Banking and Currency reported July 1, 1952. Passed House, amended, under suspension of rules July 2. Approved July 12, 1952.
- S 2128. Public Law 530. Provide for merger of two or more national banking associations, and for merger of state banks with national banking associations. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 14. Passed Senate Oct. 2, 1951. House Banking and Currency reported July 1, 1952. Passed House, amended, under suspension of rules July 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 5120. Public Law 533. Require the insurance of all deposit obligations payable at branches of insured banks in Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico). House Banking and Currency reported March 26. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 30. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 14, 1952.
- S 2690. Public Law 538. Amend the CAA Act to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 5. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar May 12. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1. Passed House July 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 5767. Public Law 542. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to provide that no antitrust act shall make unlawful a contract prescribing minimum or stipulated prices for resale of a trademarked commodity, lawful under state law, and extended to non-signers. McGUIRE (D Conn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported, amended, Feb. 27. Passed House on division vote, 196-10, May 8. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 12. Passed Senate, 64-16, July 2. Approved July 14, 1952.
- S 2938. Public Law 543. Amend Federal Reserve Act to give Federal Reserve System authority to purchase direct obligations of the U.S. either in open market or from the Treasury Department to a total amount not to exceed \$5 billion. MAYBANK (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported June 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Banking and Currency reported July 1, 1952. Passed House under suspension of rules July 2. Approved July 15, 1952.
- S 658. Public Law 554. Amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to organizational, procedural, and appellate matters. McFARLAND (D Ariz.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25. Passed Senate Feb. 5. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 8. Passed House, amended, June 17. House adopted conference report July 2. Senate adopted conference report July 2. Approved July 16, 1952.
- S 3161. Public Law 556. Amend Interstate Commerce Act re filing of equipment trust agreements on railroad equipment. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 5. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Passed House, amended, under unanimous consent July 4. Senate concurred in House amendments July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 3177. Public Law 558. Make certain amendments in title IV of the National Housing Act, as amended. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 31, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 20. Passed Senate by unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 5803. Public Law 569. Prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of illegal and undersized fish. WEICHEL (R Ohio). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 11. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 16, 1952.
- H J Res 480. Public Law 571. Extend the time for use of the construction reserve funds established under the Merchant Marine Act. HART (D N.J.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 28. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 16, 1952.
- S 241. Public Law 586. Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to provide a long-range shipping program. O'CONOR (D Md.). MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 24. Passed Senate Aug. 21, 1951. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 19, 1952. Passed House, amended, June 27. House adopted conference report July 3. Senate adopted conference report July 3. Approved July 17, 1952.

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

**S Con Res 33.** Direct Secretary of Senate to make technical corrections in bill passed by both houses of Congress (S 435) relating to aviation war-risk insurance. **JOHNSON (D Colo.)**. Considered in Senate by unanimous consent and passed June 4. Passed House, amended, June 6, 1951. Senate agreed to House amendments June 12, 1951.

**S Res 238.** Provide \$35,000 for expenses of Select Committee on Small Business until July 1, 1952. **HAYDEN (D Ariz.)**. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 10. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 24.

**S Res 248.** Authorize Banking and Currency Committee to investigate economic and stabilization problems, bank policies, housing construction, federal loan policies, and war disability insurance. **MAYBANK (D S.C.)**. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 15. Referred to Rules and Administration Jan. 15. Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24, with amendment limiting investigation to Jan. 31, 1953. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

**S Res 258.** Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, time for investigation of transportation problems by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. **JOHNSON (D Colo.)**. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 21. Referred to Rules and Administration in Senate. Senate Rules and Administration reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted Jan. 24.

**S Res 268.** Authorize investigation of Elizabeth, N.J., airplane crash and the operation, location and proposed expansion of the Newark Airport by Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. **HENDRICKSON (R N.J.)** and **SMITH (R N.J.)**. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 30. Senate adopted Jan. 31.

**S Res 302.** Authorize additional expenditure of \$10,000 by Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. **JOHNSON (D Colo.)**. Senate Rules and Administration reported April 23. Senate adopted April 23.

**S Res 329.** Increase by \$60,000 expenditures by Select Committee on Small Business. **SPARKMAN (D Ala.)**. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 12. Senate adopted June 12.

**S Res 332.** Authorize \$50,000 to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to study organization and operation of the ICC. **JOHNSON (D Colo.)**. Senate Interstate

and Foreign Commerce reported June 9. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26. Senate adopted June 26.

**S Res 337.** Authorize additional expenditures of \$10,000 for Banking and Currency Committee. **MAYBANK (D S.C.)**. Senate Banking and Currency reported June 24. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 26. Senate adopted June 26.

**H J Res 331.** Authorize President to invite States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Chicago International Trade Fair. **SABATH (D Ill.)**. House Foreign Affairs reported Oct. 9. Passed House Oct. 11, 1951. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 14, 1952. Passed Senate Jan. 14. Return of resolution requested by **H Con Res 186**. House adopted Jan. 23. Senate adopted Jan. 24. Returned by President Jan. 25, 1952.

**H Res 510.** Provide additional funds of \$125,000 for expenses of studies and investigations by Select Committee on the Problems of Small Business. **PATMAN (D Tex.)**. House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

**H Res 516.** Make appropriation of \$40,000 to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, part of which is to be applied to its SEC study. **CROSSER (D Ohio)**. House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

### CONTROLS

**HR 6787.** Public Law 404. Extend Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years until June 30, 1954. **VINSON (D Ga.)**. House Armed Services reported March 13. Passed House March 24. Senate Armed Services reported May 15. Passed Senate, amended, May 16. Senate adopted conference report June 13. House adopted conference report June 16. Approved June 23, 1952.

**H J Res 490.** Public Law 428. Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until July 3, 1952. **FEIGHAN (D Ohio)**. House adopted June 27. Senate adopted June 28. Approved June 30, 1952.

**S 2594.** Public Law 429. Amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947. **MAYBANK (D S.C.)**. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 27. Passed Senate, 58-18, June 12. Passed House, 211-185, with text of **HR 8210** substituted, June 26.

House adopted conference report 194-142, June 28. Senate adopted conference report June 28. Approved June 30.

**HR 8210.** Similar to **S 2594**. **SPENCE (D Ky.)**. House Banking and Currency reported June 16. House substituted for text of **S 2594** June 26. **S 2594** passed in lieu June 26.

**S Res 328.** Call for speedy settlement of the pending steel dispute. **HUMPHREY (D Minn.)** and other Senators. Senate adopted July 3.

**H Res 532.** Direct the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board. **ALLEN (R Ill.)**. House Rules reported March 28. House adopted, 255-88, April 24.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

**S J Res 20.** Vetoed. Provide for continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by states, covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, encourage such leasing, and protect U.S. interests in oil and gas deposits of such lands. **O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.)** and **ANDERSON (D N.M.)**. Senate Interior reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate, 50-35, April 2. Passed House, with text of **HR 4484** substituted, April 3. House adopted conference report 247-89, May 15. Senate adopted conference report May 16. Vetoed May 29.

**S 109.** Public Law 77. Provide that rights of locators of mining claims along the Grand Canyon Park South Approach Road be limited to minerals, and that title to the surface remain with the United States in order to protect scenic values. **McFARLAND (D Ariz.)**, **HAYDEN (D Ariz.)**. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 9. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 11. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 15. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar July 2. Senate agreed to House amendments July 5. Approved July 12, 1951.

**HR 4288.** Public Law 252. Grant consent of Congress to negotiation of a compact relating to waters of the Sabine River by States of Texas and Louisiana. **COMBS (D Tex.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 10. House suspended rules and passed Aug. 6. Reported in Senate Oct. 19. Passed Senate Oct. 20, 1951. Approved Nov. 1, 1951.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

HR 6500. Public Law 434. Authorize further appropriations for the conduct of investigations and studies for the control of sea lampreys. POTTER (R Mich.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported May 27. Passed House on consent calendar June 2. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 19. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 1, 1952.

HR 6578. Public Law 448. Provide for research into and demonstration of practical means of producing from sea or other saline waters, water suitable for agricultural, industrial, or other beneficial consumptive uses. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 17. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar June 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 30. Approved July 3, 1952.

HR 5788. Public Law 540. Provide for extension of certain 10-year oil and gas leases. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar, June 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 14, 1952.

HR 6856. Public Law 579. Extend duration of the Water Pollution Control Act from the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1948, to June 30, 1956. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported May 22. Passed House June 2. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate July 4 on call of calendar. Approved July 17, 1952.

S Res 242. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate fuel reserves and formulate a U.S. fuel policy. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar Jan. 24.

H Res 676. Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to study the seaward boundaries of the U.S. YORTY (D Calif.). House Rules reported July 1. Passed House July 3.

### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

HR 3144. Vetoed. Make certain cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River irrigation project, Montana. D'EWART (R Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 11. Passed House on consent

calendar July 16, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 13, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. President vetoed April 8.

HR 2398. Public Law 269. Amend P.L. 848, 81st Congress, to bring provisions for repayment of reimbursable costs on the Vermejo reclamation project into agreement with state laws of New Mexico. FERNANDEZ (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 19. Passed House on consent calendar Oct. 4, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 4, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 5.

HR 5097. Public Law 273. Extend time during which Secretary of Interior may enter into amendatory repayment contracts under the federal reclamation laws. MURDOCK (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 16. Passed House Oct. 18, 1951. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 17, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. Approved March 6.

S 1938. Public Law 287. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact or agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission. SMITH (R N.J.), HENDRICKSON (R N.J.), MARTIN (R Pa.), DUFF (R Pa.). Senate Public Works reported Oct. 11. Passed Senate Oct. 11, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar March 17, 1952. (Similar House bill, HR 4900, tabled.) Approved March 31.

HR 4900. Similar to S 1938. WALTER (D Pa.). House Public Works reported Oct. 18. House tabled March 17, 1952. (Similar Senate bill, S 1938, passed in lieu.)

H J Res 350. Public Law 314. Provide for extension of time for authorization for certain projects for local flood protection in the Tennessee River Basin. FRAZIER (D Tenn.). House Public Works reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. Approved April 15.

HR 5652. Public Law 341. Authorize Oregon State Highway Commission to construct, maintain, and operate a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into North Slough, Coos County, Ore. ELLSWORTH (R Ore.). House Public Works reported March 20. Passed House on consent calendar March 31. Passed Senate, amended, on

call of calendar April 9. House agreed to Senate amendments May 5. Approved May 13, 1952.

HR 6863. Public Law 350. Provide for construction of Customs House at El Paso, Tex. REGAN (D Tex.). House Public Works reported March 17. Passed House March 17. Senate Public Works reported May 7. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21, 1952.

S 2521. Public Law 360. Re-enact section 6 of the act authorizing construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, to permit sale of surplus waters, for domestic and industrial uses, controlled by Secretary of the Army. McCLELLAN (D Ark.). Senate Public Works reported March 25. Passed Senate on call of calendar April 9. House Public Works reported May 13. House passed May 13. Approved May 23.

S 97. Public Law 396. Authorize construction and installation of hydroelectric power facilities at Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River. McKELLAR (D Tenn.). Senate Public Works reported Sept. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Oct. 1. House Public Works reported Oct. 16, 1951. House passed, amended, 132-121, June 9. Senate concurred in House amendments June 10. Approved June 19.

HR 5633. Public Law 402. Approve a contract negotiated with irrigation districts in the Owyhee Federal project, and authorize its execution. BUDGE (R Idaho). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Oct. 15, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 18, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 28, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. House concurred in Senate amendments June 11. Approved June 23, 1952.

HR 7340. Public Law 413. Amend and supplement Federal Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations of \$550 million for fiscal 1954 and like amount for fiscal 1955 for road construction and maintenance. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 8. Passed House on division vote, 191-30, May 28. Passed Senate, with text of S 2437 substituted, June 3. House adopted conference report June 11. Senate adopted conference report June 11. Approved June 25, 1952.

S 2437. Similar to HR 7340. CHAVEZ (D N.M.). Senate Public Works reported May 26. Senate substituted for text of HR 7340 June 3.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

- S 2610.** Public Law 415. Provide that excess-land provisions of the federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental or regulated water supply from the San Luis Valley project, Colo. **MILLIKIN** (R Colo.) and **JOHNSON** (D Colo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House June 16. Approved June 27.
- HR 2813.** Public Law 445. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. **ASPINALL** (D Colo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Sept. 25, 1951. Passed House May 19, 1952. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 10. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 21. House agreed to Senate amendments June 24. Approved July 3, 1952.
- S 1020.** Public Law 479. Authorize preliminary examination and survey for flood control and allied purposes in vicinity of Las Vegas, Nevada. **MALONE** (R Nev.). Senate Public Works reported Aug. 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar Aug. 9. House Public Works reported Oct. 17, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar July 2, 1952. Approved July 9, 1952.
- HR 8234.** Public Law 526. Amend the act of 1888 re the office of supervisor of New York Harbor. **BUCKLEY** (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported June 20. Passed House June 25. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 6812.** Public Law 527. Provide that existing project for navigation on the Guadalupe River, Tex., be incorporated with and made a part of the project for the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. **THOMPSON** (D Tex.). House Public Works reported June 18. Passed House June 24. Senate Public Works reported July 5. Passed Senate July 5. Approved July 12, 1952.
- HR 2572.** Public Law 546. Provide for alteration, reconstruction, or relocation of certain highway and railroad bridges over the Columbia River or its navigable tributaries. **HOLMES** (R Wash.). House Public Works reported June 26. Passed House June 30. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 4. House agreed to Senate amendments July 5. Approved July 15, 1952.
- HR 6007.** Public Law 549. Authorize the improvement of Humboldt Bay, Calif. **SCUDDER** (R Calif.). House Public Works reported June 16. Passed House June 24. Passed House pursuant to unanimous consent request July 4. Senate Public Works reported July 5. Passed Senate July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 7855.** Public Law 551. Provide for the improvement of Gowanus Creek channel, New York. **ROONEY** (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported June 16. Passed House June 25. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8127.** Public Law 564. Amend act of June 21, 1940, re alteration of certain bridges over navigable rivers to include highway bridges. **McCORMACK** (D Mass.). House Public Works reported July 3. Passed House June 11, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8190.** Public Law 565. Amend act of 1905 authorizing the Kensington & Eastern Railroad Co., to construct a bridge across the Calumet River. **CRUMPACKER** (R Ind.). House Public Works reported June 26. Passed House June 30. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8194.** Public Law 566. Amend act approved May 26, 1928, re a bridge across the Mississippi River at Bettendorf, Iowa. **MARTIN** (R Iowa). House Public Works reported June 25. Passed House June 26. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8321.** Public Law 568. Authorize the improvement of the Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minnesota and Wisconsin. **BLATNIK** (D Minn.). House Public Works reported June 26. Passed House June 30. Senate Public Works reported July 4. Passed Senate by unanimous consent July 5. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 8315.** Public Law 573. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania re Delaware River Port Authority. **WALTER** (D Pa.). House Public Works reported June 24. Passed House June 25. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 8316.** Public Law 574. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between New Jersey and Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to construct additional tunnels or bridges across the Delaware River. **WALTER** (D Pa.). House Public Works reported June 24. Passed House June 25. Senate Public Works reported July 3. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 6163.** Public Law 577. Provide for irrigation works in connection with the Chief Joseph Dam project on the Columbia River in Washington. **HORAN** (R Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27. Passed House on consent calendar July 2. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3, reconsidered and passed, after substitution of text of S 2320. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 6723.** Public Law 578. Approve contracts negotiated with Gering and Fort Laramie (Neb.) irrigation district and certain other districts. **MILLER** (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 11. Passed House on call of calendar July 2. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 17, 1952.
- H Res 546.** Provide \$50,000 for expenses of Committee on Public Works. **JONES** (D Ala.). House Administration reported March 27. House adopted March 27.

### TAXES AND TARIFFS

- HR 2746.** Public Law 73. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit use of pipelines in winery industry for transfer of fortifying spirits. **JOHNSON** (R Calif.). House Ways and Means reported April 12. Passed House on consent calendar May 1. Senate Finance reported May 17. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. Approved July 5, 1951.
- HR 4948.** Public Law 257. Suspend until March 31, 1953 (or until termination of national emergency, whichever is earlier) import duties on lead and lead-bearing ores. **MILLS** (D Ark.). House Ways and Means reported Aug. 7. Passed House Aug. 13. Senate Finance reported Oct. 19, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, to establish 18 cents a pound as average market price, Jan. 31, 1952. House agreed to Senate amendments Feb. 7. Approved Feb. 11.

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

- HR 5448.** Public Law 258. Provide for suspension of duty on imports of zinc until March 31, 1953, unless domestic price falls below 18 cents a pound, when such suspension shall be revoked. **DOUGHTON (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported Oct. 18. Passed House Oct. 19. Senate Finance reported Oct. 20, 1951. Passed Senate, amended, to limit duty suspension to zinc concentrates, Jan. 31, 1952. House agreed to Senate amendments Feb. 7. Approved Feb. 11.
- HR 1012.** Public Law 286. Permit educational, religious, or charitable institutions to import textile machines and parts for instructional purposes. **COOLEY (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15. Passed House Jan. 17, 1951. Senate Finance reported Jan. 24, 1952. Passed Senate on call of calendar, amended, Feb. 25. House agreed to Senate amendments March 19. Approved March 29.
- HR 4902.** Public Law 349. Permit the importation, duty free, of racing shells to be used in connection with preparations for the 1952 Olympic games. **GREEN (D Pa.).** House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 9. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21, 1952.
- HR 5998.** Public Law 352. Amend excise tax on photographic apparatus, to exempt from tax unperforated microfilm. **MASON (R Ill.).** House Ways and Means reported March 28. Passed House April 7. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21, 1952.
- HR 7189.** Public Law 353. Amend the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code which relate to machine guns and short-barreled firearms to impose a tax on the making of sawed-off shotguns, and extend such provisions to Alaska and Hawaii. **DOUGHTON (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 7. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 21, 1952.
- HR 5282.** Public Law 355. Exempt from 30-cent-per-gallon tax on rectified spirits vodka produced from pure spirits in the manner authorized at registered distilleries. **KEOGH (D N.Y.).** House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 9. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 22, 1952.
- HR 7230.** Public Law 361. Amend Internal Revenue Code to make non-taxable certain stock transfers made by insurance companies to secure the performance of obligations. **KEOGH (D N.Y.).** House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 9. Senate Finance reported May 1. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 12. Approved May 23, 1952.
- HR 7188.** Public Law 391. Provide that the additional tax imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in or produced from materials grown in, Territory of the Pacific Islands. **DOUGHTON (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported April 4. Passed House April 7. Senate Finance reported May 15. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 12, 1952.
- HR 7593.** Public Law 392. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to allow certain articles bought for any religious organization and to be used by said organization to enter duty free. **DINGELL (D Mich.).** House Ways and Means reported May 15. Passed House May 16. Senate Finance reported May 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 2. Approved June 12, 1952.
- HR 7345.** Public Law 465. Exclude from gross income the proceeds of certain sports programs conducted for the benefit of the American National Red Cross. **MILLS (D Ark.).** House Ways and Means reported April 7. House adopted April 9. Senate Finance reported May 16. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar June 2. Senate adopted conference report June 23. House adopted conference report June 26. Approved July 8, 1952.
- HR 7876.** Public Law 468. Extend for another year the 1951 formula for tax treatment of life-insurance companies. **DOUGHTON (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported June 26. Passed House June 27. Passed Senate June 28. Approved July 8, 1952.
- HR 6845.** Public Law 535. Continue until June 30, 1953, the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap and relaying and rerolling rails. **WALTER (D Pa.).** House Ways and Means reported June 23. Passed House June 25. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 3168.** Public Law 539. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to adjustment of basis of property for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion. **CAMP (D Ga.).** House Ways and Means reported April 11. Passed House April 12, 1951. Senate Finance reported Feb. 6, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, June 24. House agreed to Senate amendment July 1. Approved July 14, 1952.
- HR 8270.** Public Law 567. Amend the Internal Revenue Code (re nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence) with respect to persons serving on active duty with the U.S. Armed Forces. **SIMPSON (R Pa.).** House Ways and Means reported June 20. Passed House June 23. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 16, 1952.
- HR 5734.** Public Law 576. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain recreational facilities from the tax prescribed therein. **DOUGHTON (D N.C.).** House Ways and Means reported June 18. Passed House June 26. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 7594.** Public Law 580. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to permit importation of certain plumage for use in artificial flies for fishing. **DINGELL (D Mich.).** House Ways and Means reported May 15. Passed House June 25. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3. House agreed to Senate amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- S 1999.** Public Law 587. Provide for federal compliance with state statutes on withholding tax. **FLANDERS (R Vt.).** Senate Finance reported March 14. Passed Senate on call of calendar March 24. Passed House, amended, July 3. Senate agreed to House amendments July 4. Approved July 17, 1952.
- HR 7255.** Public Law 589. Amend the Internal Revenue Code re employee stock purchase plans. **SIMPSON (R Pa.).** House Ways and Means reported June 17. Passed House June 23. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 3. Approved July 17, 1952.

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

HR 8271. Public Law 594. Amend the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 by adding a new subsection relating to earnings deposits under Merchant Marine Act. BOGGS (D La.). House Ways and Means reported June 18. Passed House June 25. Senate Finance reported June 26. Passed Senate, amended, July 4. House agreed to conference report July 5. Senate agreed to conference report July 5. Approved July 21, 1952.

HR 5693. Impose a duty of 3 cents a pound on fresh or frozen tuna until March 31, 1953, and direct the Tariff Commission and Interior Department to make studies and provide Congress with information to formulate a long-range tariff policy for protection of domestic tuna industry. CAMP (D Ga.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 12. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Finance reported May 12, 1952. Senate rejected, 32-43, June 24.

S Res 253. Request Tariff Commission to investigate cost of production of china and increasing china importation. HOEY (D N.C.). Senate Finance reported Jan. 24. Senate adopted May 12.

S Res 259. Continue through March 31, 1952, study and investigation of export policies and control regulations. O'CONOR (D Md.). Senate Rules and Administration reported March 3. Senate adopted March 3.

### Unfinished Business

#### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

S 25. Amend Bankruptcy Act (farmer-debtor relief) which would provide for farm moratoriums. McCARRAN (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported March 13. Passed Senate, amended, April 4.

S 436. Air Mail Subsidy Separation Act of 1951--authorize the Civil Aeronautics Board to establish fair rates of compensation for transportation of mail, and to establish and pay a subsidy separate from air mail pay where necessary. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 9. Passed Senate Sept. 19, 1951. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2, 1952.

S 515. Amend the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act to improve RFC operations. FULBRIGHT (D Ark.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Aug. 20, 1951. Senate recommitted, 39-36,

April 23, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 29.

S 719. Establish validity of good faith as a complete defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor. McCARRAN (D Nev.), JOHNSON (D Colo.), O'CONOR (D Md.), WHERRY (R Neb.), CAPEHART (R Ind.), BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Judiciary reported April 23. Passed Senate, 42-34, Aug. 2, 1951. House Judiciary reported July 2, 1952.

S 1376. Provide for dissolution of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and transfer of defense loan servicing functions to other agencies. BYRD (D Va.) and 5 other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported without recommendation July 13, 1951.

S 1429. Prohibit transportation in commerce of lethal munitions, except when movement is arranged for the U.S. or an instrumentality thereof. ECTON (R Mont.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 21. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 25. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30.

S 1588. Amend the Air Commerce Act of 1926 re the issuance of permits to enter the U.S. to foreign air carriers. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 10. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

S 2324. Amend law relating to disposition of wages and effects of deceased seamen. KNOWLAND (R Calif.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported April 28. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 1.

S 2354. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act re stock modification plans. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 3.

S 2355. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act relating to finality of contracts between the government and common carriers of passengers and freight. JOHNSON (D Colo.), BRICKER (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 6.

S 2364. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act relating to the revocation and amendment of water-carrier certificates and permits. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 6. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar July 3.

S 2564. Amend Home Owners Loan Act by restricting the Federal Savings and Loan Association from establishing branches except in conformity with state laws and practices. FEAR (D Del.). Senate Banking and Currency reported April 10.

S 2592. Amend the Civil Aeronautics Act to permit the granting of free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. CAPEHART (R Ind.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 20. Passed Senate July 4.

S 2653. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act re the shipment of household goods by the U.S. for its employees. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 2.

S 2829. Amend the Interstate Commerce Act re the discontinuance of intrastate railroad service. JOHNSON (D Colo.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 2.

S 3438. Regulate further the interstate shipment of fish. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2.

S J Res 22. Provide for recognition and endorsement of International Trade Fair and Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in New Orleans. LONG (D La.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 27.

S J Res 150. Provide for the removal of certain discriminatory practices of foreign nations against American-flag vessels. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 16. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21.

S J Res 166. Extend the time for use of construction reserve funds established under section 511 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 2.

S J Res 167. Grant the consent of Congress to entry of certain states into compacts and agreements for improvement of navigation on the boundary waters of states within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. MOODY (D Mich.). Senate Public Works reported July 3.

S Res 169. Create a Select Committee on Consumer Interests. NEELY (D W.Va.) and other Senators. Senate Rules and Administration reported June 28.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

**HR 1730.** Amend Communications Act of 1934 to permit Federal Communications Commission to make expenditures for land for radio monitoring stations. **CROSSER** (D Ohio). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Jan. 25. Passed House on consent calendar Feb. 19. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported with amendment adding text of previously-passed S 658, Feb. 28. Passed Senate, with amendment, on call of calendar March 12, 1951.

**HR 2401.** Increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act. **WALTER** (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported April 10. Passed House on consent calendar April 17, 1951.

**HR 3299.** Extend time for commencement and completion of a free bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Del Rio, Texas. **FISHER** (D Tex.). House Foreign Affairs reported Aug. 14. Passed House on consent calendar Aug. 20, 1951.

**HR 4528.** Prohibit transportation of fireworks into states prohibiting their sale or use. **CHURCH** (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 3.

**HR 5248.** Provide for suspension of import duties on tungsten ores, concentrates, and alloys for two years, or until termination of the national emergency, and provide for restoration of such duties whenever price falls below that established by government to encourage expansion of tungsten production. **DOUGHTON** (D N.C.). House Ways and Means reported Oct. 12. Passed House under suspension of rules Oct. 15, 1951. Senate Finance reported Jan. 28, 1952. Passed Senate, amended, July 3.

**HR 6245.** Provide that remission or refund of the 50 per cent ad valorem duty on equipment obtained by vessels flying the U.S. flag shall extend to equipment or labor used as dunnage for bulk or liquid cargo. **KING** (D Calif.). House Ways and Means reported June 16. Senate Finance reported June 26.

**HR 6925.** Resale price maintenance bill. Provide that nothing shall render illegal contracts or agreements establishing a minimum resale price and extended by state law to non-signers. **KEOGH** (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 13.

### CONTROLS

**S 2104.** Repeal section 104 of Defense Production Act (P.L. 96, 82nd Congress) placing embargo on importation of certain commodities under certain conditions until June 30, 1952. **MAYBANK** (D S.C.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 20, 1951. Senate re-committed with instructions, 47-39, Jan. 30, 1952. Senate Banking and Currency reported without amendment March 3.

**S 2170.** Amend Defense Production Act (P.L. 96, 82nd Congress) to clarify provisions relating to price ceilings for manufacturers and processors. **MAYBANK** (D S.C.) and 7 other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 24. Passed Senate, 40-21, Oct. 4. House Banking and Currency reported Oct. 15, 1951.

**S 2180.** Amend Defense Production Act to provide for slaughter quotas and allocations of livestock. **MAYBANK** (D S.C.) and 8 other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported Sept. 26, 1951.

**S 3407.** Promote production of vital steel during the current emergency. **HUMPHREY** (D Minn.). Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported June 26.

**S J Res 164.** Provide for continuation until June 30, 1952, of certain statutory provisions relative to emergency war powers. **EASTLAND** (D Miss.). Senate Judiciary reported June 11.

**S Res 259.** Continue through March 31, 1952, study of export policies and control regulations. **O'CONOR** (D Md.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 14.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

**S 5.** Provide for research into practical means for economical production of water suitable for consumptive uses from sea or other saline waters. **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 22.

**S 18.** Authorize joinder of the U.S. as a party in suits to adjudicate and administer water rights within any state, in accordance with the laws of that state (but not to include suits involving right of a state to use of water in any interstate stream.) **McCARRAN** (D Nev.). Senate Judiciary reported Sept. 17, 1951. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21, 1952.

**S 1084.** Amend Natural Gas Act, as amended, to conform to recommendations of the Federal Power Commission and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. **O'CONOR** (D Md.), **BRICKER** (R Ohio). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 17. Passed Senate July 5.

**S 1726.** Change date for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location from July 1 to November 1, and extend time during which assessment work may be made for fiscal 1950 to Nov. 1, 1951. **O'MAHONEY** (D Wyo.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25, 1951. Passed Senate June 26, 1952.

**S 2225.** Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. **CASE** (R S.D.) and other Senators. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 12. Passed Senate on call of calendar June 21. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30.

**S 2236.** Extend certain 10-year oil and gas leases. **ECTON** (R Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 26.

**HR 472.** Permit mining, development, and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. **ENGLE** (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 5. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar March 31.

**HR 4484.** Confirm and establish title of states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to the natural resources within such lands and waters (including lands and waters three miles to seaward from the coast line) and provide for the use, control, exploration, development and conservation of certain resources of the continental shelf outside of state boundaries. **WALTER** (D Pa.). House Judiciary reported July 12. Passed House, 265-109, July 30, 1951.

**HR 4752.** Amend mineral leasing laws to eliminate waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases. **REGAN** (D Tex.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 21. Passed House under suspension of rules May 19.

**HR 4963.** Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of certain fuel-fired electric generating plants in the Pacific Northwest.



## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

- JACKSON (D Wash.), House Public Works reported Oct. 9, 1951.
- HR 5383. Provide for control and extinguishment of out-crop and underground fires in coal formations. FENTON (R Pa.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 25. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.
- HR 8144. Authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, lower San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley project, Calif. ANDERSON (R Calif.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 3.
- H J Res 218. Provide for intensified research into the causes, hazards, and effects of air pollution, into methods for its prevention and control and for recovery of critical materials from atmospheric contaminants. MURPHY (D N.Y.), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 30. House adopted July 2. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported July 3.

### PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

- S 75. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of dams on the Colorado River at Bridge Canyon, together with certain appurtenant dams and canals of the Central Arizona Project. McFARLAND (D Ariz.), HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 12. Passed Senate, 50-28, June 5, 1951.
- S 1099. Extend time for filing claims resulting from the construction of Denison Dam. KERR (D Okla.), Senate Judiciary reported June 9.
- S 2285. Authorize construction of a dam and dike to prevent the flow of tidal waters into north slough, Coos County, Ore. CORDON (R Ore.), Senate Public Works reported March 25.
- S 2320. Provide the basis for authorization of irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2.
- S 2720. Approve and execute certain irrigation and reclamation contracts. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), HUNT (D Wyo.), BUTLER (R Neb.), Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 25.
- S J Res 27. St. Lawrence Seaway. Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada re development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin. GREEN (D R.I.) and other Senators. Senate Foreign Relations reported, without recommendations, April 28. Senate recommitted, 43-40, June 18.
- S J Res 112. Extend time for authorization for certain flood-control projects in the Tennessee River Basin. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Senate Public Works reported March 25.
- HR 1511. Provide for construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Donna, Texas. BENTSEN (D Tex.), House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 19. Passed House on consent calendar March 17.
- HR 2643. Consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project into the Parker-Davis project. MURDOCK (D Ariz.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 23. Passed House on consent calendar May 5.
- HR 5218. Authorize improvement of the Mississippi-River-Gulf outlet and the Mobile-to-New Orleans Intracoastal Waterway. LARCADE (D La.), House Public Works reported Oct. 4, 1951. Passed House on consent calendar June 2, 1952.
- HR 5283. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to allow containers for petroleum products to be temporarily imported under certain circumstances without payment of duty. KEOGH (D N.Y.), House Ways and Means reported July 3.
- HR 5368. Authorize construction and maintenance of certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. McKINNON (D Calif.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 21. Passed House May 12.
- HR 6175. Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Port Mansfield Harbor in Texas and the channel connecting such harbor to the Gulf of Mexico. BENTSEN (D Tex.), House Public Works reported June 16. Passed House June 24.
- HR 6436. Change the name of the Bonneville Power Administration to the Columbia Power Administration. JACKSON (D Wash.), House Public Works reported June 25. Passed House on consent calendar July 2.

- HR 6531. Amend the River Development Act, Central Valley Authority, to permit extension of a levee near Sacramento. JOHNSON (R Calif.), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 2. Passed House, amended, on consent calendar May 19.
- HR 7084. Facilitate the development of small reclamation projects by providing funds for RFC loans for such construction projects. BOSONE (D Utah), House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 27.
- HR 7817. Provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods. DAVIS (D Tenn.), House Public Works reported May 15. Passed House July 1.
- HR 8165. Authorize the State of Illinois and the Sanitary District of Chicago to help control the lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway. SHEEHAN (R Ill.), House Public Works reported June 16.

### TAXES & TARIFFS

- HR 137. Amend Internal Revenue Code and Federal Alcohol Administration Act to extend forfeiture provisions to include bottled distilled spirits found in any case not bearing required marks and stamps. KING (D Calif.), House Ways and Means reported Jan. 15, 1951.
- HR 4145. Permit articles of foreign origin to be entered or withdrawn from any customs bonded warehouse free of duty if used for repair or replacement on certain foreign vessels. KEOGH (D N.Y.), House Ways and Means reported July 3.
- HR 5157. Provide for federal compliance with state statutes on withholding taxes. PROUTY (R Vt.), House Ways and Means reported July 3.
- HR 6241. Provide for a refund or credit of the internal-revenue tax paid on fermented malt liquors lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of the floods of 1951, under certain conditions. DINGELL (D Mich.), House Ways and Means reported June 5. Passed House under suspension of rules July 2.
- HR 6366. Amend certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to authorize the receipt in bond and

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

tax payment at rectifying plants of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, bottling, and packaging. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported June 23. Passed House, amended,

June 26. Senate Finance reported June 27.

HR 7651. Amend section 2879 (b) of Internal Revenue Code re distilled spirits in bonded warehouses. EBERHARTER (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 3.

H J Res 457. Amend Internal Revenue Code to extend the Interstate Commerce and federal instrumentalities provisions of employment taxes. KEOGH (D N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 3.

# TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

## Senate Votes: Tidelands; Cheese Imports

1. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). Provide for continued operations under certain mineral leases covering submerged lands of the continental shelf, encourage development of such leases, and protect the interests of the U.S. in oil and gas deposits of said lands. KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to table McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to take up the bill. Agreed to, 39-37, March 3, 1952. (Story on p. 334.)
2. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). McKELLAR (D Tenn.) motion to reconsider vote by which Senate tabled motion to take up the bill. Agreed to, 42-38, March 3, 1952.
3. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). KNOWLAND (R Calif.) motion to table McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to take up the bill. (Reconsideration.) Rejected, 37-43, March 3, 1952.
4. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to take up the bill. Agreed to, 47-32, March 3, 1952.
5. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). HILL (D Ala.) amendment to provide that moneys received from such

- leases shall be held in special account for national defense and educational purposes. HOLLAND (D Fla.) motion to table Hill (D Ala.) amendment. Agreed to, 47-36, April 2, 1952.
6. Tidelands Leases--Interim Operation (S J Res 20). CONNALLY (D Tex.), HOLLAND (D Fla.) amendment substituting provisions which would confirm and establish title of the states to tidelands and resources thereof. Agreed to, 50-34, April 2, 1952.
  7. Tidelands--Confirm and Establish State Titles (S J Res 20). Passage of bill as amended. Passed, 50-35, April 2, 1952.
  8. Cheese Amendment, Defense Production Act (S 2104). Repeal Section 104 of Defense Production Act providing for embargo on importation of fats, oils, cheese and other dairy products. CAPEHART (R Ind.) motion to recommit with instructions to report not later than March 3. Agreed to, 47-39, Jan. 30, 1952. (See story on p. 337.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS		39	42	37	47	47	50	50	47	YEAS		9	37	8	38	20	24	24	7	YEAS		30	5	29	9	27	26	26	40
NAYS		37	38	43	32	36	34	35	39	NAYS		33	8	37	6	25	23	24	39	NAYS		4	30	6	26	11	11	11	0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8									1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8											
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO											
Hill (D)									Brewster (R)									Bricker (R)											
Sparkman (D)									Smith (R)									Taft (R)											
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA											
Hayden (D)									Butler (R)									Kerr (D)											
McFarland (D)									O'Connor (D)									Monroney (D)											
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON											
Fulbright (D)									Lodge (R)									Cordon (R)											
McClellan (D)									Saltonstall (R)									Morse (R)											
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA											
Knowland (R)									Ferguson (R)									Duff (R)											
Nixon (R)									Moody (D)									Martin (R)											
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND											
Johnson (D)									Humphrey (D)									Green (D)											
Millikin (R)									Thye (R)									Pastore (D)											
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA											
Benton (D)									Eastland (D)									Johnston (D)											
McMahon (D)									Stennis (D)									Maybank (D)											
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA											
Frear (D)									Hennings (D)									Cage (R)											
Williams (R)									Kem (R)									Mundt (R)											
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE											
Holland (D)									Ecton (R)									Kefauver (D)											
Smathers (D)									Murray (D)									McKellar (D)											
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS											
George (D)									Butler (R)									Connally (D)											
Russell (D)									Seaton (R)									Johnson (D)											
IDAHO									NEVADA									UTAH											
Dworshak (R)									Malone (R)									Bennett (R)											
Welker (R)									McCarran (D)									Watkins (R)											
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT											
Dirksen (R)									Bridges (R)									Aiken (R)											
Douglas (D)									Tobey (R)									Flanders (R)											
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA											
Capehart (R)									Hendrickson (R)									Byrd (D)											
Jenner (R)									Smith (R)									Robertson (D)											
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON											
Gillette (D)									Anderson (D)									Cain (R)											
Hickenlooper (R)									Chavez (D)									Magnuson (D)											
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA											
Carlson (R)									Ives (R)									Kilgore (D)											
Schoeppel (R)									Lehman (D-Lib)									Neely (D)											
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN											
Underwood (D)									Hoey (D)									McCarthy (R)											
Clements (D)									Smith (D)									Wiley (R)											
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING											
Ellender (D)									Langer (R)									Hunt (D)											
Long (D)									Young (R)									O'Mahoney (D)											

## Senate Votes: Defense Production Act

1. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). Extend price and wage stabilization to Feb. 28, 1953, and rent control, credit controls, and other controls to June 30, 1953. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to delete sections extending price and wage controls (effect would be to terminate these controls June 30, 1952.) Rejected, 18-52, May 29, 1952. (Story on p. 304.)
2. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). DOUGLAS (D Ill.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.), HILL (D Ala.), LEHMAN (D N.Y.), BENTON (D Conn.), PASTORE (D R.I.), MOODY (D Mich.) substitute (for Ives (R N.Y.) amendment) providing for a Wage Stabilization Board composed of public, industry and labor members, having jurisdiction over labor disputes which threaten to interrupt production. Rejected, 26-56, June 4, 1952.
3. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). IVES (R N.Y.) amendment providing for a Wage Stabilization Board composed of public, industry and labor members (as modified by Saltonstall (R Mass.) to provide for Senate confirmation of all members) having limited authority to mediate or arbitrate labor disputes concerning wages, salaries and other compensation only. (Tie broken by "yea" vote of Vice President.) Agreed to, 41-41, June 4, 1952.

4. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). AIKEN (R Vt.) motion to table parliamentary motion to reconsider vote on Ives (R N.Y.) amendment. Agreed to, 42-39, June 4, 1952.
5. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to terminate rent control Feb. 28, 1953, instead of June 30, 1953. Agreed to, 48-34, June 4, 1952.
6. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to bar certain restrictions or limitations on purchase by U.S. firms of scarce materials abroad when domestic production of such commodities is sufficient to meet U.S. and Allied needs. Agreed to, 43-40, June 4, 1952.
7. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). CAPEHART (R Ind.) amendment to suspend wage and price controls unless the consumers price index rises 3 per cent, or unless Congress declares a state of war. Rejected, 23-57, June 4, 1952.
8. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to prohibit price ceilings on any agricultural or fish commodity unless such commodity is in short supply. Rejected, 33-44, June 4, 1952. (Additional votes on next page.)

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DEMOCRATS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REPUBLICANS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	YEAS	18	26	41	42	48	43	23	33		YEAS	2	25	31	33	11	5	1	5		YEAS	16	1	10	9	37	38	22	28	
	NAYS	52	56	41	39	34	40	57	44		NAYS	40	18	14	12	34	40	43	38		NAYS	12	38	27	27	0	0	14	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA										MAINE										OHIO										
Hill (D)										Brewster (R)										Bricker (R)										
Sparkman (D)										Smith (R)										Taft (R)										
ARIZONA										MARYLAND										OKLAHOMA										
Hayden (D)										Butler (R)										Kerr (D)										
McFarland (D)										O'Connor (D)										Monroney (D)										
ARKANSAS										MASSACHUSETTS										OREGON										
Fulbright (D)										Lodge (R)										Cordon (R)										
McClellan (D)										Saltonstall (R)										Morse (R)										
CALIFORNIA										MICHIGAN										PENNSYLVANIA										
Knowland (R)										Ferguson (R)										Duff (R)										
Nixon (R)										Moody (D)										Martin (R)										
COLORADO										MINNESOTA										RHODE ISLAND										
Johnson (D)										Humphrey (D)										Green (D)										
Millikin (R)										Thye (R)										Pastore (D)										
CONNECTICUT										MISSISSIPPI										SOUTH CAROLINA										
Benton (D)										Eastland (D)										Johnston (D)										
McMahon (D)										Stennis (D)										Maybank (D)										
DELAWARE										MISSOURI										SOUTH DAKOTA										
Frear (D)										Hennings (D)										Case (R)										
Williams (R)										Kem (R)										Mundt (R)										
FLORIDA										MONTANA										TENNESSEE										
Holland (D)										Eaton (R)										Kefauver (D)										
Smathers (D)										Murray (D)										McKellar (D)										
GEORGIA										NEBRASKA										TEXAS										
George (D)										Butler (R)										Connally (D)										
Russell (D)										Seaton (R)										Johnson (D)										
IDAHO										NEVADA										UTAH										
Dworshak (R)										Malone (R)										Bennett (R)										
Welker (R)										McCarran (D)										Watkins (R)										
ILLINOIS										NEW HAMPSHIRE										VERMONT										
Dirksen (D)										Bridges (R)										Aiken (R)										
Douglas (D)										Tobey (R)										Flanders (R)										
INDIANA										NEW JERSEY										VIRGINIA										
Capehart (R)										Hendrickson (R)										Byrd (D)										
Jenner (R)										Smith (R)										Robertson (D)										
IOWA										NEW MEXICO										WASHINGTON										
Gillette (D)										Anderson (D)										Cain (R)										
Hickenlooper (R)										Chavez (D)										Magnuson (D)										
KANSAS										NEW YORK										WEST VIRGINIA										
Carlson (R)										Ives (R)										Kilgore (D)										
Schoepel (R)										Lehman (D-Lib)										Neely (D)										
KENTUCKY										NORTH CAROLINA										WISCONSIN										
Underwood (D)										Hoei (D)										McCarthy (R)										
Clements (D)										Smith (D)										Wiley (R)										
LOUISIANA										NORTH DAKOTA										WYOMING										
Ellender (D)										Langer (R)										Hunt (D)										
Long (D)										Young (R)										O'Mahoney (D)										



## Senate Votes: Defense Production Act -- Cont'd.

1. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). MUNDT (R S.D.) amendment to restore existing controls on imports of fats and oils, rice and rice products, dairy products, and extend such controls to grains. Rejected, 36-46, June 4, 1952.
2. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to prohibit ceilings on agricultural products. Rejected, 29-49, June 4, 1952.
3. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). AIKEN (R Vt.) amendment to restore existing controls on imports of fats and oils, rice and rice products, cheese and other dairy products, with proviso that Agriculture Secretary may increase limitations by 10 per cent under certain conditions. Rejected, 38-38, June 4, 1952.
4. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). DIRKSEN (R Ill.) amendment to suspend all price controls by Sept. 1, 1952, unless the President determines that shortages exist. Rejected, 27-54, June 5, 1952.

5. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). CAIN (R Wash.) amendment to give city councils power to veto a federal decision to restore rent controls in the area. Rejected, 29-46, June 5, 1952.
6. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). BRIDGES (R N.H.) motion to table McFarland (D Ariz.) motion to delay further consideration of the bill to June 9. Rejected, 37-42, June 5, 1952.
7. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). McFARLAND (D Ariz.) motion to delay further consideration of the bill to June 9. Agreed to, 42-38, June 5, 1952.
8. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). MORSE (R Ore.) amendment to Byrd (D Va.) amendment to recommend to the President the use of Taft-Hartley injunction, rather than to request the President to take such action in the steel strike. Rejected, 15-65, June 10, 1952. (Additional votes on next page.)

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	36	29	38	27	29	37	42	15	YEAS	3	3	6	0	2	6	40	11	YEAS	33	26	32	27	27	31	2	4
NAYS	46	49	38	54	46	42	38	65	NAYS	41	40	35	45	40	40	6	35	NAYS	5	9	3	9	6	2	32	30

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ALABAMA</b>									<b>MAINE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
Hill (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Brewster (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Sparkman (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Smith (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	✓	X	N
<b>ARIZONA</b>									<b>MARYLAND</b>									<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
Hayden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Butler (R)	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Kerr (D)	N	N	N	?	X	N	Y	N
McFarland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	O'Connor (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Monroney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>									<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									<b>OREGON</b>								
Fulbright (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Lodge (R)	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	Cordon (R)	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	Y	X	?	Y	N	N	Morse (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>									<b>MICHIGAN</b>									<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
Knowland (R)	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Duff (R)	X	X	X	N	Y	?	?	?
Nixon (R)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Moody (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	N
<b>COLORADO</b>									<b>MINNESOTA</b>									<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Johnson (D)	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y	N	Humphrey (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Millikin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Pastore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Benton (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Eastland (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Johnston (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
McMahon (D)	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	?	Stennis (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Maybank (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>									<b>MISSOURI</b>									<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Frear (D)	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Hennings (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Cañe (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Kem (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Mundt (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>									<b>MONTANA</b>									<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Holland (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Ecton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Kefauver (D)	N	?	?	N	N	N	Y	?
Smathers (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Murray (D)	?	X	?	X	X	X	✓	?	McKellar (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>GEORGIA</b>									<b>NEBRASKA</b>									<b>TEXAS</b>								
George (D)	?	N	?	N	?	Y	N	N	Butler (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	N	Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	X	N	Y	N
Russell (D)	?	?	?	N	?	N	Y	N	Seaton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Johnson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>IDAHO</b>									<b>NEVADA</b>									<b>UTAH</b>								
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Malone (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Welker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	McCarran (D)	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Watkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>									<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>VERMONT</b>								
Dirksen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Aiken (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Tobey (R)	N	?	?	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Flanders (R)	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	N	N
<b>INDIANA</b>									<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Capehart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	X	Hendrickson (R)	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Byrd (D)	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Jenner (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	N	Smith (R)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
<b>IOWA</b>									<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Anderson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Cain (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Hickenlooper (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Chavez (D)	?	?	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Magnuson (D)	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	N
<b>KANSAS</b>									<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Carlson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ives (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Kilgore (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Lehman (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Neely (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Hoey (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Clements (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Smith (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Wiley (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									<b>WYOMING</b>								
Ellender (D)	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	?	N	Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Hunt (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Young (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	?	O'Mahoney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N

## TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

## Senate Votes: Defense Production Act -- Cont'd.

1. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). MAY-BANK (D S.C.) substitute for Byrd (D Va.) amendment, to create a National Emergency Price and Wage Board to handle cases where strike or lock-out imperils national defense or defeats purpose of Defense Production Act, and to provide a formula for government seizure in certain cases. Rejected, 12-68, June 10, 1952.
2. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). MON-RONEY (D Okla.) substitute for Byrd (D Va.) amendment, to provide a formula for seizure of strike-bound or strike-threatened defense plants subject to Congressional veto and for a specified period of time. Rejected, 28-52, June 10, 1952.
3. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). HUM-PHREY (D Minn.) substitute for Byrd (D Va.) amendment, to provide a formula for seizure and operation of the steel industry in the current dispute. Rejected, 32-47, June 10, 1952.
4. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). BYRD (D Va.) amendment to request the President to invoke injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the current steel strike immediately. Agreed to, 49-30, June 10, 1952.
5. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). MORSE (R Ore.) amendment to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to provide

a formula for seizure of plants vital to U.S. security. Rejected, 26-54, June 11, 1952.

6. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). FUL-BRIGHT (D Ark.) amendment to authorize Presidential appointment, with Senate confirmation, of representatives to the International Materials Conference for the purpose of cooperating with other nations in the equitable distribution of scarce strategic materials, and to preserve the priorities and allocations controls authority of the President. Agreed to, 46-31, June 11, 1952.

7. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.) amendment to provide that each regulation or order issued as to prices and wages shall be generally fair and equitable, and to provide for protest of ceiling price on any agricultural commodity. Rejected, 33-37, June 11, 1952.

8. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952. (S 2594). Decision of chair upholding point of order against NIXON (R Calif.) amendment to make certain public housing projects dependent upon local option. (Effect of sustaining ruling of the chair was to reject the amendment.) Chair sustained, 44-32, June 12, 1952. (Additional votes on next page.)

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

## DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
YEAS	12	28	32	49	26	46	33	44	YEAS	12	28	29	18	24	40	3	42	YEAS	0	0	3	31	2	6	30	2
NAYS	68	52	47	30	54	31	37	32	NAYS	34	18	16	27	21	4	37	0	NAYS	34	34	31	3	33	27	0	32

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>ALABAMA</b>									<b>MAINE</b>									<b>OHIO</b>								
Hill (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Brewster (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?	?	Bricker (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?	X
Sparkman (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Taft (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	X	✓	X
<b>ARIZONA</b>									<b>MARYLAND</b>									<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
Hayden (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Butler (R)	N	N	N	Y	X	?	?	N	Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
McFarland (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	O'Connor (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>									<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>									<b>OREGON</b>								
Fulbright (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Lodge (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	Cordon (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
McClellan (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Morse (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>									<b>MICHIGAN</b>									<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
Knowland (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Ferguson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Duff (R)	?	?	?	✓	N	?	?	?
Nixon (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Moody (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Martin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	X	✓	N
<b>COLORADO</b>									<b>MINNESOTA</b>									<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
Johnson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Humphrey (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Green (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Millikin (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Thye (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Pastore (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>									<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>									<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
Benton (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	Y	Eastland (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnston (D)	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
McMahon (D)	?	?	?	X	?	✓	?	?	Stennis (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<b>DELAWARE</b>									<b>MISSOURI</b>									<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
Frear (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hennings (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Case (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Williams (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Kem (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Mundt (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>									<b>MONTANA</b>									<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Eaton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Kefauver (D)	N	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	?	?
Smathers (D)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Murray (D)	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	?	?	McKellar (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>									<b>NEBRASKA</b>									<b>TEXAS</b>								
George (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Butler (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Connally (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Russell (D)	?	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	Seaton (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<b>IDAHO</b>									<b>NEVADA</b>									<b>UTAH</b>								
Dworshak (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Malone (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Welker (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	McCarran (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?	Watkins (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>ILLINOIS</b>									<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>									<b>VERMONT</b>								
Dirksen (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	Bridges (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Aiken (R)	X	X	✓	?	?	?	?	?
Douglas (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Tobey (R)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Flanders (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N
<b>INDIANA</b>									<b>NEW JERSEY</b>									<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
Capehart (R)	X	X	X	✓	N	N	Y	N	Hendrickson (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Byrd (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?	?
Jenner (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Smith (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Robertson (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
<b>IOWA</b>									<b>NEW MEXICO</b>									<b>WASHINGTON</b>								
Gillette (D)	N	Y	?	✓	N	Y	?	Y	Anderson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Cain (R)	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?	?
Hickenlooper (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Magnuson (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
<b>KANSAS</b>									<b>NEW YORK</b>									<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>								
Carlson (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Ives (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Kilgore (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Schoeppe (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Lehman (D-Lib)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Neely (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
<b>KENTUCKY</b>									<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>									<b>WISCONSIN</b>								
Underwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Hoey (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Clements (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Smith (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Wiley (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
<b>LOUISIANA</b>									<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>									<b>WYOMING</b>								
Ellender (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Langer (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Hunt (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Long (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Young (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	O'Mahoney (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y

## Senate Votes: Defense Production -- Cont'd.; Pricing Practices; Federal-Aid Highways

1. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). Passage of bill. Passed, 58-18, June 12, 1952.
2. Pricing Practices (HR 5767). Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to make minimum-price agreements binding on non-signers where provided for by State law. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) motion to table the bill. Rejected, 7-64, July 1, 1952. (Story on p. 325.)
3. Pricing Practices (HR 5767). DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to substitute for text of the bill a provision outlawing the sale of trade-marked or brand-named goods as "loss leaders." Rejected, 12-69, July 2, 1952.
4. Pricing Practices (HR 5767). Passage of bill. Passed, 64-16, July 2, 1952.
5. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (S 2437). Authorize \$600 million for federal-aid highway program for each of fiscal years 1954 and 1955. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to reduce annual authorized total by \$200 million (\$80 million from pri-

mary highways, \$65 million from secondary highways, and \$55 million from urban-area highways.) Rejected, 33-37, June 3, 1952. (Story on p. 331.)

6. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (S 2437). BRIDGES (R N.H.) amendment (to Douglas (D Ill.) amendment below) to reduce annual authorized total by \$150 million. Rejected, 33-36, June 3, 1952.
7. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (S 2437). DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to reduce annual authorized total by \$100 million (\$45 million from primary highways, \$30 million from secondary highways, and \$25 million from urban-area highways.) Agreed to, 54-14, June 3, 1952.
8. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952 (S 2437). FERGUSON (R Mich.) amendment to eliminate authorization of \$8 million for completion of Rama Road in the Republic of Nicaragua. Agreed to, 45-25, June 3, 1952.

## RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

TOTAL VOTE									DEMOCRATS									REPUBLICANS											
YEAS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	YEAS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	YEAS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NAYS		18	64	69	16	37	36	14	25	NAYS		0	34	35	10	32	30	13	21	NAYS		17	2	29	28	26	31	31	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA									MAINE									OHIO											
Hill (D)									Brewster (R)									Bricker (R)											
Sparkman (D)									Smith (R)									Taft (R)											
ARIZONA									MARYLAND									OKLAHOMA											
Hayden (D)									Butler (R)									Kerr (D)											
McFarland (D)									O'Connor (D)									Monroney (D)											
ARKANSAS									MASSACHUSETTS									OREGON											
Fulbright (D)									Lodge (R)									Cordon (R)											
McClellan (D)									Saltonstall (R)									Morse (R)											
CALIFORNIA									MICHIGAN									PENNSYLVANIA											
Knowland (R)									Ferguson (R)									Duff (R)											
Nixon (R)									Moody (D)									Martin (R)											
COLORADO									MINNESOTA									RHODE ISLAND											
Johnson (D)									Humphrey (D)									Green (D)											
Millikin (R)									Thye (R)									Pastore (D)											
CONNECTICUT									MISSISSIPPI									SOUTH CAROLINA											
Benton (D)									Eastland (D)									Johnston (D)											
McMahon (D)									Stennis (D)									Maybank (D)											
DELAWARE									MISSOURI									SOUTH DAKOTA											
Frear (D)									Hennings (D)									Case (R)											
Williams (R)									Kem (R)									Mundt (R)											
FLORIDA									MONTANA									TENNESSEE											
Holland (D)									Eaton (R)									Kefauver (D)											
Smathers (D)									Murray (D)									McKellar (D)											
GEORGIA									NEBRASKA									TEXAS											
George (D)									Butler (R)									Connally (D)											
Russell (D)									Seaton (R)									Johnson (D)											
IDAHO									NEVADA									UTAH											
Dworshak (R)									Malone (R)									Bennett (R)											
Welker (R)									McCarran (D)									Watkins (R)											
ILLINOIS									NEW HAMPSHIRE									VERMONT											
Dirksen (R)									Bridges (R)									Aiken (R)											
Douglas (D)									Tobey (R)									Flanders (R)											
INDIANA									NEW JERSEY									VIRGINIA											
Capehart (R)									Hendrickson (R)									Byrd (D)											
Jenner (R)									Smith (R)									Robertson (D)											
IOWA									NEW MEXICO									WASHINGTON											
Gillette (D)									Anderson (D)									Cain (R)											
Hickenlooper (R)									Chavez (D)									Magnuson (D)											
KANSAS									NEW YORK									WEST VIRGINIA											
Carlson (R)									Ives (R)									Kilgore (D)											
Schoeppel (R)									Lehman (D-Lib)									Neely (D)											
KENTUCKY									NORTH CAROLINA									WISCONSIN											
Underwood (D)									Hoey (D)									McCarthy (R)											
Clements (D)									Smith (D)									Wiley (R)											
LOUISIANA									NORTH DAKOTA									WYOMING											
Ellender (D)									Langer (R)									Hunt (D)											
Long (D)									Young (R)									O'Mahoney (D)											



## Senate Votes: Nomination; RFC; St. Lawrence; Natural Gas; Tuna Duty

1. McDonald Nomination. Nomination of Harry McDonald to be Administrator of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Confirmed, 46-23, Feb. 25, 1952. (Story on p. 357.)
2. Improve Operations of RFC (S 515). BYRD (D Va.) amendment to substitute text of S 1376 to abolish the RFC and shift its national defense functions to other agencies. Agreed to, 42-37, April 23, 1952. (Story on p. 345.)
3. Improve Operations of RFC (S 515). ROBERTSON (D Va.) motion to table Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to recommit amended bill. Rejected, 36-36, April 23, 1952.
4. Improve Operations of RFC (S 515). CASE (R S.D.) amendment to Fulbright (D Ark.) motion to recommit, to add instructions for the committee to report forthwith the Byrd bill (S 1376) with provision for continuing small business and disaster loan functions of RFC. Rejected, 36-39, April 23, 1952.
5. Improve Operations of RFC (S 515). FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) motion to recommit, as amended by Holland (D Fla.), instructing the committee to report a bill by June 2. Agreed to, 39-36, April 23, 1952.
6. St. Lawrence Seaway (S J Res 27). Approve agreement between U.S. and Canada relating to development of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, and provide for making the St. Lawrence Seaway self-liquidating. O'CONOR (D Md.) motion to recommit. Agreed to, 43-40, June 18, 1952. (Story on p. 338.)
7. Natural Gas Act Amendments (S 1084). Exclude from FPC jurisdiction any natural gas distributing company engaged exclusively in intrastate distribution of gas. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) amendment to preserve FPC authority to make findings of fact on cost of intrastate pipeline facilities which are connected with interstate lines. Rejected, 21-52, July 5, 1952. (Story on p. 345.)
8. Duty on Imported Tuna (HR 5693). Provide for a duty of three cents a pound on fresh or frozen tuna (now duty-free) and direct the Tariff Commission to make a study of the domestic tuna industry and report to Congress by Jan. 1, 1953. Rejected, 32-43, June 24, 1952. (Story on p. 337.)

**RECORD VOTES**

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

**DECLARED STANDS**

TOTAL VOTE											DEMOCRATS								REPUBLICANS													
YEAS											YEAS								YEAS													
NAYS											NAYS								NAYS													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>ALABAMA</b>											<b>MAINE</b>											<b>OHIO</b>										
Hill (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Brewster (R)	?	✓	✓	✓	X	Y	?	N	Bricker (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y				
Sparkman (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Smith (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	Taft (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	✓				
<b>ARIZONA</b>											<b>MARYLAND</b>											<b>OKLAHOMA</b>										
Hayden (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Kerr (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y				
McFarland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	O'Connor (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	X	Monroney (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N				
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>											<b>OREGON</b>										
Fulbright (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y	Lodge (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	Y	X	✓	Cordon (R)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N				
McClellan (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Saltonstall (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Morse (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?				
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											<b>MICHIGAN</b>											<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>										
Knowland (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Ferguson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Duff (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?				
Nixon (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Moody (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓				
<b>COLORADO</b>											<b>MINNESOTA</b>											<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>										
Johnson (D)	N	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Green (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N				
Millikin (R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Thye (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Pastore (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y				
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>											<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>										
Benton (D)	✓	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Eastland (D)	?	?	?	?	?	N	?	N	Johnston (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	N				
McMahon (D)	Y	X	X	X	✓	X	?	?	Y	N	Stennis (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Maybank (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N				
<b>DELAWARE</b>											<b>MISSOURI</b>											<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>										
Frear (D)	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hennings (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Case (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y				
Williams (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Kem (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Mundt (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y				
<b>FLORIDA</b>											<b>MONTANA</b>											<b>TENNESSEE</b>										
Holland (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Kefauver (D)	?	X	X	X	✓	N	?	✓				
Smathers (D)	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Murray (D)	Y	N	X	N	Y	X	Y	?	McKellar (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	?	N	N	?			
<b>GEORGIA</b>											<b>NEBRASKA</b>											<b>TEXAS</b>										
George (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	N	X	Y	N	Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Connally (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N				
Russell (D)	Y	X	X	X	✓	?	?	?	Y	N	Seaton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Johnson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	N	N				
<b>IDAHO</b>											<b>NEVADA</b>											<b>UTAH</b>										
Dworshak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Malone (R)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y				
Welker (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	McCarran (D)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Watkins (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	X	Y	N	Y				
<b>ILLINOIS</b>											<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>											<b>VERMONT</b>										
Dirksen (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Bridges (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Aiken (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y				
Douglas (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Tobey (R)	✓	Y	?	?	?	N	?	Y	Flanders (R)	N	Y	?	?	?	N	N	Y				
<b>INDIANA</b>											<b>NEW JERSEY</b>											<b>VIRGINIA</b>										
Capehart (R)	Y	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Hendrickson (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Byrd (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?				
Jenner (R)	?	?	?	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith (R)	?	Y	✓	✓	X	Y	N	N	Robertson (D)	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y				
<b>IOWA</b>											<b>NEW MEXICO</b>											<b>WASHINGTON</b>										
Gillette (D)	?	Y	?	?	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Anderson (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	N	?	N	Cain (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y				
Hickenlooper (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Chavez (D)	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	?	Magnuson (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y				
<b>KANSAS</b>											<b>NEW YORK</b>											<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>										
Carlson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y	Y	Ives (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Kilgore (D)	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	N				
Schoeppel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Lehman (D-Lib)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Neely (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N				
<b>KENTUCKY</b>											<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>											<b>WISCONSIN</b>										
Underwood (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Hoey (D)	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	McCarthy (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?				
Clements (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Wiley (R)	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y				
<b>LOUISIANA</b>											<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>											<b>WYOMING</b>										
Ellende (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Langer (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Hunt (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?				
Long (D)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Young (R)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	?	O'Mahoney (D)	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y				



# TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

## House Votes: WSB Investigation; Tidelands; Cheatham Dam

- Investigation of WSB (H Res 532). Direct the Committee on Education and Labor to conduct an investigation of the Wage Stabilization Board. Adoption of the resolution. Agreed to, 255-88, April 24, 1952. (Story on p. 322.)
- Tidelands Leases--Interim Operations (S J Res 20). Provide for continuation of operations and encourage development of certain mineral leases covering submerged lands of the continental shelf. Adoption of con-

ference report confirming and establishing state title to tidelands and resources thereof. Agreed to, 247-89, May 15, 1952. (Story on p. 334.)

- Cheatham Dam Hydro electric Plant (S 97). Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at the Cheatham Dam on the Cumberland River, Tenn. Passage of bill. Passed, 132-121, June 9, 1952. (Story on p. 344.)

### RECORD VOTES

FOR: Y (yea)

✓--Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay)

X--Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED:

?--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

### DECLARED STANDS

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3		DEMOCRATS	1	2	3		REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	
YEAS	255	247	132		YEAS	87	94	113		YEAS	167	153	18	
NAYS	88	89	121		NAYS	83	70	20		NAYS	5	18	101	

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
ALABAMA				13 Poulson (R)	Y	Y	?	15 Mason (R)	Y	?	N	3 George (R)	Y	Y	N
3 Andrews (D)	?	Y	Y	14 Yorty (D)	N	Y	Y	25 Price (D)	N	N	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	N
9 Battle (D)	?	Y	N	COLORADO				14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	N
1 Boykin (D)	?	?	Y	4 Aspinall (D)	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	N
6 deGraffenried (D)	?	Y	?	3 Chenoweth (R)	?	Y	N	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N
7 Elliott (D)	Y	N	Y	2 Hill (R)	?	Y	N	18 Velde (R)	Y	?	N	KENTUCKY			
2 Grant (D)	?	Y	Y	1 Rogers (D)	Y	X	Y	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Bates (D)	X	X	?
8 Jones (D)	Y	N	Y	CONNECTICUT				Chicago—Cook County				4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	Y
5 Rains (D)	?	Y	Y	3 McGuire (D)	N	N	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	N	9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts (D)	?	?	Y	4 Morano (R)	N	Y	X	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Gregory (D)	?	N	Y
ARIZONA				5 Fatterson (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson (D)	N	X	Y	3 Morton (R)	Y	X	?
1 Murdock (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Ribicoff (D)	Y	N	?	8 Gordon (D)	N	N	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	X	Y
2 Patten (D)	Y	N	Y	AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	N	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Spence (D)	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS				2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y	N	12 Jonas (R)	Y	✓	N	6 Watts (D)	Y	?	Y
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	?	DELAWARE				5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N	Y	2 Vacancy			
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Boggs (R)	?	Y	?	4 McVey (R)	Y	N	N	LOUISIANA			
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	8 Allen (D)	Y	Y	N
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Sabath (D)	X	X	✓	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	N
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	N	5 Herlong (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	✓	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	?
4 Tackett (D)	?	?	?	4 Lantaff (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Hebert (D)	?	Y	N
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 McMullen (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	N	N	Y	7 Larcade (D)	✓	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA				6 Morrison (D)	?	✓	✓
7 Allen (R)	Y	✓	N	3 Sikes (D)	?	Y	?	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	X	5 Passman (D)	✓	Y	N
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	?	GEORGIA				5 Beamer (R)	✓	Y	N	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	N	10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	X	MAINE			
2 Engle (D)	Y	✓	Y	4 Camp (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	N	3 McIntire (R)	Y	?	N
4 Havenner (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	?	?	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Hale (R)	Y	Y	?
9 Hunter (R)	Y	✓	N	5 Davis (D)	Y	?	Y	8 Denton (D)	N	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	Y	?
3 Johnson (R)	Y	✓	?	3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	X	MARYLAND			
23 McKinnon (D)	X	Y	✓	7 Lanham (D)	N	?	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	X	6 Beall (R)	?	Y	?
6 Miller (D)	X	Y	✓	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	X	2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	N
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	?	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	?	1 Madden (D)	X	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	Y	Y	✓
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Wheeler (D)	?	?	N	9 Wilson (R)	✓	?	X	3 Garmatz (D)	N	✓	✓
5 Shelley (D)	N	✓	Y	9 Wood (D)	?	?	?	IOWA				1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	?
21 Sheppard (D)	N	✓	?	IDAHO				5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Sasser (D)	?	Y	?
10 Werdel (R)	Y	✓	N	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	N	MASSACHUSETTS			
Los Angeles County				1 Wood (R)	?	Y	N	3 Gross (R)	Y	N	N	6 Bates (R)	Y	Y	N
18 Doyle (D)	X	✓	Y	ILLINOIS				8 Hoeven (R)	Y	✓	N	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	✓
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Furcolo (D)	?	N	Y
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	X	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	X
19 Holifield (D)	N	Y	✓	26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	X	10 Herter (R)	✓	Y	X
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	X	19 Chiperfield (R)	Y	Y	?	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Heselton (R)	Y	N	N
17 King (D)	N	Y	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	N	KANSAS				11 Kennedy (D)	N	X	?
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	N	21 Mack (D)	Y	N	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Lane (D)	N	N	✓

# TAXES AND ECONOMIC POLICY

	1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3		1	2	3
14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Howell (D)	N	N	✓	16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	X	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
12 McCormack (D)	N	N	Y	12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	X	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N
9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	N	10 Rodino (D)	N	N	✓	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	X	1 Lovre (R)	Y	✓	Y
3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	✓	13 Sieminski (D)	X	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	X	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
5 Rogers (R)	Y	Y	X	9 Osmer (R)	Y	N	X	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Baker (R)	Y	Y	Y
13 Wigglesworth (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	X	21 Crosser (D)	X	X	Y	9 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				1 Wolverson (R)	?	N	?	1 Elston (R)	✓	Y	X	10 Davis (D)	Y	Y	✓
12 Bennett (R)	Y	Y	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				20 Feighan (D)	X	N	✓	5 Evins (D)	Y	✓	Y
6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	X	AL Dempsey (D)	N	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	X	N	?	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	✓
8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	X	AL Fernandez (D)	?	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Gore (D)	?	?	?
5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	N	<b>NEW YORK</b>				10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	X	8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y
4 Hoffman (R)	Y	?	N	44 Butler (R)	✓	Y	?	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	?	6 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y
2 Meader (R)	Y	N	N	32 O'Brien (D)	N	?	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	X	1 Reece (R)	✓	Y	✓
11 Potter (R)	✓	?	?	39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	?	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Sutton (D)	N	?	✓
3 Shafer (R)	Y	Y	X	28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	X	6 Polk (D)	N	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>			
9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Greenwood (D)	Y	Y	N	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	Y	Y	?
7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	X	27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	X	15 Secrest (D)	✓	N	N	15 Bentsen (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Woodruff (R)	Y	?	N	37 Hall, E.A. (R)	?	?	?	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	X	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y
<b>Detroit—Wayne County</b>				2 Hall, L.W. (R)	✓	Y	X	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Combs (D)	?	Y	Y
15 Dingell (D)	N	X	Y	31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	Y
17 Dondero (R)	✓	Y	N	40 Keating (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Albert (D)	Y	?	?	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y
16 Lesinski (D)	N	X	?	34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Belcher (R)	Y	✓	?	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	?
1 Machrowicz (D)	X	N	?	42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	X	5 Jarman (D)	Y	✓	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	N
13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	Y	41 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	X	6 Morris (D)	?	?	✓	14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	Y
14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	✓	43 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Vacancy				19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	✓
<b>MINNESOTA</b>				45 Reed (R)	Y	Y	?	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Patman (D)	?	Y	Y
7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y	36 Riehman (R)	Y	Y	?	2 Stigler (D)	Y	?	?	7 Pickett (D)	Y	Y	N
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	N	29 St. George (R)	✓	Y	X	7 Wickersham (D)	✓	?	✓	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	X	✓	38 Taber (R)	Y	Y	X	<b>OREGON</b>				4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	33 Taylor (R)	Y	N	X	3 Angell (R)	?	Y	Y	16 Regan (D)	✓	Y	Y
5 Judd (R)	Y	Y	?	30 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	N	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	18 Rogers	Y	Y	Y
6 Marshall (D)	Y	N	?	35 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague (D)	Y	Y	?
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	Y	<b>New York City</b>				2 Stockman (R)	?	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	?
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Anfuso (D)	N	X	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	?
3 Wier (D)	N	N	Y	25 Buckley (D)	X	X	✓	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	Y
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				15 Celler (D)	N	N	✓	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	N	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	N
4 Abernethy (D)	✓	Y	✓	4 Clemente (D)	X	N	✓	30 Corbett (R)	Y	N	?	<b>UTAH</b>			
6 Colmer (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Coudert (R)	Y	Y	X	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N	2 Bosone (D)	N	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	✓	Y	6 Delaney (D)	N	N	✓	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	?	1 Granger (D)	N	X	Y
3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 Dollinger (D)	N	N	✓	32 Eberhart (D)	N	N	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>			
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	18 Donovan (D)	N	Y	N	12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	X	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	?
7 Williams (D)	?	?	?	23 Fine (D)	N	N	✓	11 Flood (D)	X	N	?	<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	11 Heffernan (D)	N	X	✓	17 Fulton (R)	N	Y	?	4 Abbott (D)	Y	Y	?
<b>MISSOURI</b>				7 Heller (D)	N	N	✓	19 Gavin (R)	Y	Y	N	6 Burton (D)	Y	Y	?
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	N	21 Javits (R)	N	N	?	14 Carrigg (R)	✓	✓	X	9 Fugate (D)	?	✓	?
5 Bolling (D)	N	?	Y	10 Kelly (D)	N	X	✓	25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Gary (D)	✓	Y	Y
9 Cannon (D)	N	N	?	9 Keogh (D)	N	N	✓	7 James (R)	Y	Y	X	2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	N	N	?	19 Klein (D)	N	N	?	28 Kearns (R)	Y	Y	N	7 Harrison (D)	Y	✓	?
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	X	27 Kelley (D)	N	N	?	1 Robeson (D)	Y	?	?
4 Irving (D)	X	N	Y	26 McGrath (D)	X	N	✓	21 Lind (D)	Y	Y	N	8 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones (D)	?	X	Y	14 Multer (D)	N	X	✓	16 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	X	5 Stanley (D)	?	Y	?
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	Y	16 Murphy (D)	N	X	Y	24 Morgan (D)	N	N	?	<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
1 Magee (D)	?	X	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	?	✓	18 Mumma (R)	Y	✓	N	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	?	Y	22 Powell (D)	N	N	✓	10 O'Neill (D)	N	N	?	5 Horan (R)	?	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	?	5 Ross (R)	Y	Y	N	13 Rhodes (D)	N	N	?	2 Jackson (D)	N	?	Y
11 Bakewell (R)	Y	X	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	N	?	26 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N	3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	Y
3 Welch (D)	?	?	✓	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	X	✓	17 Simpson (R)	✓	Y	N	1 Mitchell (D)	X	N	Y
<b>MONTANA</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				23 Sittler (R)	Y	Y	?	6 Tollefson (R)	?	Y	Y
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	?	N	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	?	22 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	Y	?	?	8 King (R)	Y	Y	X	3 Bailey (D)	N	N	?
<b>NEBRASKA</b>				7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	20 Walter (D)	N	Y	N	4 Burnside (D)	?	X	Y
2 Buffett (R)	Y	?	N	5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	<b>Philadelphie</b>				6 Hedrick (D)	X	?	Y
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	?	4 Cooley (D)	?	Y	?	1 Barrett (D)	N	N	✓	5 Kee (D)	N	N	N
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	?	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	✓	1 Ramsay (D)	N	X	Y
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	N	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	?	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	?	2 Staggers (D)	?	N	Y
<b>NEVADA</b>				6 Durham (D)	Y	?	?	5 Green (D)	N	N	✓	<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
AL Baring (D)	N	X	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	N	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	Y	Y	X	8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	N	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	Y	?	N	2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	?	2 Kerr (D)	✓	✓	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>				9 Hull (R)	N	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	?	12 Redden (D)	Y	?	N	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	N	5 Kersten (R)	✓	Y	?
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				1 Forand (D)	X	X	Y	7 Murray (R)	?	-	-
11 Addonizio (D)	N	N	✓	AL Aandahl (R)	?	?	?	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>				10 O'Konski (R)	?	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	Y	Y	N	AL Burdick (R)	N	N	✓	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Smith (R)	Y	Y	N
8 Canfield (R)	?	N	?	<b>OHIO</b>				3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	?	6 Van Pelt (R)	Y	✓	N
6 Case (R)	Y	N	?	14 Ayres (R)	Y	Y	N	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Withrow (R)	X	N	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	?	N	AL Bender (R)	Y	Y	X	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	?	4 Zablocki (D)	N	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	Y	✓	X	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	X	2 Riley (D)	Y	✓	Y	<b>WYOMING</b>			
14 Hart (D)	X	X	✓	22 Bolton (R)	Y	Y	N	1 Rivers (D)	?	Y	Y	AL Harrison (R)	Y	?	N

## House Votes: Defense Production

1. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). Extend priorities and allocations, price and wage controls, and rent controls to June 30, 1953. TALE (R Iowa) amendment to suspend ceiling for any material which has sold below ceiling price for three months, or for any material which is not under allocation or rationing for civilian use. Agreed to, 210-182, June 26, 1952. (Story on p. 304.)
2. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). COLE (R Kan.) amendment to guarantee customary percentage mark-ups of wholesalers and retailers. Agreed to, 231-165, June 26, 1952.
3. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). KEARNS (R Pa.), LUCAS (D Tex.) amendment to abolish the Wage Stabilization Board and create a board consisting of labor, industry and public members, with public members outnumbering both labor and industry members, and with authority to formulate only general wage policies. Agreed to, 256-138, June 26, 1952.
4. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). SMITH (D Va.) amendment to request President to invoke national emergency (injunction) provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the current steel strike. Agreed to, 228-164, June 26, 1952.
5. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). BARDEN (D N.C.) amendment to terminate price and wage controls July 31, 1952. Rejected, 151-244, June 26, 1952.
6. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). WHEELER (D Ga.) amendment to terminate rent control Sept. 30, 1952, except in critical defense areas or where the local governing authorities request its continuance. Agreed to, 226-169, June 26, 1952.
7. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (HR 8210). Passage of bill. Passed, 211-185, June 26, 1952.
8. Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (S 2594). Extend priorities and allocation controls to June 30, 1953, wage, price and rent controls to April 30, 1953. Adoption of conference report. Agreed to, 194-142, June 28, 1952.

### DECLARED STANDS

✓--Announced For. Paired For. CQ Poll For.

X--Announced Against. Paired Against. CO Poll Against.

7--Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

TOTAL VOTE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	DEMOCRATS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	REPUBLICANS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
YEAS	210	231	256	228	151	226	211	194	YEAS	56	68	79	82	36	58	130	127	YEAS	154	165	176	145	115	168	80	66			
NAYS	182	165	138	164	244	169	185	142	NAYS	141	133	118	117	163	142	70	38	NAYS	40	31	20	47	80	26	115	104			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
ALABAMA									GEORGIA									KENTUCKY											
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	10 Brown (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
9 Battle (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
1 Boykin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Cox (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	6 Smith (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
6 deGraffenried (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Bates (D)	? X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			
7 Elliott (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	3 Forrester (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	7 Lanham (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	9 Golden (R)	Y	Y	Y	? Y	Y	N	N	N			
8 Jones (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	1 Preston (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
5 Rains (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓	3 Morton (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y			
4 Roberts (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Perkins (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?			
ARIZONA									IDAHO									LOUISIANA											
1 Murdock (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	6 Watts (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
2 Patten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	1 Wood (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Vacancy											
ARKANSAS									ILLINOIS									MAINE											
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	16 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Allen (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			
7 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	17 Arends (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	2 Boggs (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
5 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	26 Bishop (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N			
2 Mills (D)	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Hebert (D)	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X			
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	23 Jenison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Larcade (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
4 Tackett (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	21 Mack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Morrison (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
3 Trimble (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N			
CALIFORNIA									CHICAGO—Cook County									MARYLAND											
7 Allen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	25 Price (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Beall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N			
8 Anderson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	14 Reed (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 McIntire (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
11 Bramblett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Hale (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Nelson (R)	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N			
4 Havenner (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	18 Velde (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MARYLAND											
9 Hunter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	24 Vursell (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Beall (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N			
3 Johnson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chicago—Cook County									2 Devereux (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N		
23 McKinnon (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	X	Y	3 Busbey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Fallon (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓			
6 Miller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Garmatz (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?			
22 Phillips (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Dawson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	5 Sasser (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			
5 Shelley (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	MASSACHUSETTS											
21 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?	12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	6 Bates (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y			
10 Werdel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Kuczyński (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?	4 Donohue (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	✓			
Los Angeles County									4 McVey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Furcolo (D)	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?			
18 Doyle (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
12 Hillings (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Sabath (D)	X	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	10 Herter (R)	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	✓			
20 Hinchaw (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	11 Sheehan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Heselton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
19 Holtfield (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	2 Vail (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	11 Kennedy (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y			
16 Jackson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Yates (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	7 Lane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
17 King (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	INDIANA									14 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		
15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	12 McCormack (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
13 Poulsen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Beamor (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
14 Yorty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	7 Bray (R)	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	3 Philbin (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?			
COLORADO									11 Brownson (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Rogers (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
4 Aspnall (D)	X	X	X	X	? X	X	?	?	3 Crumacker (R)	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Wigglesworth (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y			
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Denton (D)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	MICHIGAN											
2 Hill (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Halleck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Bennett (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y			
1 Rogers (D)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Blackney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
CONNECTICUT									10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Crawford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 McGuire (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Madden (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	5 Ford (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
4 Morano (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
5 Patterson (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	IOWA									2 Meader (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Ribicoff (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Potter (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?			
AL Sadlak (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Dolliver (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	3 Shaffer (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N			
2 Seely-Brown (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?	3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Thompson (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N			
DELAWARE									8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y		
AL Boggs (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7 Jensen (R)	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Woodruff (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	X			
FLORIDA									4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Detroit—Wayne County											
2 Bennett (D)	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Dingell (D)		N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
5 Herlong (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	? ✓	✓	Y	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	17 Dondoro (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y			
4 Lantaff (D)	N	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Y	KANSAS									16 Lesinski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McMullen (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Machrowicz (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓			
6 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 George (R)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	13 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			
3 Sikes (D)	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	5 Hope (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	14 Rabaut (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y			



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MINNESOTA									7 Heller (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	✓	Philadelphie								
7 Andersen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	21 Javits (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
1 Andresen (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	10 Kelly (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Blatnik (D)	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	?	9 Keogh (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2 Granahan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Hagen (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	19 Klein (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	5 Green (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Judd (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	3 Latham (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Scott, Hardie (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 Marshall (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	26 McGrath (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Scott, Hugh (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 McCarthy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	14 Multer (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND								
2 O'Hara (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	16 Murphy (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Wter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	13 O'Toole (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI									22 Powell (D)	X	X	X	X	?	?	?	✓	SOUTH CAROLINA								
4 Abernethy (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	5 Ross (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	4 Bryson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Rooney (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rankin (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	20 Roosevelt (D-Lib)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	✓	6 McMillan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
3 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	NORTH CAROLINA									5 Richards (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	3 Barden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Riley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	1 Bonner (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	1 Rivers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Winstead (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	7 Carlyle (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	SOUTH DAKOTA								
MISSOURI									5 Chatham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Armstrong (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Lovre (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Bolling (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Deane (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	TENNESSEE								
9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	9 Doughton (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Carnahan (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Cooper (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Jones, H.C. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	10 Davis (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
4 Irving (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	11 Jones, W.W. (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Evins (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10 Jones (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Kerr (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
13 Karsten (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	12 Redden (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Gore (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
1 Magee (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	NORTH DAKOTA									8 Murray (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Moulder (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	AL Aandahl (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6 Priest (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Short (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	AL Burdick (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1 Reece (R)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	X	?
11 Bakewell (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	OHIO									7 Sutton (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
3 Welch (D)	X	X	X	X	?	?	✓	?	14 Ayres (R)	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS								
MONTANA									AL Bender (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Bentsen (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Mansfield (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	22 Bolton (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA									16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Combs (D)	X	N	N	X	X	N	Y	?
2 Buffett (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Schenck (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher (D)	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	?
1 Curtis (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Brehm (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	13 Ikard (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	20 Kilday (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Harrison (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEVADA									21 Crosser (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	14 Lyle (D)	✓	?	?	✓	?	?	?	?
AL Baring (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	1 Elston (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE									20 Feighan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Patman (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	7 Pickett (D)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X
1 Merrow (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY									10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Addonizio (R)	X	X	X	X	?	X	✓	✓	19 Kirwan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	18 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Teague (D)	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Case (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas (D)	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Eaton (R)	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?	Y	X	9 Reams (I)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
2 Hand (R)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	15 Secret (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Wilson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Howell (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	13 Weichel (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	UTAH								
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	OKLAHOMA									2 Bosone (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	1 Granger (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Sieminski (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	8 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	VERMONT								
9 Osmers (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Prouty (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	6 Morris (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	VIRGINIA								
1 Wolverton (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	1 Vacancy									4 Abbitt (D)	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO									4 Steed (D)	✓	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	6 Burton (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	X	?	?	?	?	?	X	✓	2 Stigler (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	9 Fugate (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Wickersham (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	3 Gary (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK									OREGON									2 Hardy (D)	N	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	X
44 Butler (R)	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	3 Angell (R)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	7 Harrison (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
32 O'Brien (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Cole (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	1 Norblad (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith (D)	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Gamble (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Stockman (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Stanley (D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
1 Greenwood (D)	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	PENNSYLVANIA									WASHINGTON								
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	33 Buchanan (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
37 Hall, E.A. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	15 Bush (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hall, L. W. (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	30 Corbett (R)	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	2 Jackson (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	✓
31 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack (R)	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Keating (R)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	29 Denny (R)	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	1 Mitchell (D)	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
34 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?	32 Eberharter (D)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	6 Tollefson (R)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
42 Miller (R)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?									





# **82nd CONGRESS - -**

**Bills Introduced**

**(Second Session)**

# LEGISLATION SUBMITTED IN 1952

All public legislation introduced during the second session of the 82nd Congress is listed on the pages below. Private bills, usually to pay claims of individuals against the government, and parliamentary resolutions are not included.

(For a listing of bills acted on, turn to Table of Contents, page 4, and see Bills Acted On entry under each major legislative heading.)

During 1952, Senators introduced 1,366 measures and House Members offered 3,183. About three-fourths of them were public bills, the rest private.

The pieces of legislation are of four kinds -- bills and joint resolutions, which can become public law, plus concurrent resolutions, needing approval by both House and Senate, and simple resolutions concerning only one chamber. Concurrent and simple resolutions do not become law.

The listing is arranged in the eight major categories used in classifying other CQ material, with subdivisions for some of the categories. Listed alphabetically, they are:

Agriculture

Appropriations

Education & Welfare

Education  
Health, Welfare  
Housing

Foreign Policy

Administrative--State Dept.  
Immigration, Naturalization  
International Relations

Military & Veterans

Administrative--Defense Dept.  
Defense  
Veterans

Miscellaneous & Administrative

Congress  
Constitution, Civil Rights  
Crime, Courts, Prisons  
District of Columbia  
Executive Departments  
Indian, Territorial Affairs  
Internal Security

Taxes & Economic Policy

Business, Banking, Commerce  
Controls  
Natural Resources  
Public Works, Reclamation  
Taxes

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills. Given are sponsor's name, bill number, date of introduction, a brief description of provisions, and committee to which the bill was referred.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. Thus, to find all bills introduced by a particular Senator, check bills marked with an asterisk, as well as those listed under his name. For a complete check, be sure to look under each sub-category.

## Bills Introduced -- Agriculture

(For bills acted on in this category, see page 86).

### SENATE

CASE (R.S.D.) S 2661.....2/14/52. Provide that wool purchased or procured by the armed forces shall be produced in the United States as long as such wool is available. Armed Services.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 2569.....1/31/52. Make certain amendments in Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 3259.....5/29/52. Amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, re burley tobacco farm acreage allotments. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 3316.....6/11/52. Establish an additional office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and an office of Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S 3334.....6/13/52. Amend Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, 16 U.S.C. 590 h, to provide that payments made by Secretary of Agriculture to persons filling purchase orders covering approved conservation materials, and soil conserving or building services shall not exceed existing current open local retail prices. Agriculture.

\*ELLENDER (D La.), AIKEN (R Vt.) S 3388....6/25/52. Increase farmer participation in ownership of Federal Farm Credit System; make Farm Credit Administration an independent establishment of federal government;

create Federal Farm Credit Board; impose franchise tax on certain farm credit institutions. Agriculture.

ELLENDER (D La.) S Res 256.....1/21/52. Authorize Agriculture Committee to expend \$50,000 in a study of Commodity Credit Corporation activities re storage and processing of grain, and alleged dealings in oil and gas interests by Farm Credit Administration employees. Rules.

\*GEORGE (D Ga.), AIKEN (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Ellender (D La.), Hoey (D N.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Russell (D Ga.) S 2697.....2/20/52. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to eliminate those provisions which will permit growing peanuts for oil in excess of the regular peanut marketing quota. Agriculture.

JENNER (R Ind.) S 2591.....2/5/52. Amend section 5a of Commodity Exchange Act to provide for the same discount on grain delivered against futures contracts as in the case of grain sold in the cash market. Agriculture.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2845.....3/12/52. Authorize the purchase of land and improvements in Gunnison County, Colo., to facilitate research into range improvements and range land management in the Rocky Mountain area. Interior.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2574.....2/4/52. Authorize cancellation, adjustment, and collection of certain obligations due the U.S. arising out of acts providing loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting. Agriculture.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2903.....3/20/52. Amend act providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and for apportionment of the Representatives in

Congress, approved June 18, 1929, to provide for an agricultural census. Civil Service.

KEM (R Mo.) S 3042.....4/21/52. Amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide restrictions on the importation of certain agricultural commodities, and the products thereof, from Communist-controlled countries. Agriculture.

KERR (D Okla.) S 2996.....4/9/52. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide 100 per cent parity for certain basic and non-basic commodities. Agriculture.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 2527.....1/28/52. Authorize expenditure of monies received from national forests for development, maintenance, and operation of national forest recreational resources and areas, including wild-life resources. Agriculture.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 2895.....3/18/52. Provide for the further development of cooperative agriculture extension work. Agriculture.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3382.....6/24/52. Provide for the control of noxious weeds on federally owned lands. Interior.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3318.....6/11/52. Provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco. Agriculture.

### HOUSE

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7689....5/1/52. Amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to extend period for Secy. of Agriculture to make payments and grants-in-aid. Agriculture.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 7796.....5/12/52. Amend the Soil Conservation Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to repeal the grants-in-aid aspect of the Act. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 6773.....2/25/52. Provide for further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 7179.....3/21/52. Similar to Albert (D Okla.), HR 6773.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 7793.....5/12/52. Provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 8166.....6/11/52. Provide a study and survey as the basis for the establishment of publicly owned natural grass land areas, and assure the preservation of typical areas of each of the major grasslands types. Agriculture.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7083.....3/17/52. Authorize the purchase of land and improvements in Gunnison County, Colo., to facilitate research into range improvement and rangeland management in the Rocky Mountain area. Agriculture.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6922.....3/6/52. Amend section 22, re endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, of the act of June 29, 1935, to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in the Territory of Alaska. Agriculture.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6520.....2/11/52. Provide that wool purchased or procured by armed forces shall be produced in the U.S. as long as such wool is available. Armed Services.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 7920.....5/20/52. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to impose a special equalization duty upon agricultural commodities for which price support has been made available and a parity price established. Ways and Means.

BRAY (R Ind.) HR 7816.....5/12/52. Require that all imported bone meal be disinfected at the port of entry so as to destroy possible anthrax spores. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 7057.....3/13/52. Provide that neither price support nor ceiling price shall be imposed on short-cycle vegetables. Agriculture.

BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 7461.....4/9/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6773.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 7894.....5/16/52. Provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7837.....5/13/52. Amend Farm Credit Act of 1937 to provide that certain corporations under the supervision of the Farm Credit Administration cease to be subject to budget provisions of Government Corporation Control Act. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8122.....6/9/52. Continue the existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8170.....6/11/52. Make certain provisions for burley tobacco farm acreage allotments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8336.....6/23/52. Increase farmer participation in ownership of federal farm credit system; make Farm Credit Administration an independent establishment of the federal government; create Federal Farm Credit Board and impose

#### BILLS INTRODUCED (AGRICULTURE)

franchise tax on certain farm credit institutions. Agriculture.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 8400.....6/27/52. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in planning and carrying out works of improvement for soil conservation. Agriculture.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) HR 7798.....5/12/52. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to strengthen American agriculture and reduce the cost of price-support operations. Agriculture.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6582.....2/14/52. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 per cent of parity. Agriculture.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 6918.....3/6/52. Similar to BUDGE (R Idaho), HR 7057.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 7430.....4/7/52. Amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to provide that certain hearings under section 6 thereof shall be held in the place of the complainant's residence. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 8337.....6/23/52. Similar to COOLEY (D N.C.), HR 8336.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 6187.....1/23/52. Broaden cooperative extension system by providing for cooperative extension work between agricultural land-grant colleges and other qualified colleges, universities, research agencies and Labor Dept. Labor.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 497.....1/16/52. Create a select committee to study government farm price-support programs. Rules.

KING (R Pa.) HR 6917.....3/6/52. Similar to BUDGE (R Idaho), HR 7057.

LANE (D Mass.) H Res 659.....5/27/52. Authorize an investigation of the shortage of potatoes in the United States. Rules.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 8357.....6/25/52. Provide for control of noxious weeds on federally owned lands. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) H Res 600.....4/7/52. Express the sense of the House that the Secretary of Agriculture shall prepare new plans and specifications for the establishment of research facilities for the study of foot-and-mouth disease. Agriculture.

McINTIRE (R Maine) HR 6919.....3/6/52. Similar to BUDGE (R Idaho), HR 7057.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 6223.....1/24/52. Authorize cancellation, adjustment, and collection of certain obligations due the U.S. arising out of acts providing loans to farmers for crop production and harvesting. Agriculture.

McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 7294.....3/28/52. Amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930 to include certain floricultural products in the commodities to which the act applies. Agriculture.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7892.....5/16/52. Amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support at 100 per cent of parity. Agriculture.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7616.....4/28/52. Authorize the conveyance to the former owners of mineral interest in certain lands acquired by the United States under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7202.....3/24/52. Amend section 16 of the act providing for the fifteenth and subsequent decennial censuses and to provide for apportionment of Representatives in Congress, to provide for an agricultural census. Civil Service.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 5967.....1/10/52. Establish a base price for figuring parity on defatted milk. Agriculture.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 6994.....3/11/52. Amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 to provide more effective price support for milk and other dairy products. Agriculture.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 7158.....3/20/52. Amend the Agriculture Act of 1949 to provide support for the price of defatted milk at 1.5 cents per pound. Agriculture.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 7952.....5/22/52. Authorize the combination of Truck Crop Insect Laboratory and Citrus Insect Laboratory of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, located at Alhambra and Whittier, Calif., respectively, and provide for new quarters. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 7272.....3/27/52. Similar to MILLER (R Neb.), HR 7616.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 7868.....5/15/52. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 8243.....6/17/52. Similar to POAGE (D Tex.), HR 7868.

ROSS (R N.Y.) H Res 646.....5/19/52. Similar to LANE (D Mass.), H Res 659.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7660.....4/30/52. Alter marketing quotas on Maryland tobacco. Agriculture.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 8150.....6/10/52. Provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) (by request) HR 7000.....3/11/52. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to issue and require licenses for the recreational use of land, improvements, and facilities in national forests. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 7180.....3/21/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 7179.

WHEELER (D Ga.) HR 6375.....1/31/52. Make certain amendments in Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to repeal marketing penalties on peanuts. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6893.....3/4/52. Provide for a minimum price support for the 1952 crop of peanuts at 90 per cent parity. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6894.....3/4/52. Increase the minimum level of price support for the 1952 cotton crop. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 7518.....4/22/52. Authorize appropriations for pasture development and water-conservation development projects in Oklahoma. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8242.....6/17/52. Authorize research work in weed control, grass culture, and soil-fertility maintenance at Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College, Goodwell, Okla. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6406.....2/4/52. Similar to MILLER (R Neb.), HR 7616.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6603.....2/14/52. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to issue such regulations as may be necessary to foster and stimulate research and investigations into forest, range, and watershed management in cooperation with the Forest Service. Agriculture.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 6813.....2/26/52. Amend 12 U.S.C. 1020c to provide for payment by Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation of the unpaid balance due on defaulted joint stock-land bank bonds. Agriculture.



## Bills Introduced -- Appropriations

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 126.)

## SENATE

- \*ECTON (R Mont.), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Neb.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Hendrickson (R N.J.) S Con Res 62.....2/18/52. Express sense of Congress that it should so limit appropriations for fiscal 1953 that total expenditures of government during that year will not exceed estimated receipts. Appropriations.
- \*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Benton (D Conn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Moody (D Mich.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2602.....2/5/52. Promote greater economy in government operations by providing for a consolidated cash budget, a separation of operating from capital expenditures, long-range budget estimates, scheduling of legislative action on appropriations measures, yea and nay votes on appropriations amendments, and a Presidential item veto. Expenditures.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 119.....1/14/52. Impose limitations on grants of new obligatory authority on expenditures during fiscal 1953, to safeguard U.S. economic stability. Expenditures.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2844.....3/12/52. Direct the President to revise the budget so that the estimated expenditures thereunder will not exceed estimated revenues. Appropriations.
- McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S Res 335.....6/16/52. Authorize Appropriations Committee to expend an additional \$15,000. Rules.
- \*THYE (R Minn.), Case (R S.D.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Mundt (R S.D.) S 2962.....4/1/52. appropriate \$25,000,000 for the establishment of laboratories for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases. Appropriations.

## HOUSE

- ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 7545.....4/23/52. Make available \$1 billion from the unexpended appropriations authorized by the Mutual Security Act of 1951 for emergency relief of midwestern flood victims and for permanent restoration of devastated areas. Appropriations.
- BATES (D Ky.) HR 7216.....3/25/52. Provide appropriations for the government of D.C. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 6029.....1/15/52. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of government. Rules.
- BATTLE (D Ala.) H Con Res 178.....1/15/52. Provide for a consolidated general appropriation bill for each fiscal year. Rules.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 6906.....3/5/52. Place federal budget on a biennial basis, to require that general appropriations acts provide funds for a period of two fiscal years. Expenditures.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.) H J Res 398.....3/5/52. Create a Joint Committee on Fiscal Policy. Rules.
- BERRY (R S.D.) HR 7181.....3/21/52. appropriate \$25,000,000 for the establishment of laboratories for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases, as authorized by section 12 of the act of May 29, 1884. Appropriations.
- BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 6489.....2/7/52. Promote greater economy in government operations by providing for a consolidated cash budget, a separation of operating from capital expenditures, long-range budget estimates, scheduling of legislative action on appropriations measures, yea and nay votes on appropriation amendments, and a Presidential item veto. Expenditures.

- CANNON (D Mo.) HR 6947.....3/7/52. Provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Appropriations.
- CANNON (D Mo.) HR 7860.....5/15/52. Make appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. Appropriations.
- CANNON (D Mo.) HR 8370.....6/26/52. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 426.....4/9/52. Make temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952.
- CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 427.....4/22/52. Make available additional appropriations for disaster relief for fiscal year 1952. Appropriations.
- CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 454.....5/20/52. Make additional appropriations for Defense and Agriculture Departments for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.
- CANNON (D Mo.) H J Res 493.....7/2/52. Make supplemental appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal 1953. Appropriations.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6158.....1/22/52. Provide for transfer of certain funds from the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to Fine Arts Commission. Appropriations.
- COLMER (D Miss.) HR 7624.....4/28/52. Similar to BATTLE (D Ala.), HR 6029.
- COLMER (D Miss.) HR 7888.....5/16/52. Similar to BATTLE (D Ala.), HR 6029.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 7318.....3/31/52. Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by Congress. Expenditures.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 352.....1/8/52. Impose limitations on grants of new obligatory authority on expenditures during fiscal 1953, to safeguard U.S. economic stability. Expenditures.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 371.....2/6/52. Similar to COUDERT (R N.Y.), H J Res 352.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.) H Res 583.....3/20/52. Amend the Rules of the House to make in order, provisions in, and amendments to, general appropriation bills which reduce, or impose limitations upon the expenditure of, appropriations previously made. Rules.
- FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 7151.....3/20/52. Provide appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) H J Res 397.....3/3/52. Similar to COUDERT (R N.Y.), H J Res 371.
- GARY (D Va.) HR 6854.....2/29/52. Make appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and make funds available for the Export-Import Bank of Washington for fiscal 1953. Appropriations.
- HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 8401.....6/27/52. Restore funds to maintain civilian rifle practice and marksmanship. Appropriations.
- HARVEY (R Ind.) H Con Res 193.....1/31/52. Request President to transmit to Congress a revised budget for fiscal year 1953. Expenditures.
- KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 6166.....1/22/52. Provide for transfer of certain funds from National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission to General Services Administration. Appropriations.
- KEE (D W.Va.) HR 8004.....5/27/52. appropriate the sum of \$30,000 to complete the grading and draining of the Mercer County Airport, Mercer County, W.Va. Appropriations.
- KERR (D N.C.) HR 7268.....3/27/52. Make appropriations for civil functions administered by Army Department for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- KERSTEN (R Wis.) H J Res 383.....2/19/52. Similar to COUDERT (R N.Y.), H J Res 371.

- KIRWAN (D Ohio) HR 7176.....3/21/52. Provide appropriations for Department of Interior for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7950.....5/22/52. Amend section 206 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to enable Comptroller General more effectively to assist Appropriations committees in considering budget. Appropriations.
- McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 8193.....6/12/52. Similar to McCARTHY (D Minn.), HR 7950.
- McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 7313.....3/31/52. Provide appropriations for legislative branch for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- MAHON (D Tex.) HR 7391.....4/3/52. Make appropriations for Department of Defense and related independent agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 7511.....4/22/52. Provide that unexpended and unobligated balance of all foreign-aid funds available under authority of Mutual Security Act of 1951 shall be used for prosecution of flood-control projects in the U.S. Appropriations.
- MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7271.....3/27/52. appropriate \$25 million for establishment of laboratories for research and study of foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, and other animal diseases. Appropriations.
- MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 413.....3/31/52. Make appropriation "Disaster relief" available for construction of public school buildings. Appropriations.
- MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 8035.....5/28/52. Similar to McCARTHY (D Minn.), HR 7950.
- RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6227.....1/24/52. appropriate funds for flood control on Tombigbee River and its tributaries in Mississippi and Alabama. Appropriations.
- RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8220.....6/16/52. Similar to RANKIN (D Miss.), HR 6227.
- REDDEN (D N.C.) H J Res 389.....2/20/52. Make an appropriation for construction of three unfinished portions of Blue Ridge Parkway in North Carolina. Appropriations.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 452.....5/15/52. Make temporary appropriations for certain veterans' benefits for fiscal 1952. Appropriations.
- ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 7289.....3/28/52. Provide appropriations for Depts. of State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 6441.....2/5/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6489.
- SCUDDER (R Calif.) H Res 490.....1/8/52. Amend Rules of House to provide that until final action has been taken on all regular "budget" appropriation bills, no action be taken on other appropriations bills unless certified by President as being of an emergency nature, and are approved for consideration by vote of two thirds of the House. Rules.
- STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 7655.....4/30/52. Similar to BENTSEN (D Tex.), HR 6906.
- THOMAS (D Tex.) HR 7072.....3/14/52. Make appropriations for Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- THOMAS (D Tex.) H J Res 396.....2/29/52. Make appropriations for Motor Carrier Claims Commission for fiscal 1952, and provide \$52,000 for salaries and expenses to remain available until Dec. 31, 1952. Appropriations.
- WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 7314.....3/31/52. Provide appropriations for Dept. of Agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. Appropriations.
- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 7695.....5/1/52. Make appropriation for Washita Valley flood prevention program in Okla. Appropriations.
- WIER (D Minn.) HR 6141.....1/21/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), HR 6158.
- WILLIAMS (D Miss.) H Res 545.....3/3/52. Amend Rules of House to provide that no general appropriation bill shall be considered in House until committee hearings and reports on such bill have been available for at least seven calendar days. Rules.

## Bills Introduced -- Education &amp; Welfare

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 148.)

## SENATE

## EDUCATION

- \*HILL (D Ala.), MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3358.....6/18/52. Extend period for making appropriations to pay entitlements under title II of P.L. 815, 81st Congress; provide temporary supplementary aid for schools in critical defense housing areas, and make grants to states to assist distressed school district construction. Labor.
- \*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2875.....3/17/52. Assist the states in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 3077.....4/28/52. Provide for loans to individuals for the purpose of enabling them to obtain a college education. Labor.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2796.....3/6/52. Assist in the provision of facilities for free public education required in connection with national defense. Labor.
- \*MURRAY (D Mont.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3455.....7/2/52. Establish program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.
- STENNIS (D Miss.) S 3294.....6/5/52. Amend the Vocational Education Act of 1946 to authorize appropriation of additional funds to cover reductions, occurring as a result of the 1950 U.S. census, in federal funds apportioned for expenditure in states and territories. Labor.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

- CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 153.....5/9/52. Create a Goodwill Medical Team to assist in combatting and eradicating epidemic diseases in the Far East. Labor.
- DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S Con Res 56.....1/24/52. Authorize \$50,000 for expenses of joint Congressional committee studying the Railroad Retirement Act. Labor.
- ECTON (R Mont.) S 3011.....4/10/52. Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that individuals may elect not to receive old-age and survivors' insurance coverage with respect to self-employment. Finance.
- FREAR (D Del.) S 3488.....7/4/52. Provide for transfer to states of money in the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, for the establishment and operation by the states of the system, and for the abolition of federal operation. Finance.
- \*GREEN (D R.I.) and PASTORE (D R.I.) S 2650.....2/14/52. Provide that voluntary agreements for coverage of state and local employees under federal old-age and survivors insurance system may include positions covered by retirement systems. Finance.
- \*GREEN (D R.I.), PASTORE (D R.I.) S 2823.....3/10/52. Provide for grants to state unemployment funds. Finance.
- HENNINGSON (D Mo.) S 2578.....2/4/52. Provide veterans' benefits for commissioned officers of the Public Health Service who served on active duty during World War II and subsequent to Nov. 11, 1943. Labor.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3079.....4/28/52. Amend the Social Security Act by increasing the old-age and survivors insurance benefits payable thereunder. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3120.....5/5/52. Amend the public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to increase federal financial participation for old-age assistance, and aid to blind, permanently and totally disabled and to dependent children. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3121.....5/5/52. Increase the amount which old-age and survivors insurance beneficiaries may earn in covered employment without loss of benefits. Finance.
- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3122.....5/5/52. Amend the Social Security Act so as to authorize the extension of Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance to employees of institutions of higher education who are covered by state or local government retirement systems. Finance.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2804.....3/6/52. Extend the provisions of the Railway Labor Act to certain air-carrier employees located outside the U.S., its territories or possessions. Labor.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2918.....3/26/52. Prohibit the introduction, or movement, in interstate commerce of articles of wearing apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals. Commerce.
- \*JOHNSON (D Colo.), MILLIKIN (R Colo.) S 3017.....4/16/52. Authorize federal aid with respect to the costs of constructing that portion of a hospital project which was commenced without federal participation and prior to January 1, 1952. Labor.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2438.....1/16/52. Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by removing certain limitations upon payment of sickness benefits for periods of actual sickness. Labor.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2676.....2/19/52. Amend Social Security Act to permit persons receiving benefits under Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System to earn up to \$100 a month without forfeiting such benefits. Finance.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2794.....3/6/52. Amend section 3 of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide more adequate pensions for individuals who rendered service prior to January 1, 1937. Labor.
- \*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.) S 2705.....2/21/52. Extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system and provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Finance.
- LODGE (R Mass.) S 2481.....1/22/52. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of their profession. Finance.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2702.....2/20/52. Make provisions for the safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel. Commerce.
- MAYBANK (D S.C.) (by request) S 3146.....5/9/52. Provide for national flood insurance. Banking and Currency.
- \*MOODY (D Mich.), Benton (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Maybank (D S.C.), McMahon (D Conn.), Murray (D Mont.), Thye (R Minn.) S 2504.....1/23/52. Provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency. Finance.
- MOODY (D Mich.) S 2995.....4/9/52. Similar to LANGER (R N.D.), S 2676.
- \*MURRAY (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McFarland (D Ariz.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Moody (D Mich.), Morse (R Ore.), Neely (D W.Va.), Young (R N.D.) S 2639.....2/11/52. Make certain amendments in Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act increasing compensations thereunder. Labor.

- MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2715.....2/21/52. Provide U.S. assistance in the development of community recreation programs. Labor.
- \*MURRAY (D Mont.), HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3001.....4/10/52. Amend the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System to provide insured aged persons and their dependents, and survivors of deceased insured persons, with insurance against the cost of hospitalization. Finance.
- MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3448.....7/1/52. Amend Public Health Service Act to continue certain emergency authorities during periods of national emergency. Labor.
- NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2409.....1/14/52. Authorize President to mobilize the world's outstanding experts and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover a means of curing and preventing cancer. Labor.
- O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3314.....6/11/52. Establish a Federal Board of Hospitalization. Government Operations.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2957.....3/31/52. Amend the Social Security Act to prescribe circumstances under which the federal old-age and survivors insurance system may be extended to state and local employees who are covered by retirement systems. Finance.

## HOUSING

- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3098.....5/1/52. Authorize the conversion of certain mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act to defense housing insurance thereunder. Banking and Currency.
- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 3410.....6/27/52. Provide more local control of, regulate, and limit, public housing and provide for slum clearance. Banking and Currency.
- IVES (R N.Y.) S 2786.....3/5/52. Amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949 to permit capital grants for slum clearance to be made on a progress-payment basis. Banking and Currency.
- MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3066.....4/24/52. Amend defense housing laws to provide for an increase of \$1.3 billion in the present purchase power of the federal National Mortgage Association. Banking and Currency.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2839.....3/11/52. Continue beyond June 30, 1953, authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of the Housing Act of 1948. Banking and Currency.

## HOUSE

## EDUCATION

- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 8145.....6/10/52. Improve and extend the duration of P.L. 874, 81st Congress, to extend period during which appropriations may be made to pay entitlements under title II of P.L. 815, 81st Congress, provide temporary supplementary aid for schools in critical defense housing areas, and make grants to states to assist distressed school districts in construction of urgently needed school facilities. Labor.
- BETTS (R Ohio) HR 6429.....2/5/52. Provide financial assistance in construction of schools for educational agencies affected by federal acquisition of real property. Labor.
- BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 8394.....6/27/52. Incorporate the Board of Fundamental Education. Judiciary.
- D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 6698.....2/19/52. Provide adequate school facilities at the Fort Peck project, Montana. Interior.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 7105.....3/18/52. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states and territories in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (EDUCATION & WELFARE)

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8212.....6/16/52. Amend Vocational Education Act of 1946 to authorize appropriation of additional funds to cover reductions, occurring as a result of 1950 United States census, in federal funds apportioned for expenditure in states and territories. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8523.....7/4/52. Establish program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 6161.....1/22/52. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high school education. Labor.

IRVING (D Mo.) HR 7399.....4/4/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 7105.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 7494.....4/10/52. Authorize the Commissioner of Education to encourage the further development and growth of the educational fine arts program in state, land-grant and other accredited nonprofit colleges and universities. Labor.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 7222.....3/25/52. Assist the states in the removal of adult illiteracy by the development and maintenance of special programs of basic elementary education for adults. Labor.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 8278.....6/18/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 8212.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 6963.....3/10/52. Provide that in certain cases education and facilities on federal property shall continue to be available to children residing in adjacent areas until June 30, 1954. Labor.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8129.....6/9/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 8212.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 7779.....5/8/52. Amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$250 per month without deductions being made from their benefits. Ways and Means.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) H J Res 448.....5/12/52. Create a good-will medical team to assist in combatting and eradicating epidemic diseases in the Far East. Commerce.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 7460.....4/9/52. Amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits. Ways and Means.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 6921.....3/6/52. Provide for voluntary coverage under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in the practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 7746.....5/7/52. Provide for voluntary coverage under the federal old-age and survivors insurance system for certified public accountants engaged in the practice of their profession. Ways and Means.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6566.....2/14/52. Provide for safe loading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel. Merchant Marine.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 6800.....2/26/52. Amend Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re total compensation and daily benefit rates. Commerce.

BENNETT (R Mich.) HR 8446.....7/1/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce the retirement age from 65 to 60; provide that widows become entitled to benefits at age 50, and increase monthly insurance and lump-sum death payments by 20 per cent. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 6569.....2/14/52. Provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits in certain cases to workers unemployed during the national emergency. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 6521.....2/11/52. Similar to BARTLETT (D Alaska), HR 6566.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 7358.....4/2/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that individuals who shall have attained age 65 before July 1, 1952, may elect not to receive old-age and survivors' insurance coverage with respect to self-employment. Ways and Means.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 6176.....1/23/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 7726.....5/5/52. Provide for national flood insurance. Banking and Currency.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 8087.....6/5/52. Provide a program of emergency grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Commerce.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7152.....3/20/52. Similar to BAKEWELL (R Mo.), HR 6921.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6213.....1/24/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability-insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

BUTLER (R N.Y.) HR 6461.....2/6/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide a direct federal pension of \$100 a month to all American citizens who have been citizens for 10 years or over. Ways and Means.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 5985.....1/14/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits and reduce age requirement for old-age and survivors insurance benefits to 62. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 6817.....2/27/52. Amend Social Security Act to prescribe circumstances under which insurance system may extend to state and local employees who are covered by retirement systems. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 7650.....4/30/52. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 6817.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 6076.....1/16/52. Prohibit transportation of certain flammable textile fabrics in interstate commerce. Commerce.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 6362.....1/31/52. Amend Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn \$100 per month without deductions being made from their benefits. Ways and Means.

CANFIELD (R N.J.) HR 7256.....3/26/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6076.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6215.....1/24/52. Assure provision of all necessary services to prepare disabled persons for, and establish them in, remunerative employment, and make special provision for blind and other severely disabled persons. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6430.....2/5/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7485.....4/10/52. Amend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to provide insured aged persons and their dependents, and survivors of deceased insured persons, with insurance against the cost of hospitalization. Ways and Means.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8031.....5/28/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 5873.....8/52. Provide for increased penalties for sale or distribution of narcotics to persons under 21 years of age. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6216.....1/24/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6362.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6719.....2/20/52. Similar to BOGGS (D La.), HR 7358.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 8235.....6/17/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that ministers may elect to receive old-age and survivors insurance coverage by treating service performed in exercise of ministry as self-employment. Ways and Means.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 6525.....2/11/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 8463.....7/2/52. Amend Public Health Service Act to continue certain emergency authorities during periods of national emergency. Commerce.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 6392.....2/4/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6174.....1/23/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6750.....2/21/52. Extend and improve old-age and survivors insurance system to provide permanent and total disability insurance and rehabilitation benefits. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 7484.....4/10/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), HR 7485.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 6873.....3/3/52. Provide an increase of \$5 in maximum monthly expenditure for any individual, which may be counted, in determining amount of federal payments to states for old-age assistance and aid to the blind. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8552.....7/5/52. Establish Commission on Old-Age and Retirement benefits. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8556.....7/5/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 7800.....5/12/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, to preserve insurance rights of permanently and totally disabled individuals, and to increase the amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 6776.....2/25/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment, under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, of child's insurance benefits to children who have attained age of 18 but are incapable of self-support because of physical or mental disability. Ways and Means.

EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 6181.....1/23/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6185.....1/23/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), HR 8087.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6720.....2/20/52. Authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the states and territories in extending and improving their program of health instruction, safety instruction, and physical education for children of school age. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8539.....7/5/52. Extend federal old age and survivors insurance system to people in agriculture. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) H Res 581.....3/19/52. Create a select committee to conduct investigations and studies of offensive and undesirable books and radio and television programs. Rules.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 6580.....2/14/52. Similar to BARTLETT (D Alaska), HR 6566.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6433.....2/5/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide old-age and survivors insurance coverage for certain services performed in employ of U.S. after December 7, 1941. Ways and Means.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 6825.....2/27/52. Amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require that every ship subject to provisions of part II of title III of such act, carry suitable radio equipment for all life boats. Commerce.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6527.....2/11/52. Provide that voluntary agreements for coverage of state and local employees under federal old-age and survivors insurance system may include positions covered by retirement systems. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 6954.....3/10/52. Provide for payments to state unemployment funds. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6078.....1/16/52. Amend Social Security Act to permit federal participation in public assistance for patients in private institutions for tuberculosis or for mental diseases. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 6820.....2/27/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that the \$50 work clause shall not apply to work performed by individuals who have attained age of 70. Ways and Means.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 8540.....7/5/52. Amend Social Security Act, so as to broaden coverage. Ways and Means.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 520.....2/7/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), H Res 581.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) H Res 596.....4/3/52. Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of offensive and undesirable books, magazines, and comic books. Rules.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 6493.....2/7/52. Authorize provision of insurance against flood damage in areas where flood-control projects have been authorized by Congress but have not been completed. Public Works.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (EDUCATION & WELFARE)

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8215.....6/16/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide an increase of \$10 in maximum monthly expenditure for any individual for determining amount of federal payments to states for old-age assistance, aid to blind, and aid to permanently and totally disabled, and increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of earnings permitted under title II of Social Security Act without deductions from benefits. Ways and Means.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 8275.....6/18/52. Make provisions re coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system of service performed by ministers in the employ of institutions of higher learning. Ways and Means.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 6290.....1/29/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6076.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 8324.....6/20/52. Permit optional retirement at 60 years of age. Ways and Means.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 6291.....1/29/52. Amend section 218 (f) of Social Security Act re effective dates of agreements entered into with states before Jan. 1, 1954. Ways and Means.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 7398.....4/4/52. Amend the Social Security Act to exclude, from consideration to any other person in need of public assistance, certain income exempted from consideration in determining need for assistance of a recipient of aid to the blind. Ways and Means.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 6322.....1/30/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

HERTER (R Mass.) HR 7749.....5/7/52. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees of federal home loan banks. Ways and Means.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 6752.....2/21/52. Similar to DINGELL (D Mich.), HR 6750.

JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7076.....3/17/52. Similar to BAKEWELL (R Mo.), HR 6921.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7027.....3/12/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6362.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6077.....1/16/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6076.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7257.....3/26/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 7256.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 8126.....6/9/52. Amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to increase rate of annuities. Commerce.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 7549.....4/23/52. Extend and improve the old-age and survivors insurance system, to prevent loss of benefit rights in event of disability, and provide for rehabilitation. Ways and Means.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6244.....1/28/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide for continued payment of child's and mother's insurance benefits while the child continues to attend high school. Ways and Means.

KEE (D W.Va.) HR 6924.....3/6/52. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide full retirement annuities for employees who retire after 30 years of service (regardless of age) or at 60, and reduce age requirement for an annuity for a spouse or surviving widow, widower, or parent from age 65 to 60. Commerce.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) H J Res 381.....2/18/52. Provide that royalties received under certain mineral leases governing submerged lands of the continental shelf shall be set aside in the Treasury for use as grants-in-aid for medical education and research, and hospital and health facility construction. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 8390.....6/27/52. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 457.....5/21/52. Provide unemployment insurance benefits for merchant mariners. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 6293.....1/29/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7036.....3/12/52. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 6817.

KING (D Calif.) HR 7221.....3/25/52. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 6817.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6437.....2/5/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6246.....1/28/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 6468.....2/6/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

McCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 7408.....4/4/52. Amend Public Law 49, 77th Congress, to provide for the prevention of major disasters in coal mines. Labor.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 6438.....2/5/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to increase all annuities under such act by 33 and 1/3 per cent or by \$500 whichever is the lesser amount. Civil Service.

McGUIRE (D Conn.) HR 6806.....2/26/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H Res 701.....6/19/52. Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to conduct a comparative study of different kinds of employees' benefits available to persons in public and private employment. Rules.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 6398.....2/4/52. Increase the penalties for violation of certain narcotics laws. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6047.....1/15/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6188.....1/23/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 8092.....6/5/52. Similar to CLEMENTE (D N.Y.), HR 8031.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6588.....2/14/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7319.....3/31/52. Amend Social Security Act, re disregarding of earned income of blind recipients. Ways and Means.

MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 6753.....2/21/52. Similar to DINGELL (D Mich.), HR 6750.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 7273.....3/27/52. Provide for establishment of a Commission on Old Age and Retirement Benefits. Ways and Means.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 7971.....5/23/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to increase annuity of certain retired employees. Civil Service.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 7972.....5/23/52. Make certain revisions in Civil Service Retirement Act to broaden its coverage. Civil Service.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 6929.....3/6/52. Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to provide that \$50-work-clause shall not apply to widows. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8149.....6/10/52. Similar to CLEMENTE (D N.Y.), HR 8031.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 6783.....2/25/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7722.....5/5/52. Amend Public Health Service Act so as to provide for equality of grade, pay, and allowance between Chief Medical Officer of Coast Guard and comparable officers of the Army. Commerce.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 6499.....2/7/52. Make certain amendments in Social Security Act to increase maximum benefits payable under survivors insurance provisions of the act. Ways and Means.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 6841.....2/28/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 7127.....3/19/52. Similar to BUCKLEY (D N.Y.), HR 7152.

OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 7128.....3/19/52. Avoid false representations to the consuming public as to the true weight of food products subject to shrinkage. Commerce.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 6810.....2/26/52. Provide that an individual who is entitled to a monthly insurance benefit under title II of the Social Security Act shall not be deprived of that benefit because of work performed by him or by the person on whose wage record that benefit is based. Ways and Means.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 7231.....3/25/52. Amend act to provide books for the adult blind so as to include blind children. Administration.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6878.....3/3/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7038.....3/12/52. Similar to KEE (D W.Va.), HR 6924.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6330.....1/30/52. Similar to BRYSON (D S.C.), HR 5988.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7081.....3/17/52. Amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the \$50 work clause. Ways and Means.

RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 6226.....1/24/52. Similar to BOLLING (D Mo.), HR 6176.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 8196.....6/12/52. Similar to PRIEST (D Tenn.), HR 7081.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 5999.....1/14/52. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 6817.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 6816.....2/27/52. Similar to BYRNES (R Wis.), HR 6817.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 7619.....4/28/52. Promote the general welfare by organizing a bureau of clinics for treatment of alcoholics and narcotics addicts. Commerce.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 7951.....5/22/52. Amend the Annual Sick Leave Act of 1951 to provide equitable treatment for married women. Civil Service.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 8471.....7/2/52. Similar to RAMSAY (D W.Va.), HR 7619.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7492.....4/10/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment of monthly insurance benefits to widows of individuals who died before January 1, 1940. Ways and Means.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 8237.....6/17/52. Similar to RANKIN (D Miss.), HR 7492.

REED (R Ill.) H Res 596.....4/4/52. Similar to GATHINGS (D Ark.), H Res 596.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 7909.....5/19/52. Similar to DOUGHTON (D N.C.), HR 7800.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 7922.....5/20/52. Similar to DOUGHTON (D N.C.), HR 7800.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8391.....6/27/52. Similar to KEOGH (D N.Y.), HR 8390.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6228.....1/24/52. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that spouse of an individual who has been awarded a disability annuity shall be entitled to a spouse's annuity if such spouse has attained age 65. Commerce.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6400.....2/4/52. Amend the Social Security Act to provide old-age and survivors insurance benefits for certain services performed before 1951 in employ of a political subdivision of a state. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6858.....2/29/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7131.....3/19/52. Similar to PRIEST (D Tenn.), HR 7081.

REES (R Kan.) HR 7132.....3/19/52. Provide that \$50 work clause contained in title II of Social Security Act shall not apply in case of work performed by individuals who are 65 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

REES (R Kan.) H Res 541.....2/27/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), H Res 581.

REES (R Kan.) H Res 597.....4/3/52. Similar to GATHINGS (D Ark.), H Res 596.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6471.....2/6/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6594.....2/14/52. Repeal section 618 of Revenue Act of 1951 which provides that a state is not to be denied Social Security Act funds by reason of its permitting public access to its relief records. Ways and Means.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6880.....3/3/52. Amend Social Security Act by increasing old-age and survivors insurance benefits payable thereunder. Ways and Means.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 6726.....2/20/52. Authorize aid to needy American nationals in connection with their repatriation from foreign countries. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7931.....5/21/52. Similar to MORRIS (D Okla.), HR 7273.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (EDUCATION & WELFARE--FOREIGN POLICY)

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 8174.....6/11/52. Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and repeal the retirement test. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 6332.....1/30/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 6751.....2/21/52. Similar to DINGELL (D Mich.), HR 6750.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7277.....3/27/52. Amend Social Security Act by providing unemployment compensation for former members of the Armed Forces. Ways and Means.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 6543.....7/2/11/52. Provide a more effective method for the elimination of traffic in narcotic drugs by imposing certain requirements and penalties on banks, ship-owners, and insurance companies. Ways and Means.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 6099.....1/17/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6076.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 7258.....3/26/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 7256.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 6596.....2/14/52. Amend Social Security Act to require state agencies in determining need to disregard the value of land held in trust for Indians. Ways and Means.

TACKETT (D Ark.) HR 6302.....1/29/52. Amend act authorizing operation of stands in federal buildings by blind persons to enlarge their economic opportunities by broadening scope of products which may be sold and enlarging permissible locations. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 7874.....5/15/52. Similar to CANFIELD (R N.J.), HR 6362.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7274.....3/27/52. Similar to MORRIS (D Okla.), HR 7273.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 6339.....1/30/52. Similar to DENTON (D Ind.), HR 6392.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 6605.....2/14/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6407.....2/4/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide that federal payment for old-age assistance, aid to blind and to totally disabled shall be \$30 per recipient per month. Ways and Means.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 6604.....2/14/52. Similar to BLATNIK (D Minn.), HR 6569.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 6758.....2/21/52. Similar to BENNETT (R Mich.), HR 6800.

## HOUSING

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 8460.....7/2/52. Assist cooperative corporations in production of housing for moderate-income families. Banking and Currency.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 8444.....7/1/52. Similar to BARRETT (D Pa.), HR 8460.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 7558.....4/23/52. Provide additional authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association to purchase certain mortgages and loans guaranteed or insured under the National Housing Act or the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Banking and Currency.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 8468.....7/2/52. Similar to BARRETT (D Pa.), HR 8460.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 5876.....1/8/52. Grant first preference for purchase of rural property situated in the Green Hills, Ohio, project to certain groups composed of lessees of such property. Banking and Currency.

JACKSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 222.....6/11/52. Request the Administrator of the Public Housing Administration to abandon its public housing undertaking in Los Angeles, Calif. Banking and Currency.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7259.....3/26/52. Amend section 106 (c) of the Housing Act of 1949 to permit capital grants for slum clearance to be made on a progress-payment basis. Banking and Currency.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 8431.....6/30/52. Authorize a program of expanded housing research, loans, and other financial aids to assist in provision of housing for families of moderate income. Banking and Currency.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 7699.....5/1/52. Amend Federal Home Loan Bank Act, Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, title IV of the National Housing Act, and the Judicial Code

to define the limitations of government control of savings and loan associations, and provide judicial and administrative remedies. Banking and Currency.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 8218.....6/16/52. Amend section 15 (7) of United States Housing Act of 1937 to provide for more complete local determination of need for low-rent housing. Banking and Currency.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) H Con Res 223.....6/11/52. Similar to JACKSON (R Calif.), H Con Res 222.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 6050.....1/15/52. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to permit persons engaged in defense activities to occupy dwellings in housing projects, developed under that act, in critical defense housing areas without regard to income limitations in the act. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 8443.....7/1/52. Similar to BARRETT (D Pa.), HR 8460.

MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 7360.....4/2/52. Authorize loans to owners of housing accommodations to provide adequate facilities for water for household use. Agriculture.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 8173.....6/11/52. Similar to MCDONOUGH (R Calif.), HR 8218.

POULSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 224.....6/11/52. Similar to JACKSON (R Calif.), H Con Res 222.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 7724.....5/5/52. Authorize the conversion of certain mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act to defense housing insurance. Banking and Currency.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7260.....3/26/52. Similar to JAVITS (R N.Y.), HR 7259.

SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6103.....1/17/52. Amend section 5 of Home Loan Act of 1933 to provide that Federal Savings and Loan Association may purchase, subject to certain restrictions, loans on improved real estate insured under National Housing Act or Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Banking and Currency.

## Bills Introduced -- Foreign Policy

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 175.)

### SENATE

#### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

\*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Bennett (R Utah), Brewster (R Maine), Bricker (R Ohio), Butler (R Neb.), Butler (R Mich.), Cain (R Wash.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Cordon (R Ore.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ecton (R Mont.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Jenner (R Ind.), Kem (R Mo.), Knowland (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Millikin (R Colo.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Seaton (R Neb.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (R N.J.), Taft (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.), Wiley (R Wis.) S Res 239.....1/10/51. Express sense of Senate that Philip C. Jessup, U.S. delegate to the UN General Assembly, does not command the confidence of the American people. Foreign Relations.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 255.....1/21/52. Express sense of Senate that Philip C. Jessup is not qualified to represent the U.S. as a delegate to the UN and should be recalled. Foreign Relations.

CONNALLY (D Tex.) S 3413.....6/28/52. Authorize Secretary of State to make grants to needy widows of Foreign Service officers who died prior to effective date of Foreign Service Act of 1946. Ordered placed on the calendar.

KEM (R Mo.) S Res 250.....1/16/52. Provide for investigation of U.S. foreign policy and the State Department by Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees; such investigation to extend to July 1, 1952. Foreign Relations.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2439.....1/16/52. Provide funds for acquisition and maintenance of a German embassy by the Federal Republic of Germany. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S J R's 122.....1/21/52. Provide that executive agreements entered into by the President with foreign governments, shall have no force until published in the Federal Register, are subject to Congressional legislation, expire six months after President's term ends, and if secret, must be submitted to Senate. Foreign Relations.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3109.....5/5/52. Authorize the issuance of 300,000 special nonquota immigration visas to certain refugees, persons of German ethnic origin, and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands. Judiciary.

\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Benton (D Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McMahon (D Conn.), Moody (D Mich.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 2842.....3/12/52. Revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2406.....1/14/52. Amend Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to make further provision for admission of certain displaced orphans into U.S. Judiciary.

\*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Benton (D Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (R Ore.), Smith (R N.J.), Tobey (R N.H.) S J Res 169.....6/26/52. Establish a bipartisan commission to study and review laws on immigration, and their relationship to population, employment, foreign policy and national security. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2549.....1/29/52. Provide relief for sheep-raising industry by making special immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2550.....1/29/52. Revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2567.....1/31/52. Facilitate immigration to areas of the world, in need of additional manpower for economic development, from certain European countries having surplus manpower. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 261.....1/21/52. Authorize Immigration Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee to hire additional personnel and authorize expenditure of \$97,000. Rules.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 270.....1/31/52. Establish a special committee to investigate the problem of overpopulation in Western Europe and programs of assistance to refugees from Communist tyranny. Judiciary.

MCCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 326.....5/29/52. Authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to investigate problems connected with the emigration of refugees from Western European nations. Judiciary.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- BREWSTER (R Maine)** (by request) S Con Res 85.....6/19/52. Express sense of Congress that it favors adoption of the definition of the phrase "peace-loving" state as used in article 4 of the UN Charter, and drop from membership in the UN any state not complying with this definition five years after adoption of resolution. Foreign Relations.
- \***BUTLER (R Neb.)**, Bennett (R Utah), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Cain (R Wash.), Capehart (R Ind.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ecton (R Mont.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kem (R Mo.), Langer (R N.D.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Malone (R Nev.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.) S Res 246.....1/14/52. Request President to inform Senate about matters being conferred upon with representatives of the British government, and assure Senate that no agreements will be made during such conference which can be construed as placing any obligation upon U.S. government. Foreign Relations.
- CAIN (R Wash.)** S 3174.....5/14/52. Provide for denial of second class and bulk rate third class mailing privileges to agents of Communist-controlled governments. Civil Service.
- CONNALLY (D Tex.)** S 3086.....4/30/52. Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 to extend program to June, 1953. Foreign Relations.
- \***CONNALLY (D Tex.)** and **O'CONOR (D Md.)** S Res 277.....2/14/52. Express sense of Senate that diplomatic relations with Hungary should be terminated immediately and resumed only if and when Government of Hungary assures U.S. government that the U.S. government and people will receive courtesy and treatment befitting relations between friendly countries. Foreign Relations.
- \***FULBRIGHT (D Ark.)**, McMahon (D Conn.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S Res 269.....1/31/52. Express sense of Senate that U.S. government should declare its interest in the early creation, within North Atlantic community, of a United States of Europe. Foreign Relations.
- GREEN (D R.I.)** S Res 303.....4/10/52. Extend greetings of the Senate and its most cordial friendship and highest regard to the representative bodies of each of the other American states on the occasion of Pan-American Day. Foreign Relations.
- IVES (R N.Y.)** S Con Res 73.....5/1/52. Provide for plebiscite in Trieste to resolve dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia; the ultimate disposition of the area to be in accordance with the wishes of the population; allow Italy to aid U.S. and Great Britain in administering of zone A; and re-examine U.S. policy of providing assistance to Yugoslavia if Yugoslavia fails to acquiesce to democratic solution. Foreign Relations.
- LONG (D La.)** S 3337.....6/13/52. Authorize loan of two submarines to government of Netherlands. Foreign Relations.
- MCCARTHY (R Wis.)** S Res 336.....6/20/52. Express sense of the Senate that all commercial relations with Czechoslovakia be terminated until that government restores to John Hvasta his freedom; and, failing that within 90 days, that diplomatic relations between the two countries be severed. Foreign Relations.
- MCCARTHY (R Wis.)** S Res 350.....7/5/52. Discharge Committee on Foreign Relations from further consideration of various resolutions relating to imprisonment of William Oatis in Czechoslovakia. Ordered to lie on the table.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.)** S J Res 150.....4/17/52. Provide for the removal of certain discriminatory practices of foreign nations against American-flag vessels. Commerce.
- NEELY (D W.Va.)** S 3484.....7/3/52. Amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, re payment of debts. Judiciary.

## BILLS INTRODUCED (FOREIGN POLICY)

- O'CONOR (D Md.)** S Res 279.....2/18/52. Express sense of Senate that diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia should be terminated immediately and should be resumed only if and when U.S. government is assured of the unconditional release of William N. Oatis. Foreign Relations.

## HOUSE

### ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

- BATTLE (D Ala.)** HR 6187.....6/11/52. Create an Advisory Commission to study ways and means of improving organized effort for the achievement and maintenance of world peace. Foreign Affairs.
- CHATHAM (D N.C.)** HR 6661.....2/18/52. Incorporate Reorganization Plan No. II into Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926. Foreign Affairs.
- KEE (D W.Va.)** HR 5878.....1/8/52. Provide for presentation by U.S. of a statue of Gen. George Washington to the people of Uruguay. Foreign Affairs.
- MEADER (D Mich.)** H Res 740.....7/4/52. Create select committee to conduct full investigation of State Department to determine whether its operations have been conducted efficiently, economically, diligently, and effectively. Rules.
- MEADER (D Mich.)** H Res 741.....7/4/52. Provide funds for investigation with respect to H Res 740. Administration.
- POULSON (R Calif.)** HR 7512.....4/22/52. Provide that the United States shall not contribute financially to the preparation of the book "The History of Mankind." Foreign Affairs.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.)** H Res 716.....6/28/52. Direct Secretary of State to transmit to House information re any agreements made by him and government of Great Britain during recent conversations. Foreign Affairs.
- REECE (R Tenn.)** H Res 537.....2/26/52. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct thorough studies and investigations of performance by executive agencies concerned of their duties, responsibilities and other activities under Mutual Security Act of 1951. Rules.

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.)** HR 5939.....1/9/52. Admit 50,000 immigrants, natives and citizens of Italy. Judiciary.
- ANFUSO (D N.Y.)** HR 5870.....1/8/52. Amend section 406 (h) of the Nationality Act of 1940 to include Spanish-American War veterans and their dependents among those exempted from expatriation arising out of residence abroad. Judiciary.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** HR 7248.....3/26/52. Provide for the naturalization of certain Mexican citizens who served in the armed forces during the period of the Korean hostilities beginning June 27, 1950. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 5942.....1/9/52. Exempt certain aliens coming from Virgin Islands, British and U.S., from payment of a head tax. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6034.....1/15/52. Amend immigration laws to eliminate discrimination based on race and sex; provide use for unused quotas; and give nonquota status for parents of citizens, orphans, and alien and former members of armed forces. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6775.....2/25/52. Amend Immigration Act of 1917 to clarify liability of owners, masters, officers, and agents of various means of transportation, particularly aircraft, who contract to bring an alien into the U.S. at a port of entry not designated by the Attorney General. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 7376.....4/3/52. Authorize the issuance of 300,000 special non-quota immigration visas to certain refugees, persons of German ethnic origin and natives of Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands. Judiciary.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 8557.....7/5/52. Authorize naturalization of parents of veterans without regard to certain requirements of the naturalization laws. Judiciary.
- HELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 7123.....3/19/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 5939.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.)** HR 5995.....1/14/52. Amend Displaced Persons Act of 1948 to make further provision for the admission of certain displaced orphans into the U.S. Judiciary.
- LYLE (D Tex.)** HR 7252.....3/26/52. Similar to BENTSEN (D Tex.), HR 7248.
- RODINO (D N.J.)** HR 5969.....1/10/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 5939.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.)** HR 6299.....1/29/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), HR 6034.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.)** HR 7032.....3/12/52. Revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality. Judiciary.
- ROSS (R N.Y.)** HR 7895.....5/16/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), HR 7376.
- SABATH (D Ill.)** HR 7493.....4/10/52. Repeal the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Judiciary.
- WALTER (D Pa.)** H J Res 411.....3/26/52. Authorize completion and termination of the issuance of immigration visas authorized under the act of June 25, 1948. Judiciary.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- ABBITT (D Va.)** H J Res 472.....6/3/52. Assist the Polycultural Institution of America in expanding further its program and activities for the purposes of promoting universal understanding, justice, and permanent peace. Foreign Affairs.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.)** H Con Res 174.....1/8/52. Provide for investigation of the arrest and ransom of the four American airmen forced down over Hungary. Rules.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.)** H Con Res 202.....2/29/52. Declare the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics an aggressor. Foreign Affairs.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.)** H Con Res 205.....3/27/52. Express sense of Congress re policies to guide cease-fire negotiators. Foreign Affairs.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.)** H Con Res 211.....4/23/52. Provide for the consideration of the Tunisian issue. Foreign Affairs.
- BEAMER (R Ind.)** HR 8445.....7/1/52. Amend Foreign Trade Zones Act. Ways and Means.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** H Res 514.....1/31/52. Direct Secretary of State to transmit to the House information relating to any agreements made between the President and the Prime Minister of Great Britain during their recent conversations. Foreign Affairs.
- BOLTON (R Ohio)** H Con Res 228.....6/27/52. Favor economic development and improvement of South Asian subcontinent. Foreign Affairs.
- BOLTON (R Ohio)** H Res 547.....3/4/52. Authorize the committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate and study the resurgence of nazism in Western Germany. Rules.
- BOLTON (R Ohio)** H Res 666.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.
- BRAMBLETT (R Calif.)** HR 6522.....2/11/52. Define as treaty, and hence subject to Senate approval, any agreement, understanding, or arrangement negotiated by and under U.S. authority with a foreign state which imposes a liability or obligation upon the U.S. or which involves basic policy and is not routine or administrative. Foreign Affairs.
- BRAMBLETT (R Calif.)** HR 7658.....4/30/52. Authorize the Director of Mutual Security to purchase canned California squid and anchovies for distribution in the general areas of China and Greece. Appropriations.
- BROWNSON (R Ind.)** HR 6659.....2/18/52. Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 to provide for the termination of assistance to any nation which does not make a full contribution to development and maintenance of defensive strength of the free world. Foreign Affairs.
- BUCKLEY (D N.Y.)** HR 6491.....2/7/52. Provide for granting \$50 million in financial aid to Israel to aid in development of natural

## BILLS INTRODUCED (FOREIGN POLICY -- LABOR)

resources, and in expanding their agricultural and industrial economy. Foreign Affairs.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6660.....2/18/52. Similar to BUCKLEY (D N.Y.), HR 6491.

BURDICK (R N.D.) H J Res 469.....5/28/52. Similar to ABBITT (D Va.), H J Res 472.

BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) H Con Res 192.....1/29/52. Express sense of Congress that President should rescind foreign-trade agreements with Communist-controlled countries. Ways and Means.

BYRNE (D N.Y.) H J Res 360.....1/17/52. Make certain amendments in resolution of Aug. 4, 1939, providing for adjudication by a Commissioner of claims of American nationals against U.S.S.R. government. Foreign Affairs.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 530.....2/21/52. Express interest of House of Representatives in the creation of a federation of Europe. Foreign Affairs.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 521.....2/11/52. Express sense of House of Representatives that it favors the embracing within the Republic of Ireland of all the territory of that country. Foreign Affairs.

ELLSWORTH (R Ore.) HR 6393.....2/4/52. Define as a treaty, and hence subject to Senate approval, any agreement, understanding or arrangement negotiated by and under U.S. authority with a foreign state which imposes a liability or obligation upon the U.S., or which concerns matters which are subject to treaty, involve basic policy, or are not administrative or routine. Foreign Affairs.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8502.....7/3/52. Amend section 34 of Trading with Enemy Act to prevent payment of certain debt claims based upon bonds of Germany, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania or Italy. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8503.....7/3/52. Amend section 39 of Trading with Enemy Act to permit return of property to nationals of Germany or Japan. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8504.....7/3/52. Amend section 32 of Trading with Enemy Act to permit return of certain property owned by an alien individual. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) H Con Res 238.....7/3/52. Reaffirm our historic friendship with Slovak peoples and express our hopes for liberation of Slovak peoples from their present enslavement and for restoration of basic human rights and freedoms. Foreign Affairs.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 229.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

FULTON (R Pa.) H Res 667.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Res 666.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 474.....6/4/52. Assist the Polycultural Institution of America in expanding further its program and activities. Foreign Affairs.

HOWELL (D N.J.) H J Res 478.....6/5/52. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.), H J Res 474.

HELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 177.....1/14/52. Express indignation over arrest and conviction of four American airmen by the Hungar-

ian government and call for a cessation of trade and diplomatic relations. Foreign Affairs.

HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 7383.....4/3/52. Amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 to require the settlement of the claims of certain citizens of the United States against Turkey before further assistance is given that country. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 215.....5/16/52. Favor a policy of close cooperation between West Germany and free Europe. Foreign Affairs.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 230.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Res 668.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Res 666.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Con Res 231.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

KELLY (D N.Y.) H Res 669.....6/5/52. Similar to H Res 666 by BOLTON (R Ohio).

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 364.....1/31/52. Similar to BYRNE (D N.Y.), H J Res 360.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 6368.....1/31/52. Amend Mutual Security Act of 1951 to provide for termination of assistance to any nation which does not make a full contribution to the development and maintenance of the defensive strength of the free world. Foreign Affairs.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 539.....2/27/52. Amend House Resolution 390, which provides for an investigation and study of the Katyn Forest massacre. Rules.

MADDEN (D Ind.) H Res 723.....7/2/52. Request the President to forward evidence of Katyn Forest Massacre to the UN. Foreign Affairs.

MERROW (R N.H.) H Con Res 232.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

MERROW (R N.H.) H Res 670.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Res 666.

MORANO (R Conn.) H Con Res 212.....4/25/52. Express the sense of the Congress with respect to the holding of a plebiscite in the Free Territory of Trieste. Foreign Affairs.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6590.....2/14/52. Similar to BRAMBLETT (R Calif.), HR 6522.

POWELL (D N.Y.) H Con Res 217.....5/27/52. Similar to ARMSTRONG (R Mo.), H Con Res 211.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H Con Res 182.....1/21/52. Declare that no agreement, commitment or understanding arising out of conversations between the President and British Prime Minister shall be considered to create any obligation which is binding upon the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 7005.....3/11/52. Make certain amendments in the Mutual Security Act of 1951, such amendments to be cited as the Mutual Security Act of 1952. Foreign Affairs.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Res 603.....4/10/52. Extend greetings of the House and its most cordial friendship and highest regard to the representative bodies of each of the other

American states on the occasion of Pan-American Day.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 6300.....1/29/52. Amend India Emergency Food Aid Act of 1951 to provide that assistance under the Act be extended on a grant basis, and that no interest shall accrue upon debt assumed by Government of India or its promissory note. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) (by request) HR 8378.....6/26/52. Amend section 4 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to provide for speedier disposition of claims. Foreign Affairs.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Con Res 233.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 671.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Res 666.

ROSS (R N.Y.) HR 7465.....4/9/52. Amend section 511 of the Mutual Security Act to provide that no military or economic aid shall be extended to certain nations unless such aid strengthens the security of the United States or promotes world peace. Foreign Affairs.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) H Con Res 180.....1/16/52. Establish a joint Congressional committee to investigate and study the establishment of a union with the U.S. and Canada. Rules.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 518.....2/5/52. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to investigate the detention of U.S. citizens by governments of certain foreign countries. Rules.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Res 703.....6/23/52. Authorize Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the participation of United States in International Materials Conference. Rules.

STEED (D Okla.) H Con Res 183.....1/21/52. Express indignation over arrest and conviction of four U.S. airmen by Hungarian government and call for a cessation of trade and diplomatic relations. Foreign Affairs.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7993.....5/26/52. Authorize loan of two submarines to Government of the Netherlands. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8222.....6/16/52. Authorize loan of certain naval-patrol-type vessels to Government of Japan. Armed Services.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) H J Res 463.....5/23/52. Provide that the United States shall give no further financial support to the United Nations until the other member nations are contributing at least one-half of the men and materiel required to prosecute the Korean hostilities. Foreign Affairs.

WOOD (R Idaho) HR 6408.....2/4/52. Limit the giving away of the money and property of the U.S. to foreign governments in time of peace. Foreign Affairs.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Con Res 234.....6/27/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Con Res 228.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Res 672.....6/5/52. Similar to BOLTON (R Ohio), H Res 666.

## Bills Introduced -- Labor

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 191.)

### SENATE

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3147.....5/9/52. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in the definition of "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3300.....6/6/52. Establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. Labor.

\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Moody (D Mich.) S Res 328.....6/3/52. Call upon the parties of the current steel dispute to resume collective bargaining negotiations

immediately, and call upon the President to make available the services of any government agency which the parties of the dispute may request. Labor.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 3430.....6/30/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit supervisors to be considered as employees under provisions of the Act. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 2999.....4/9/52. Amend the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to provide a more effective method of dealing with labor disputes in vital industries which affect the public interest. Labor.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3319.....6/12/52. Amend section 6 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2503.....1/23/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit closed shop in printing and publishing industry, and peaceful picketing to force recognition or bargaining with a labor organization; and eliminate provisions outlawing secondary boycotts, and providing for injunctions. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2714.....2/21/52. Provide for assistance to state agencies administering labor laws in their efforts to promote, establish, and maintain safe work places and industrial practices. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2937.....3/28/52. Amend the Railway Labor Act, as amended, to provide for administration of, and determination of just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by government as result of a labor dispute. Labor.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (LABOR--MILITARY & VETERANS)

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2950.....3/31/52. Amend section 4527, Revised Statutes, to delete the provision which gives a seaman 1 month's penalty wages where the voyage is completed and the seaman signed off the articles prior to 1 month. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3221.....5/23/52. Amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to protect the national health and safety against the consequences of certain labor-management disputes. Labor.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S J Res 157.....5/23/52. Advise the President of the United States concerning the will of Congress respecting the labor dispute in the steel industry. Labor.

## HOUSE

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 6920.....3/6/52. Provide for assistance to state agencies administering labor laws in their efforts to promote safe work places and practices in industry. Labor.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 7862.....5/15/52. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include in definition of "agriculture" the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained and operated for farming purposes. Labor.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6389.....2/4/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that it shall not be an unfair labor practice for employer in building and construction industry to make an agreement with a union prior to initiation of a job. Labor.

CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 7075.....3/17/52. Provide for representation of independent labor organizations on the Wage Stabilization Board and Economic Stabilization Agency. Banking and Currency.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 7508.....4/22/52. Reserve to certain state and territorial agencies and tribunals the authority to exercise jurisdiction over labor disputes involving public utilities. Labor.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 6179.....1/23/52. Amend P.L. 49, 77th Congress, to authorize Secretary of Interior to establish safety standards in coal mine operation and authorize coal mine inspectors to order withdrawal of all employees when such standards are violated. Labor.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6239.....1/28/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to permit closed shop in printing and publishing industry, and peaceful picketing to force recognition or bargaining with a labor organization; and eliminate provisions outlawing secondary boycotts, and those providing for injunctions. Labor.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 6160.....1/22/52. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

DORN (D S.C.) H J Res 486.....6/20/52. Provide method of determining whether the employees of each employer involved in current steel dispute wish to accept the final offer of settlement made by their employer. Labor.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 6320.....1/30/52. Exempt certain wholesale marketers of petroleum from provisions of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

FISHER (D Tex.) HR 7698.....5/1/52. Prevent application or exercise of monopoly power by employers and labor organizations in their dealings with employees, and amend anti-trust laws. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 7697.....5/1/52. Similar to FISHER (D Tex.), HR 7698.

GWINN (R N.Y.) HR 8449.....7/1/52. Similar to FISHER (D Tex.), HR 7698.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 7107.....3/18/52. Authorize increased wage rates for employees of Norfolk Shipbuilding & Drydock Corp. Banking and Currency.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7716.....5/5/52. Promote national defense and protect the public welfare by minimizing, and if possible, eliminating causes of industrial disputes. Labor.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 8277.....6/18/52. Establish a Federal Committee on Migratory Labor. Labor.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7449.....4/8/52. Establish authority relating to seizure, use, and operation by U.S. of certain plants, mines, in the event of a national emergency, due to strikes, and stoppages of production. Labor.

LUCAS (D Tex.) HR 8091.....6/5/52. Diminish harmful effects of labor disputes upon general public and national defense by encouraging collective bargaining between employers and their own employees. Labor.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 7363.....4/2/52. Amend section 4527, Revised Statutes, to delete provision which gives a seaman 1 month's penalty wages where voyage is completed and seaman signed off the articles prior to 1 month. Merchant Marine.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6048.....1/15/52. Amend P.L. 49, 77th Congress, to prevent loss of life, impairment of health, and endangerment to safety of coal-mine employees. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6190.....1/23/52. Establish independent Federal Education Agency in federal government and define its organization, powers, and duties. Labor.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 5987.....1/8/52. Amend and re-enact certain sections of U.S. Code re appointment of coal-mine inspectors. Labor.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6250.....1/28/52. Similar to DINGELL (D Mich.), HR 6239.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 8036.....5/28/52. Rehabilitate and stabilize labor conditions in textile industry of U.S., prevent unemployment, and regulate wages and hours in said industry. Labor.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 7134.....3/19/52. Extend provisions of Railway Labor Act to certain air carriers engaged in foreign commerce and certain air carriers employees located outside U.S., its territories, or possessions. Commerce.

SMITH (R Kan.) HR 8281.....6/18/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide that nothing therein shall invalidate provisions of state laws prohibiting strikes in public utilities. Labor.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7647.....4/30/52. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to protect national defense against consequences of certain labor disputes. Armed Services.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 7001.....3/11/52. Amend section 13 (a) of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to extend exemptions provided for agricultural workers to persons employed in connection with operation or maintenance of irrigation systems. Labor.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 7811.....5/12/52. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase maximum benefits provided by such act and to extend its provisions to Puerto Rico. Labor.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 8427.....6/30/52. Promote general welfare of people of U.S. by establishing a publicly supported labor extension program for wage earners. Labor.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 8371.....6/26/52. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, re remuneration for travel time. Commerce.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 6600.....2/14/52. Amend National Labor Relations Act to provide a method for settlement of labor disputes which will eliminate some of harmful consequences of work stoppages and lockouts. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 7323.....3/31/52. Amend Railway Labor Act to provide for administration of and determination of just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by government as the result of a labor dispute. Commerce.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 8074.....6/3/52. Amend the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to protect national health and safety against consequences of certain labor-management disputes. Labor.

## Bills Introduced -- Military & Veterans

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on, see page 218.)

## SENATE

### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPT.

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3048.....4/22/52. Amend section 6 of the War Claims Act of 1948 to establish a minimum payment of compensation for the survivors of prisoners of war who died during imprisonment. Judiciary.

\*BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah). S 3080.....4/29/52. Amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit the return under such section of amounts payable to aliens under trust funds created by American citizens. Judiciary.

\*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Cain (R Wash.). S 3186.....5/16/52. Authorize the President to appoint to the grade of general in the Army of the U.S. those officers who, in grade of Lieutenant

general, commanded the Army Ground Forces or commanded an Army during World War II. Armed Services.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2986.....4/8/52. Prohibit the procurement for the armed forces of any article produced in, or imported from, Communist-controlled countries. Finance.

BYRD (D Va.) S 3233.....5/26/52. Authorize certain retired commissioned officers in time of war to accept temporary commissions in a uniformed service other than that from which they were retired. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3301.....6/6/52. Provide additional compensation for certain individuals who were prisoners of war during World War II. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3033.....4/18/52. Amend section 204 (c) of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to reduce and equalize monthly rates of certain categories of incentive pay prescribed for members of uniformed services for hazardous duty. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3034.....4/18/52. Provide for the reduction of certain station allowances provided by section 303 (b) of Career Compensation Act of 1949. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3035.....4/18/52. Abolish special pay for physicians and dentists of the uniformed services. Armed Services.

DOUGLAS (D Ill.) S 3036.....4/18/52. Amend section 204 (b) of Career Compensation Act to reduce and equalize monthly rates of flight pay and submarine pay prescribed for members of uniformed services. Armed Services.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2604.....2/6/52. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to provide for payment of back pay to officers removed from Army active list without justification and subsequently restored to active list or advanced on retired list. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2738.....2/26/52. Equalize treatment accorded commissioned officers of Veterinary Corps with that accorded commissioned officers of other Army Medical Service corps. Armed Services.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS)

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2739.....2/26/52. Provide for the rank of certain officers in the Defense Department. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) (by request) S 3019.....4/16/52. Amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend the application of the special inducement pay provided thereby to doctors and dentists. Armed Services.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3100.....5/1/52. Authorize the Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment, and provide certain services to the Boy Scouts of America for use at the Third National Jamboree for the Boy Scouts, and for other purposes.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2963.....4/1/52. Clarify certain provisions of law pertaining to the retirement of permanent and temporary warrant officers of the Army and Air Force. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 3230.....5/26/52. Authorize adjustment of rentals paid for premises leased for use by Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps, since Dec. 1941. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2572.....1/31/52. Provide, in certain cases, reduced postal rates on fourth-class mail sent by members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2448.....1/17/52. Amend Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to provide a service requirement of 20 years for retirement subsequent to Sept. 30, 1949, and of 15 years prior to Oct. 1, 1949 (including time spent at service academies) for retirement at 75 per cent of active-duty pay. Armed Services.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) (by request) S 2861.....3/13/52. Provide additional compensation for enlisted men and certain officers of the armed forces during periods of certain ground combat duty. Armed Services.

\*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Morse (R Ore.) S 3131.....5/7/52. Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to clarify the status of aliens admitted to this country for permanent residence with respect to their liability for training and service. Armed Services.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2911.....3/25/52. Authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps at the 1952 Convention of the Massachusetts Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Armed Services.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2544.....1/29/52. Amend section 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act to permit judicial remedy to American claimants seeking return of property seized under the act. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2678.....2/19/52. Extend detention benefits under War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with the U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2840.....3/11/52. Authorize establishment of an Inventions Awards Board within the Defense Department. Judiciary.

McKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 2959.....3/31/52. Authorize the transfer to the State of Tennessee of certain lands in Veterans Administration Center, Mountain Home, Tenn. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3241.....5/28/52. Amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to provide office space to state agencies charged with duty of representing the interest of veterans. Labor.

\*MARTIN (R Pa.), Capehart (R Ind.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Jenner (R Ind.), Smith (R N.J.) S Res 313.....5/1/52. Provide that no further funds should be disbursed or obligated for land or laboratory under Public Law 424, providing for construction of a research laboratory for Quartermaster Corps, U.S. Army, until Senate committee on Govt. Operations has had opportunity to determine whether or not all provisions of such law have been complied with. Government Operations.

\*MORSE (R Ore.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Stennis (D Miss.), Williams (R Del.) S 3023.....4/16/52. Promote more economical and efficient use of the nation's resources by providing for a federal catalog system. Armed Services.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3152.....5/9/52. Amend certain provisions of Universal Military Training and Service Act, making ineligible for induction any veteran who had completed 24 months of active duty. Armed Services.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2390.....1/10/52. Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 to provide a penalty of \$1,000 and/or one year's imprisonment for any person knowingly selling, foreclosing, or seizing property defined as belonging to a serviceman. Labor.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2415.....1/14/52. Authorize Secretary of Army to issue Army supplies and equipment to civilian components of the Army. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2417.....1/14/52. Provide for interservice transfer of commissioned personnel of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2581.....2/4/52. Amend Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947 to authorize appointment of a Chief of the Medical Service Corps of the Navy. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2582.....2/4/52. Direct Secretary of Army to convey the sand, gravel, and clay deposits in and on a certain tract of land in Russell County, Ala., to W. T. Heard. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2727.....2/26/52. Extend to Secretary of Navy and Secretary of Army the authority now vested in Secretaries of Army and Air Force re withholding of officers' pay. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2728.....2/26/52. Extend free mailing privileges to members of armed forces of foreign nations serving under UN command in Korea on a reciprocal basis. Civil Service.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2731.....2/26/52. Authorize transfer of hospitals and related facilities between VA and Defense Department. Labor.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2876.....3/17/52. Equalize certain benefits between and among members of armed forces of the United States. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 3050.....4/22/52. Authorize the payment of certain claims for damage to private property, loss of wages, personal injuries, and death arising out of noncombat activities of the Army. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S Res 263 .....1/22/52. Authorize Armed Services Committee to make expenditures and employ additional personnel, the expenses during period from Feb. 1, 1952 to Jan. 31, 1953 not to exceed \$190,000. Armed Services.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 2442.....1/16/52. Authorize attendance of U.S. Navy Band at celebration of 57th Annual Convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans to be held in Jackson, Miss. Armed Services.

\*THYE (R Minn.) and Hill (D Ala.) S 2483.....1/22/52. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at their Third National Jamboree. Armed Services.

## DEFENSE

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3483.....7/3/52. Authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in fulfillment of its objectives. Armed Services.

CAIN (R Wash.) S 3489.....7/5/52. Similar to CAIN (R Wash.), S 3483.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2552.....1/30/52. Authorize appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in medical services of Army, Navy and Air Force. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2892.....3/18/52. Aid in meeting defense mobilization requirements of U.S. by providing for training or retraining of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 3473.....7/3/52. Provide for federal participation in design, development and service-testing of jet transport aircraft. Commerce.

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S J Res 136.....2/25/52. Establish commission to study present military systems used for creation of an officer corps. Armed Services.

\*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Bridges (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.), Cain (R Wash.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnson (D Tex.), Knowland (R Calif.), Morse (R Ore.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Stennis (D Miss.) S 2441.....1/16/52. Provide for administration and discipline of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.), Bridges (R N.H.) (by request) S 313.....5/21/52. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 2387.....1/10/52. Make certain provisions relating to the reserve components of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

\*WILEY (R Wis.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kem (R Mo.), Nixon (R Calif.) S Res 245.....1/10/52. Authorize Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the administration of Trading with the Enemy Act from Dec. 18, 1941, to present. Judiciary.

## VETERANS

CASE (R S.D.) S 2695.....2/20/52. Grant veterans a preference re purchase of certain real property acquired under reclamation laws and no longer needed for purpose for which it was acquired. Expenditures.

DWORSHAK (R Idaho) S 3096.....5/1/52. Amend act of June 30, 1950, re extension of terms of patents of World War II veterans. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 2640.....2/11/52. Revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 2641.....2/11/52. Elevate the annual income limitations governing payment of pension for disability or death and provide certain exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations. Finance.

HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) S 3295.....6/5/52. Amend National Housing Act to provide for insurance on mortgages executed in connection with sale of permanent emergency housing projects, constructed by or on behalf of a state or municipality, or an agency for occupancy by veterans of World War II and others. Banking and Currency.

HILL (D Ala.) S 2606.....2/6/52. Provide vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as may be fixed by President or Congress. Labor.

\*HILL (D Ala.), McFarland (D Ariz.) S 3135.....5/7/52. Similar to HILL (D Ala.), S 2606.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2464.....1/21/52. Provide an identical basis for award of death pension to widows and children. Finance.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2465.....1/21/52. Liberalize basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis, the psychoses, and multiple sclerosis. Finance.

\*JOHNSON (D Colo.) and Millikin (R Colo.) S 2584.....2/4/52. Provide for establishment of a VA domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. Finance.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS)

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2776.....3/3/52. Clarify certain provisions of law pertaining to retirement of warrant officers of Regular Army and Regular Air Force. Armed Services.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3200.....5/20/52. Extend benefits of Veterans Preference Act of 1944 to persons serving in armed forces after termination of state of war between U.S. and Japan and prior to July 2, 1955. Armed Services.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 2906.....3/24/52. Provide for designation of U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital at San Francisco, Calif., as the William Randolph Hearst Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Labor.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2765.....3/3/52. Permit certain persons to make application for courses of education or training under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Labor.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3169.....5/14/52. Amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to increase additional rates of compensation provided for specific service-incurred disabilities. Finance.

MCCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2797.....3/6/52. Provide certain benefits for members of reserve components of Army and Air Force who suffer disability or death from disease while engaged in inactive duty training. Armed Services.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2451.....1/17/52. Increase all monthly rates of disability and death compensation payable under laws administered by VA. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 2452.....1/17/52. Provide for payment of monetary benefits withheld from certain VA beneficiaries. Finance.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 3148.....5/9/52. Authorize additional pay for combat duty performed by members of uniformed services in Korea. Armed Services.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 3307.....6/9/52. Amend section 506 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, re procedure on default and release from liability therefor. Labor.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2461.....1/21/52. Similar to HILL (D Ala.), S 2606.

MURRAY (D Mont.) (by request) S 2724.....2/25/52. Clarify budget program requirements relating to veterans' canteen service. Finance.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2420.....1/14/52. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to further define composition of boards determining service-connected disability and procedure to be followed in determining disability and benefits to be granted. Finance.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2580.....2/4/52. Amend Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to provide punishment for fraudulent acceptance of benefits thereunder. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2729.....2/26/52. Authorize VA Administrator to transfer without reimbursement to Army Dept., the Birmingham General Hospital, Van Nuys, Calif. Labor.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) S 2730.....2/26/52. Amend section 301 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to further limit jurisdiction, of boards of review, over discharge and dismissal, established under that section. Labor.

\*SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and Hill (D Ala.) S 2565.....1/31/52. Extend period within which courses of instruction may be initiated pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, by certain veterans unable to avail themselves of such educational benefits because of illness or physical disability. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 2775.....3/3/52. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation by air of servicemen who have been ordered to duty outside the U.S. Finance.

STENNIS (D Miss.) S 3436.....7/1/52. Clarify status of certain officers heretofore retired and granted retirement pay. Armed Services.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3108.....5/5/52. Extend national service life insurance benefits to certain members of armed forces who died in combat with Japanese forces prior to April 20, 1942. Finance.

## HOUSE

### ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPT.

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 7405.....4/4/52. Provide for an efficient supply management organization within the Department of Defense through establishment of a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies and the more efficient use of supply testing facilities and services. Armed Services.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6212.....1/24/52. Authorize Coast Guard Commandant to furnish hospitalization and medical, surgical, and dental care for dependents of Coast Guard personnel. Merchant Marine.

BONNER (D N.C.) HR 8130.....6/9/52. Promote economy and efficiency through certain reorganizations and the integration of supply and service activities within and among military departments. Expenditures.

BOW (R Ohio) HR 6384.....2/4/52. Provide reduced postal rates on parcels of books, newspapers, and periodicals mailed to members or units of armed forces overseas. Civil Service.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 7659.....4/30/52. Authorize Secretary of Army to purchase canned California squid and anchovies for distribution in Korea. Appropriations.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6360.....1/31/52. Authorize Secretary of Army to issue Army supplies and equipment to civilian components of the Army. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7002.....3/11/52. Equalize certain benefits between and among members of armed forces of the United States. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7557.....4/23/52. Provide for combat-duty pay. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7973.....5/23/52. Provide additional pay for combat duty performed by members of uniformed services in Korea. Armed Services.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 8335.....6/23/52. Establish a United States Air Force Academy. Armed Services.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7316.....3/31/52. Authorize the establishment of an Inventions Awards Board within Department of Defense. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8395.....6/27/52. Amend Uniform Code of Military Justice, to permit accused separate trials for unrelated offenses. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7160.....3/20/52. Provide for training of candidates for appointment as nurses in military services. Armed Services.

CRAWFORD (R Mich.) HR 6318.....1/30/52. Facilitate voluntary enlistment in Regular Military Establishment of qualified American Samoans. Armed Services.

DENTON (D Ind.) H Res 639.....5/14/52. Withhold funds for construction of Quartermaster laboratory at Natick, Mass. Rules.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 6319.....1/30/52. Amend Army-Navy Medical Service Corps Act of 1947 to authorize appointment of a Chief of Medical Service Corps of the Navy. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6575.....2/14/52. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 to provide compensation for unpaid compulsory labor and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war. Commerce.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8172.....6/11/52. Provide that National Guard units called into active federal service shall be maintained intact. Armed Services.

GREEN (D Pa.) H Res 626.....5/1/52. Similar to DENTON (D Ind.), H Res 639.

HART (D N.J.) HR 7654.....4/30/52. Give specific statutory authority to the Coast Guard to deliver deserters in conformance with policy of Defense Department. Merchant Marine.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 6324.....1/30/52. Authorize Secretary of Defense to provide harbor and terminal facilities in cases where such facilities are not privately available. Armed Services.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 7124.....3/19/52. Similar to HAVENNER (D Calif.), HR 6324.

HAYS (D Ark.) HR 6162.....1/22/52. Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and provide certain services to Boy Scouts of America for use at their Third National Jamboree. Armed Services.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 7613.....4/28/52. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917 to permit the return under such act of amounts payable to aliens under trust funds created by American citizens. Commerce.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6165.....1/22/52. Similar to HAYS (D Ark.), HR 6162.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7344.....4/1/52. Similar to HAYS (D Ark.), HR 6162.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 6533.....2/11/52. Make certain amendments in the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 5882.....1/8/52. Authorize attendance of U.S. Marine Band at celebration of 100th anniversary of incorporation of town of Winthrop, Mass., on Aug. 2, 1952. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 7125.....3/19/52. Authorize attendance of United States Navy Band at annual State Convention of Massachusetts Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, in Revere, Mass., from June 26 to 29, 1952. Armed Services.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 7200.....3/24/52. Provide for hearing and adjudication of claims which would have been cognizable by Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, if they had been filed in time. Commerce.

O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6136.....1/21/52. Provide for promotion of certain commissioned officers in reserve components of U.S. armed forces. Armed Services.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5948.....1/9/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 7557.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 6295.....1/29/52. Provide that Marine Corps Commandant shall have a permanent rather than temporary rank of general. Armed Services.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7804.....5/12/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 7973.

POLK (D Ohio) HR 6331.....1/30/52. Amend act establishing Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary to U.S. Air Force re compensation and claim procedure. Armed Services.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 6592.....2/14/52. Amend National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, re system of courts-martial for National Guard and Air National Guard. Armed Services.

RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 7321.....3/31/52. Provide that no person shall be barred from serving in armed forces, or discharged from service in armed forces, solely because he has been classified as a "youthful offender" under the laws of N.Y. Armed Services.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5952.....1/9/52. Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940 to provide a penalty of \$1,000 and/or one years' imprisonment for any person knowingly selling, foreclosing or seizing property defined as belonging to a serviceman. Veterans'.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6002.....1/14/52. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to provide for pro rata distribution of temporary promotions between qualified regular and reserve Army officers serving on active duty. Armed Services.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS)

REES (R Kan.) HR 6168.....1/22/52. Establish an equal rate for parcels sent to or from military personnel stationed outside the continental U.S. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6399.....2/4/52. Provide for posthumous award of Purple Heart to members of armed forces of World War I. Armed Services.

REES (R Kan.) HR 6593.....2/14/52. Similar to REES (R Kan.), HR 6002.

RICHARDS (D S.C.) HR 7620.....4/28/52. Amend International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to increase from 3 to 6 per cent the amount to be deducted from each payment made pursuant to an award, as reimbursement for expenses incurred by the United States. Foreign Affairs.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 6105.....1/17/52. Provide for rank of certain officers in the Defense Department. Armed Services.

RIVERS (D S.C.) HR 7976.....5/23/52. Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 to extend application of special-inducement pay provided thereby to doctors and dentists. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6298.....1/29/52. Provide, in certain cases, reduced postal rates on fourth-class mail sent by members of U.S. armed forces. Civil Service.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 661..... 5/28/52. Request Secretary of Army to furnish the House full and complete information with respect to insurgency in prisoner-of-war camps in Korea and Communist-inspired disturbances of the peace in Japan. Armed Services.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 662.....5/28/52. Similar to ROGERS (R Mass.), H Res 661.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H Res 664.....5/28/52. Similar to ROGERS (R Mass.), H Res 661.

ROSS (R N.Y.) HR 7515.....4/22/52. Provide free postage for members of armed forces of U.S. Civil Service.

SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) H Res 633.....5/5/52. Similar to DENTON (D Ind.), H Res 639.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 6136.....1/21/52. Provide for creation of title of Director of Music to be held by leader of Military Academy Band, at such rank as may be prescribed by Secretary of Army. Armed Services.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 6595.....2/14/52. Amend Act of July 12, 1950, to provide free postage for members of U.S. armed forces, who as a result of Korean service, are hospitalized outside the continental U.S. Civil Service.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 6547.....2/11/52. Similar to RADWAN (R N.Y.), HR 7321.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 7407.....4/4/52. Provide that commutation in lieu of uniforms for members of Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Air Officers' Training Corps shall be fixed at a rate sufficient to cover the full cost of such uniforms. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) (by request) HR 8175..... 6/11/52. Amend section 2 of Missing Persons Act to provide that benefits shall be available to members of Philippine organized military forces who were inducted into U.S. Army Forces in Far East (USAFEF) pursuant to military order of President of the U.S. Armed Services.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 8176.....6/11/52. Amend section 2 of Missing Persons Act, to provide that benefits thereunder shall be available to members of Philippine Scouts and to members of Philippine organized military forces who were inducted into U.S. Army Forces in Far East (USAFEF) pursuant to military order of President of the U.S. Armed Services.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 8197.....6/12/52. Provide additional compensation for certain individuals who were prisoners of war during World War II. Armed Services.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 8282.....6/18/52. Amend UMT and Service Act to provide per diem allowance for uncompensated personnel of Selective Service System in certain cases. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6337.....1/30/52. Clarify status of Philippine citizens or nationals who are retired members of uniformed services and who hold offices of profit or trust under Philippine Republic. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6601.....2/14/52. Amend act of July 16, 1892, to extend to Secretary of Navy and Secretary of Treasury the authority now vested in Secretaries of Army and Air Force re withholding of officers' pay. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7223.....3/25/52. Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, to permit procurement, without advertising, in certain cases. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7694.....5/1/52. Authorize certain construction at military and naval installations. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7725.....5/5/52. Authorize Secretary of Army to proceed with construction at stations of Alaska Communication System. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7812.....5/12/52. Provide for restoration and maintenance of the U.S.S. Constitution and to authorize the disposition of U.S.S. Constellation, U.S.S. Hartford, U.S.S. Olympia, and U.S.S. Oregon. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7813.....5/12/52. Authorize Army Medical Service Graduate School to award master-of-science and doctor-of-science degrees in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and in the biological sciences involved in health services. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7995.....5/26/52. Similar to RIVERS (D S.C.), HR 7976.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8099.....6/5/52. Authorize Secretary of Defense to appoint Rear Adm. Morton Loomis Ring to civilian position with Munitions Board, upon retirement, without affecting his military status and prerequisites. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8120.....6/9/52. Similar to VINSON (D Ga.), HR 7694.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8177.....6/11/52. Provide for sundry administrative matters in the federal government, particularly the Army, Navy, Air Force, and State Department. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 6079.....1/16/52. Authorize attendance of U.S. Navy Band at celebration of 57th Annual Convention of Sons of Confederate Veterans to be held in Jackson, Miss., on June 3. Armed Services.

## DEFENSE

ABBITT (D Va.) H Res 523.....2/18/52. Create a select committee to conduct a continuing investigation and study of the utilization of military manpower and the procurement of services, supplies, and materiel by the armed forces. Rules.

BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 7073.....3/17/52. Aid in meeting the defense mobilization requirements of the United States by providing for training or retraining of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 6211.....1/24/52. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to release from active duty members of National Guard and other reserve components, who served during World War II, upon completion of 17 months' active duty. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6032.....1/15/52. Provide for administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 6490.....2/7/52. Amend National Defense Act to provide for construction and maintenance of buildings and for alterations to present structures on government or state owned land or on land made available for National Guard training. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7714.....5/5/52. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act re State National Guards. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 7856.....5/14/52. Provide for promotion, precedence, constructive credit, distribution, retention, and elimination of officers of the Reserve components of armed forces of U.S. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8032.....5/28/52. Amend act of May 26, 1948, to establish Civil Air Patrol as a civilian auxiliary of United States Air Force and to authorize Secretary of Air Force to extend aid to Civil Air Patrol in the fulfillment of its objectives. Armed Services.

BROOKS (D La.) H Con Res 196.....2/7/52. Recommend the use of atomic weapons. Foreign Affairs.

BROWNSON (R Ind.) HR 6765..... 2/22/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 6032.

BRONWSON (R Ind.) HR 6860.....2/29/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 6032.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) H Res 660.....5/28/52. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate massacre of American soldiers taken prisoner of war during the Korean conflict. Rules.

DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 6288.....1/29/52. Authorize appointment of qualified women as physicians and specialists in medical services of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Armed Services.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 6220.....1/24/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 6434.....2/5/52. Amend Universal Military Training Act and Service to provide that members of Inactive or Volunteer Reserve who served during World War II shall be released from active duty upon completion of 12 months' active duty, after June 24, 1950. Armed Services.

HARDY (D Va.) HR 6584.....2/14/52. Increase by \$1.7 million the authorization of the Secretary of the Army to establish and develop classified military installations and facilities. Armed Services.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 8526.....7/4/52. Amend section 10 of Federal Airport Act re expansion of airports to meet national defense needs in certain cases. Commerce.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6039.....1/15/52. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to prohibit shipment of money and medicine to persons in iron-curtain countries. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 7074.....3/17/52. Similar to BECKWORTH (D Tex.), HR 7073.

HULL (R Wis.) HR 7381.....4/3/52. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide deferments for persons engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the defense effort. Armed Services.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H Con Res 219.....6/5/52. Provide for a temporary bipartisan joint congressional committee to investigate the fire power of our armed services. Rules.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 6781.....2/22/52. Amend National Defense Act to provide that in determining rank of Reserve and National Guard officers called to active duty in the Army and Air Force, full credit shall be given for all service in grade. Armed Services.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 5946.....1/9/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6046.....1/15/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Res 641.....5/15/52. Authorize Committee on Armed Services to investigate and study capture of Brig. Gen. Francis T. Dodd by Communist prisoners at Koje Island, and concessions made to such prisoners in return for his release. Rules.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6674.....2/18/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

RIBICOFF (D Conn.) HR 5901.....1/8/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6297.....1/29/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS)

SMITH (R Wis.) HR 6999.....3/11/52. Amend UMTS with respect to amount of active service which certain former members of the armed forces of U.S. and its allies who are inducted under such act are required to serve. Armed Services.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5903.....1/8/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 6032.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 5904.....1/8/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 6032.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6140.....1/21/52. Authorize construction of modern naval vessels. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6336.....1/30/52. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7556.....4/23/52. Amend section 62 of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, to include the Virgin Islands. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7994.....5/26/52. Amend section 62 of the National Defense Act to include Guam. Armed Services.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 8525.....7/4/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 8032.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 6550.....2/11/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6211.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 8244.....6/17/52. Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, re length of service. Armed Services.

WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 8358.....6/25/52. Amend the UMT and Service Act, as amended, to prohibit more than 30 months' service for inductees who have served in active reserve, and that time spent in reserve be counted as part or all of the 30 months. Armed Services.

## VETERANS

ADAIR (R Ind.) (by request) HR 7022.....3/12/52. Amend veterans regulations to establish for persons who served in armed forces during wartime a further presumption of service connection for nonpulmonary tuberculosis. Veterans'.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 5869.....1/8/52. Grant certain educational, loan, employment and other benefits to persons on active service with armed forces during the Korean war. Veterans'.

ALLEN (D La.) (by request) HR 6855.....2/29/52. Amend Veterans Regulations to provide a disability rating of 100 per cent for loss, or loss of use, of one hand or one foot together with blindness of one eye. Veterans'.

ALLEN (D La.) (by request) HR 7505.....4/22/52. Provide more efficient dental care for veterans entitled to receive dental benefits under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. Veterans'.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6690.....2/19/52. Facilitate civil-service appointment of persons who lost opportunity therefor because of service in armed forces after June 30, 1950, and provide certain benefits upon appointment. Civil Service.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 7420.....4/7/52. Provide for interment in a special plot in Arlington National Cemetery of remains of last known survivor of each of the armed conflicts in which the United States has been engaged. Interior.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 6283.....1/29/52. Provide a further extension of time for making application for terminal leave pay. Armed Services.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 6206.....1/24/52. Amend part II of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) re payment of compensation for disability or death incurred during peacetime service. Veterans'.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 6718.....2/20/52. Amend Social Security Act to provide that World War II veterans who died during the 5-year period immediately following their separation from active military service shall be deemed fully insured individuals. Ways and Means.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 6488.....2/7/52. Amend section 613 (b) of Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 to provide for guarantees of veterans loans for purpose of home repair or alteration. Banking and Currency.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 7734.....5/6/52. Amend paragraph V, Veterans Regulation No. 10, P.L. 2, 73rd Congress, as amended to amend marriage date, etc. Veterans'.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 5871.....1/8/52. Enable states to provide maternity and infant care for wives and infants, and hospital care for dependents of enlisted members of armed forces during the present emergency. Armed Services.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 7394.....4/4/52. Amend act of June 30, 1950, re extension of terms of patents of World War II veterans. Judiciary.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 5872.....1/8/52. Extend to certain persons who served in U.S. armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, the benefits of titles II, III, and IV of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 6462.....2/6/52. Provide vocational readjustment and restore lost educational opportunities to certain persons who served in the armed forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date, as shall be fixed by President or Congress. Veterans'.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 8189.....6/12/52. Provide loans for members of Armed Forces entitled to national service life insurance dividends. Veterans'.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 6391.....2/4/52. Similar to CARNAHAN (D Mo.), HR 5872.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8550.....7/5/52. Provide for payment of retroactive death pension to widows and children of veterans after 7 years continued and unexplained absence. Veterans'.

DORN (D S.C.) HR 6803.....2/26/52. Amend World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to assure continuance of insurance benefits to certain veterans who are permanently and totally disabled. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6182.....1/23/52. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, to provide that in cases where failure to make timely premium waiver application or show disability evidence was due to uncontrollable circumstance, waiver or continuance of waiver may be granted. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6183.....1/23/52. Extend pension benefits to certain persons who served with U.S. military forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province between July 4, 1902, and Jan. 1, 1914, and to their widows and children. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6217.....1/24/52. Make additional funds available to VA Administrator for direct home and farmhouse loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 6576.....2/14/52. Raise ceilings on subsistence allowance and compensation for productive labor received by veterans pursuing education or training under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6579.....2/14/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 6432.....2/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 6777.....2/25/52. Authorize suits for certain monetary benefits provided under laws administered by VA. Veterans'.

EVINS (D Tenn.) (by request) HR 6778.....2/25/52. Modify limitation governing award of disability pension under part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a). Veterans'.

GAMBLE (R N.Y.) HR 8447.....7/1/52. Authorize appointments to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy of sons of certain members of armed forces who died as result of active service on or after June 27, 1950. Armed Services.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 6663.....2/18/52. Waive payment of premiums on government life insurance and national service life insurance policies for certain aged and destitute veterans. Veterans'.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 6664.....2/18/52. Provide paid-up insurance for certain aged veterans. Veterans'.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7061.....3/13/52. Amend part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), to extend time during which vocational rehabilitation training may be afforded certain hospitalized or otherwise incapacitated veterans. Veterans'.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 6342.....1/30/52. Raise limit of income of World War I widows who are eligible to receive pensions. Veterans'.

HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.) HR 8298.....6/19/52. Provide pensions for all World War I veterans. Veterans'.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6666.....2/18/52. Make certain provisions re payment of World War veterans' adjusted compensation in certain cases of the veteran's continued absence from home for a period of 15 years. Ways and Means.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8276.....6/18/52. Amend NSLI Act of 1940 and Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 to provide for lump-sum payments to certain beneficiaries under those acts. Veterans'.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 6466.....2/6/52. Provide for establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo. Veterans'.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 8473.....7/2/52. Increase rates of compensation for service-connected disability or death payable by Veterans' Administration and provide for adjustment of such rates on basis of cost of living in U.S. Veterans'.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 6096.....1/17/52. Similar to CARNAHAN (D Mo.), HR 5872.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 7078.....3/17/52. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.), HR 7061.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 6427.....2/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 6667.....2/18/52. Liberalize marriage requirements for compensation and pension purposes. Veterans'.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 7693.....5/1/52. Provide increases in rates of death compensation payable to certain widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, or of service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans'.

KEARNEY (R N.Y.) HR 7750.....5/7/52. Similar to KEARNEY (R N.Y.), HR 7693.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7159.....3/20/52. Recognize nonprofit nonpolitical veterans' organizations for purposes of bestowing upon them certain benefits, rights, privileges and prerogatives. Veterans'.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 5996.....1/14/52. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to further define composition of boards determining service-connected disability and procedure to be followed in determining disability and benefits to be granted. Finance.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 8192.....6/12/52. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, re establishment of service- and non-service-connected disability. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Tex.) HR 8426.....6/30/52. Permit retired members of armed forces to provide annuities for their survivors. Armed Services.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7109.....3/18/52. Increase compensation rates for childless widows of veterans whose death resulted from service-incurred injury or disability. Veterans'.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 8055.....5/29/52. Amend act of July 1, 1948, to authorize the erection of appropriate headstones or markers in cemetery plots in memory of certain members of armed forces who died overseas and whose bodies have not been recovered. Interior.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS)

LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6327.....1/30/52.

Protect civil service retirement rights of hospitalized veterans in service-connected cases. Civil Service.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 7751.....5/7/52.

Extend period during which vocational rehabilitation training may be provided for certain World War II veterans who were hospitalized for service-connected disability. Veterans'.

McGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 7400.....4/4/52. Facilitate making of proof of service-connected disability in case of certain veterans of World War I. Veterans'.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6045.....1/15/52.

Similar to CARNAHAN (D Mo.), HR 5872.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 7720.....5/5/52.

Extend national service life insurance benefits to certain members of U.S. armed forces who died in combat with Japanese forces prior to April 20, 1942. Veterans'.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7056.....3/13/52. Provide for designation of U.S. Veterans' Administration hospital at San Francisco, Calif., as the William Randolph Hearst Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Veterans'.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7721.....5/5/52. Extend benefits of Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to persons serving in U.S. armed forces after termination of state of war between U.S. and Government of Japan and prior to July 2, 1955. Civil Service.

O'BRIEN (D Mich.) HR 6809.....2/26/52.

Amend part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that veterans of all wars shall be considered to be permanently and totally disabled at age 70. Veterans'.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 6670.....2/18/52.

Amend Veterans Regulations to establish for persons who serve in armed forces during wartime a 1-year presumption of service-connection for ulcerative colitis. Veterans'.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 7320.....3/31/52. Grant free out-patient medical and dental treatment to certain children of deceased veterans. Veterans'.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 7803.....5/12/52. Authorize payment to certain officers of Army of U.S. separated with impaired hearing, of sums equal to pay and allowances they would have received if they had been hospitalized in accordance with administrative requirements prior to separation. Armed Services.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 6372.....1/31/52.

Provide certain educational and training benefits to veterans who actively served in U.S. armed forces. Veterans'.

O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 5949.....1/9/52. Provide for payment of increased special pensions to persons holding Congressional Medal of Honor. Veterans'.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6426.....2/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 7004.....3/11/52.

Provide for lapel buttons which may be worn by persons who served in armed forces during national emergency which began June 27, 1950. Armed Services.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6373.....1/31/52. Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pension for disability or death and provide certain exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations. Veterans'.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 6767.....2/22/52. Extend certain benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico, or on its borders, during period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917. Veterans'.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 8448.....7/1/52.

Amend NSLI Act of 1940 to provide for refund of premiums in certain cases where insured failed to apply for waiver of premiums. Veterans'.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 8544.....7/5/52. Provide for establishment of a Veterans Administration domiciliary center at Cushing VA hospital at Framingham, Mass. Veterans'.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 5884.....1/8/52.

Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase to \$300 million amount available to VA Administrator for direct loans to veterans. Veterans'.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 5885.....1/8/52. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to authorize VA Administrator to sell at par to Treasury Department any home loans made under the act. Veterans'.

PICKETT (D Tex.) HR 5950.....1/9/52. Liberalize eligibility requirements for payment of death pension to certain widows of veterans of the war with Mexico. Veterans'.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7513.....4/22/52.

Recognize naval service performed in sweeping the North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I. Veterans'.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 7031.....3/12/52. Amend Veterans' Regulations to establish a conclusive presumption of connection for poliomyelitis becoming manifest within 1 year after separation from active wartime service, or service after June 26, 1950. Veterans'.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 6000.....1/14/52. Similar to PICKETT (D Tex.), HR 5885.

RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 6876.....3/3/52. Amend act of Dec. 28, 1950 to broaden benefits under Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, re vocational rehabilitation of veterans disabled on, or after June 27, 1950. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5890.....1/8/52. Provide for payment of monetary benefits withheld from certain Veterans' Administration beneficiaries. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5891.....1/8/52. Amend Veterans' Regulations to establish for certain persons who served in armed forces a further presumption of service connection for an active psychosis. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5892.....1/8/52. Liberalize basis for establishing wartime service connection for active tuberculosis, the psychoses, and multiple sclerosis. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5893.....1/8/52. Make additional funds available to VA Administrator for direct home and farm-house loans to eligible veterans under title II of Servicemen's Readjustment Act. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5894.....1/8/52. Provide an identical basis for award of death pension to widows and children of veterans. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5895.....1/8/52. Elevate annual income limitations governing payment of disability or death pensions and provide certain exclusions in determining such annual income. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5896.....1/8/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5897.....1/8/52. Increase all monthly rates of disability and death compensation and pensions payable under laws administered by the VA. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5898.....1/8/52. Revise requirement for award of additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5899.....1/8/52. Provide pension for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War II and Korean War on same basis as that of World War I. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6167.....1/22/52. Prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes, which has been in effect for 25 years or more. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6469.....2/6/52. Amend veterans' regulations to provide for increased rates of compensation for certain veterans with specific service-incurred disabilities. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6539.....2/11/52. Provide for a VA study of practices and methods employed by Dr. Robert E. Lincoln in treatment of tuberculosis and cancer. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6724.....2/20/52. Authorize transfer of hospitals and related facilities between VA and Defense Department. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 6890.....3/4/52. Authorize VA Administrator to transfer, without reimbursement, to Dept. of Army, the Birmingham General Hospital, Van Nuys, Calif. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6895.....3/4/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 7347.....4/1/52. Amend veterans' regulations to establish for certain persons who served in armed forces a further presumption of service connection for non-pulmonary forms of active tuberculosis. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7642.....4/29/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7738.....5/6/52. Increase certain rates of veterans' compensation provided for specific service-incurred disabilities. Veterans'.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 7783.....5/8/52. Similar to RANKIN (D Miss.), HR 7738.

RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 7979.....5/23/52. Allow certain persons who served in armed forces on and after June 27, 1950 and prior to a date to be determined by Presidential proclamation or congressional concurrent resolution, to purchase and pursue courses of the U.S. Armed Forces Institute, after discharge or release from active duty. Armed Services.

RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 8238.....6/17/52. Authorize payment of servicemen's indemnity to survivors of members of National Guard who die while engaged in any training duty under competent orders. Veterans'.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 8340.....6/23/52. Authorize Secretary of Defense to make monetary allowance in lieu of headstones or markers for certain graves. Armed Services.

REECE (R Tenn.) HR 7066.....3/13/52. Authorize transfer of certain property of Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to State of Tennessee. Veterans'.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 6403.....2/4/52. Similar to HILL (R Colo.), HR 6466.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6005.....1/14/52. Amend certain provisions of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, re gratuitous insurance. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6251.....1/28/52. Authorize payments by VA Administrator on purchase of automobiles and other conveyances by certain disabled veterans. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6377.....1/31/52. Similar to CARNAHAN (D Mo.), HR 5872.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 6768.....2/22/52. Increase monthly rates of pension payable to certain dependents of deceased veterans of World War I, II, and of service on or after June 27, 1950. Veterans'.

ROGERS (R Mass.) (by request) HR 7361.....4/2/52. Similar to ROGERS (R Mass.), HR 6768.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 7446.....4/8/52. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to increase additional rates of compensation provided for specific service-incurred disabilities. Veterans'.

ROGERS (D Tex.) (by request) HR 6727.....2/20/52. Increase rates of service-connected death compensation payable to widows and children of persons who served in active military or naval service. Veterans'.

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 7206.....3/24/52. Provide that certain combat veterans of World War II may receive constructive credit in ratio of 2 to 1 for time served on active duty in Korean hostilities, for the purpose of computing the duration of their required service. Armed Services.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MILITARY & VETERANS--MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 8221.....6/16/52. Similar to ROGERS (R Mass.), HR 7361.  
 ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 8496.....7/3/52. Amend part II of veterans regulation I (a) re injuries to inductees. Veterans'.  
 ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 8497.....7/3/52. Provide benefits for members of Reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability while performing travel to and from specified types of active duty. Armed Services.  
 ROSS (R N.Y.) HR 8348.....6/24/52. Extend preference in public-housing occupancy and benefits of Title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to certain widowed mothers of deceased veterans. Banking and Currency.  
 ROSS (R N.Y.) H J Res 424.....4/7/52. Authorize construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital in Queens County, New York, N.Y. Veterans'.  
 SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6428.....2/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.  
 SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5970.....1/10/52. Extend rights and privileges granted World War II veterans to certain U.S. citizens who entered armed forces of governments allied with U.S. during World War II. Veterans'.  
 SMITH (D Miss.) HR 8399.....6/27/52. Clarify status of certain officers heretofore retired and granted retirement pay. Armed Services.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 6443.....2/5/52. Provide for designation of VA hospital at Albany, N.Y., as William T. Byrne Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Veterans'.  
 TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6425.....2/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.  
 TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6786.....2/25/52. Authorize an allowance of 8 cents a mile for authorized travel of certain VA beneficiaries and their attendants. Veterans'.  
 TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 7656.....4/30/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.  
 VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 6139.....1/21/52. Amend Defense Production Act to exempt home loans to veterans from restrictions under the act. Banking and Currency.  
 VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 7978.....5/23/52. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to furnish space and facilities, if available, to full-time representatives of certain recognized state organizations. Veterans'.  
 VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6769.....2/22/52. Amend section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to further limit jurisdiction of boards of review of dismissal and discharge, established under that section. Armed Services.  
 WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 6474.....2/6/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.  
 WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6548.....2/11/52. Provide for waiver of premiums on national

service life insurance and U.S. government life insurance (converted) issued to certain former servicemen who are disabled. Veterans'.  
 WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6549.....2/11/52. Provide 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted U.S. government life insurance (converted) or national service life insurance. Veterans'.  
 WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6756.....2/21/52. Grant to persons serving in armed forces during present hostilities loan benefits provided World War II veterans by title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Veterans'.  
 WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6757.....2/21/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 6462.  
 WILSON (R Ind.) HR 6052.....1/15/52. Provide unemployment compensation for veterans who were employed prior to their entry into military service. Veterans'.  
 WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 6253.....1/28/52. Grant permanent and total rating, to all veterans, of service connected disabilities, where condition of past 10 years shows no substantial improvement and industrial inadaptability is apparent. Veterans'.  
 YORTY (D Calif.) HR 7757.....5/7/52. Grant preference to disabled veterans of World War II in making homestead entry on public lands. Interior.

## Bills Introduced -- Miscellaneous & Administrative

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 273.)

### SENATE

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S J Res 146.....3/28/52. Provide for an agricultural day. Judiciary.  
 \*BENNETT (R Utah), WATKINS (R Utah) S J Res 171.....7/3/52. Authorize erection of sculptural piece known as "Pony Express", in Washington, D.C. Rules.  
 BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 160.....5/28/52. Designate a 7-day period beginning Aug. 13, 1952, as National Clay Week. Judiciary.  
 \*BRIDGES (R N.H.) for IVES (R N.Y.) S 2824.....3/10/52. Provide for an appropriate medal to be awarded to individuals for performance of certain acts in behalf of U.S. requiring valor and great personal sacrifice. Judiciary.  
 \*BRIDGES (R N.H.), for DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S J Res 152.....4/28/52. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim the 7-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic week. Judiciary.  
 BUTLER (R Md.) S 3273.....6/3/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of the late George Herman (Babe) Ruth. Civil Service.  
 BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 162.....6/5/52. Authorize erection of a memorial to Dr. J. Finley Wilson, in Washington, D.C. Rules.  
 CAPEHART (R Ind.) S J Res 116.....1/10/52. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1952, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.  
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 2613.....2/6/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of establishment of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, military post. Civil Service.  
 CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3002.....4/10/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of organization of future Farmers of America. Civil Service.  
 \*CASE (R S.D.), MUNDT (R S.D.) S J Res 141.....3/13/52. Create Louisiana Purchase Commission, to participate in commemoration and observance of sesquicentennial anniversary of Louisiana Purchase and explorations of Lewis and Clark. Judiciary.

\*CLEMENTS (D Ky.) and Underwood (D Ky.) S J Res 115.....1/10/52. Designate lake to be formed by waters impounded by Wolf Creek Dam in Kentucky as "Lake Cumberland". Public Works.  
 FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3360.....6/19/52. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 150 years of highway freight transportation progress. Civil Service.  
 FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 118.....1/14/52. Similar to CAPEHART (R Ind.), S J Res 116.  
 FERGUSON (R Mich.) S Res 321.....5/27/52. Express sense of Senate that May 31, 1952, be observed as National Golf Day. Judiciary.  
 \*FREAR (D Del.) and Williams (R Del.) S J Res 128.....2/5/52. Designate period beginning the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day and ending the following Sunday as "Homemakers Week". Judiciary.  
 GREEN (D R.I.) S Con Res 84.....6/13/52. Authorize Joint Committee on Library to hold ceremonies in rotunda of U.S. Capitol for acceptance of bronze replica of Declaration of Independence, expenses of which shall not exceed sum of \$1,000. Rules.  
 HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 2909.....3/24/52. Amend act providing for establishment of Coronado International Memorial, in State of Arizona, approved Aug. 18, 1941. Interior.  
 HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 265.....1/24/52. Authorize printing as a Senate Document the proceedings of 35th meeting of Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. Rules.  
 HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 286.....3/3/52. Provide that 54th annual report of National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution for year ending April 1, 1951, be printed with illustrations as a Senate document. Rules.  
 \*HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) and Smith (R N.J.) S Res 257.....1/21/52. Extend acclaim of Senate to Capt. Henrik Kurt Carlsen for his heroic actions.  
 JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 124.....1/23/52. Provide for presentation of Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal to Henrik Kurt Carlsen, master, steamship Flying Enterprise, in recognition of his heroic conduct. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S J Res 133.....2/14/52. Provide for appropriate commemoration of 150th anniversary of Louisiana Purchase and for public celebrations in 17 Louisiana Purchase states in 1953 and 1954. Judiciary.  
 JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 2458.....1/17/52. Correct a typographical error in P.L. 204, 82nd Congress, re assistant superintendents in Post Office motor vehicle service. Civil Service.  
 \*JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and Neely (D W.Va.) S Res 272.....2/5/52. Express sense of Senate that President should designate a day in year 1952 as National Prayer Day, and call upon U.S. people to observe the day by praying each in accordance with his religious faith. Judiciary.  
 KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2860.....3/13/52. Provide for erection of a memorial at the grave of Elizabeth Daniel, widow of Joseph (Job) Daniel, a Revolutionary War soldier. Rules.  
 KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 3359.....6/18/52. Give recognition to distinguished service of Col. J. Claude Kimbrough. Ordered placed on the calendar.  
 LANGER (R N.D.) S 2694.....2/20/52. Authorize and request President to appoint a committee to designate most appropriate day for National Children's Day and proclaim such day for appropriate observance. Judiciary.  
 LANGER (R N.D.) S J Res 114.....1/10/52. Authorize issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of late Dr. Daniel David Palmer of Iowa, founder of chiropractic. Civil Service.  
 LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S J Res 147.....4/7/52. Designate April 9, 1952, as Bataan Day. Ordered placed on the calendar.  
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2485.....1/22/52. Provide for issuance of a distinctive service ribbon bar in recognition of services of merchant seamen. Commerce.  
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2529.....1/28/52. Change name of Bonneville Power Administration to Columbia Power Administration. Interior.  
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2530.....1/28/52. Similar to MAGNUSON (D Wash.), S 2485.  
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 131.....2/14/52. Provide that Jan. 30, birth date of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, shall be a national holiday. Judiciary.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

**MAGNUSON (D Wash.)** S J Res 142.....3/17/52. Authorize erection of a statue of Leif Ericson in the District of Columbia. Rules.

**MALONE (R Nev.)** S 3426.....6/28/52. Authorize coinage of 50-cent piece depicting Hoover Dam. Banking and Currency.

**\*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.)** S 2772.....3/3/52. Amend Act of June 28, 1948, re establishment of Independence Natl. Historical Park, to provide for acquisition and administration of additional property. Interior.

**\*MARTIN (R Pa.), Duff (R Pa.)** S 3092.....5/1/52. Authorize addition of historic properties to battlefield site at Fort Necessity, Pa., and designate area as Fort Necessity National Historical Park. Interior.

**O'CONOR (D Md.)** S 2669.....2/18/52. Provide for acquisition, and maintenance of burial ground of 256 Maryland heroes of American Revolution and erection of a suitable memorial. Interior.

**O'CONOR (D Md.)** S J Res 129.....2/7/52. Similar to CAPEHART (R Ind.), S J Res 116.

**\*ROBERTSON (D Va.), Benton (D Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Md.), Connally (D Tex.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Johnston (D S.C.), Kerr (D Okla.), Maybank (D S.C.), Moody (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Stennis (D Miss.), Watkins (R Utah), Wiley (R Wis.), Williams (R Del.), Young (R N.D.)** S Res 276.....2/14/52. Express sense of Senate that people of U.S. should join together in national day of prayer on Feb. 17, 1952.

**SALTONSTALL (R Mass.)** S 2369.....1/10/52. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of 350th anniversary of discovery and naming of Cape Cod, Mass. Civil Service.

**SALTONSTALL (R Mass.)** S 2977.....4/7/52. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 350th anniversary of discovery and naming of Cape Cod, Mass. Banking and Currency.

**SALTONSTALL (R Mass.)** S J Res 126.....2/4/52. Similar to CAPEHART (R Ind.), S J Res 116.

**SMITH (D N.C.)** S 3144.....5/9/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to honor lawyers of America and in commemoration of 75th anniversary of American Bar Association. Civil Service.

**SMITH (D N.C.)** S 3303.....6/9/52. Incorporate National Conference on Citizenship. Judiciary.

**\*SPARKMAN (D Ala.) and Hill (D Ala.)** S 2475.....1/21/52. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 250th anniversary of founding of Mobile, Ala. Banking and Currency.

**WILEY (R Wis.)** S 2773.....3/3/52. Provide that clinical research center being constructed for National Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., be named in honor of the late Frank B. Keefe. Labor.

**YOUNG (R N.D.)** S 3151.....5/9/52. Designate reservoir to be formed above Jamestown Dam near Jamestown, N.D. as Lake Orlady. Interior.

## CONGRESS

**\*BENTON (D Conn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Ives (R N.Y.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), and Smathers (D Fla.)** S 315.....5/9/52. Provide for establishment of temporary commission to be known as Advisory Commission on Senate Rules to study Standing Rules of Senate, to simplify parliamentary procedure, to make such procedure more readily understandable to public, and to enable Senate to effectively meet its responsibility under the Constitution. Rules.

**BUTLER (R Md.)** S J Res 154.....5/13/52. Amend Constitution of U.S. relating to composition and jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Judiciary.

**BREWSTER (R Maine)** S 2757.....2/27/52. Create office of Senator at Large in Senate of U.S. for ex-Presidents of U.S. Rules.

**BRIDGES (R N.H.)** S Res 240.....1/10/52. Authorize Senate minority and majority leaders to hire an additional clerk, each clerk to receive \$2,520. Rules.

**\*CASE (R S.D.), Johnson (D Colo.)** S Con Res 78.....5/27/52. Provide for establishment of a Joint Committee on Newsprint. Rules.

**CASE (R S.D.)** S Res 325.....5/29/52. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate, re standing committees. Rules.

**CONNALLY (D Tex.)** S Res 247.....1/14/52. Discharge Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee from further consideration of bill (HR 4484) to confirm title of states to lands beneath navigable waters.

**\*CONNALLY (D Tex.) and Wiley (R Wis.)** S Res 249.....1/15/52. Extend authority of Senate Foreign Relations Committee to employ two additional clerical assistants to Jan. 31, 1953.

**\*FERGUSON (R Mich.), Maybank (D S.C.)** S 3216.....5/21/52. Provide for a television studio to be maintained in connection with Senate Radio-Television Correspondents' Gallery. Rules.

**GILLETTE (D Iowa)** S Res 262.....1/22/52. Increase by \$75,000 limit of expenditures by Rules and Administration Committee. Rules.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S 2651.....2/14/52. Make certain revisions re payment of telegram, long-distance telephone, and special delivery and air-mail postage allowances of Senators from Senate contingent fund. Rules.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S Con Res 69.....3/24/52. Create joint committee authorized to make necessary arrangements for inauguration of President of U.S. Jan. 20, 1953. Rules.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S Res 238.....1/10/52. Authorize Senate Select Committee on Small Business to expend \$35,000 from Senate contingent fund.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S Res 287.....3/3/52. Authorize committee on Rules to have printed for its use 1,000 copies of Senate Report No. 101, 79th Congress, 1st session. Rules.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S Res 327.....6/3/52. Provide for printing 4,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 141, 82nd Congress, relating to power of President to take possession of steel mills and containing decision of U.S. Supreme Court on federal seizure of steel plants.

**HAYDEN (D Ariz.)** S Res 346.....7/2/52. Authorize printing of 5,000 additional copies of Senate Judiciary report titled "Institute of Pacific Relations." Ordered placed on the calendar.

**HUMPHREY (D Minn.)** S 2956.....3/31/52. Similar to BREWSTER (R Maine), S 2757.

**\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Moody (D Mich.)** S J Res 161.....6/3/52. Create a Commission on Labor-Management Relations. Labor.

**HUMPHREY (D Minn.)** S Res 323.....5/28/52. Provide for printing of document entitled "Communist Domination of Certain Unions" for use of Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations. Rules.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.)** S Res 271.....2/4/52. Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to return to owners, when demand is made, documents, files, and data loaned to or subpoenaed by special committee investigating interstate crime, and not returned when committee authority was terminated. Commerce.

**JOHNSTON (D S.C.)** S Res 322.....5/28/52. Provide for additional expenditures by the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service for the purposes specified in section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Rules.

**LEHMAN (D N.Y.)** S Con Res 79.....5/28/52. Amend rule XIV of Senate Standing Rules relating to introduction of bills and joint resolutions. Rules.

**LEHMAN (D N.Y.)** S Res 310.....4/26/52. Amend paragraph 4 of rule 19 of Standing Rules of Senate, relating to calling of a Senator to order in debate. Rules.

**McCARRAN (D Nev.)** S Con Res 59.....2/6/52. Provide for printing of 7,500 additional copies of hearings entitled "Institute of Pacific Relations" held before a subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee. Rules.

**McCARRAN (D Nev.)** S Res 260.....1/21/52. Authorize Judiciary Committee to expend an additional \$10,000. Rules.

**McCARTHY (R Wis.)** S Res 275.....2/6/52. Amend Standing Rules of Senate to provide that no nomination requiring approval of Senate shall be reported favorably by any Senate committees unless President has transmitted a statement prepared by each government investigative agency summarizing information re the individual and his fitness for office. Rules.

**McCARTHY (R Wis.)** S Res 304.....4/10/52. Authorize Committee on Rules and Administration of Senate to make complete investigation of all facts and circumstances of interest to Senate surrounding Senator Benton. Rules.

**\*MCLELLAN (D Ark.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Hoey (D N.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Monroney (D Okla.), Moody (D Mich.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), O'Connor (D Md.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Underwood (D Ky.)** S Res 280.....2/19/52. Change name of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments to "Committee on Government Operations". Rules.

**\*MONRONEY (D Okla.) and Moody (D Mich.)** S Con Res 61.....2/14/52. Authorize Architect of Capitol to make available a chapel for prayers and meditations of Members of Congress. Rules.

**MORSE (R Ore.)** S Res 334.....6/10/52. Direct Secretary of Senate to prepare a statement showing (1) names of all persons who were employed during preceding calendar year in office of each Senator, and (2) sums paid by him to each such person by reason of such employment. Rules.

**MURRAY (D Mont.)** S Res 243.....1/10/52. Authorize Senate Labor Committee to employ one additional staff member and one additional clerical assistant. Labor.

**MURRAY (D Mont.)** S Res 244.....1/10/52. Authorize Senate Labor Committee to employ such additional personnel as it deems necessary, expenses of such employment not to exceed \$249,999. Labor.

**MURRAY (D Mont.)** S Res 284.....2/27/52. Print 1,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 90, 81st Congress, re establishment of diplomatic relations between U.S.S.R. and U.S. Rules.

**MURRAY (D Mont.)** S Res 307.....4/18/52. Authorize Committee on Labor and Public Welfare to expend from contingent fund of Senate an additional \$10,000 for purpose specified in section 134 (a) of Legislative Reorganization Act. Labor.

**O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.)** S Res 289.....3/7/52. Print 2,000 additional copies of committee print entitled "Making Ends Meet on Less Than \$2,000 a Year" for use of Joint Committee on Economic Report. Rules.

**O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.)** S Res 290.....3/7/52. Print 600 additional copies, with illustrations, of the joint committee print entitled "Monetary Policy and Management of the Public Debt". Rules.

**\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Ecton (R Mont.), Watkins (R Utah)** S Res 296.....3/18/52. Increase limit of expenditures authorized for investigation by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of relations of the U.S. with the Indians and Indian tribes by \$15,000. Interior.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 318.....5/16/52. Print 1,000 additional copies of joint committee print entitled "The Taxation of Corporate Surplus Accumulations." Rules.

SMITH (D N.C.) S 3143.....5/9/52. Amend section 3182 of title 18 of U.S. Code to authorize use of information filed by a public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. Judiciary.

WILEY (R Wis.) S Con Res 65.....2/26/52. Provide for printing of 3,000 additional copies of Constitution of the United States for use of the Congress. Rules.

## CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

\*BRICKER (R Ohio), Aiken (R Vt.), Bennett (R Utah), Brewster (R Maine), Bridges (R N.H.), Butler (R Neb.), Byrd (D Va.), Cain (R Wash.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cordon (R Ore.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Eastland (D Miss.), Ecton (R Mont.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Frear (D Del.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnson (D Colo.), Knowland (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lodge (R Mass.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.), McKellar (D Tenn.), Malone (R Nev.), Martin (R Pa.), Maybank (D S.C.), Morse (R Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), O'Connor (D Md.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoepel (R Kan.), Seaton (R Neb.), Smith (R N.J.), Smith (R Maine), Smith (D N.C.), Stennis (D Miss.), Taft (R Ohio), Thye (R Minn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Williams (R Del.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S J Res 130.....2/7/52. Propose an amendment to Constitution to prevent treaties and executive agreements from being used to undermine U.S. sovereignty. Judiciary.

BUTLER (R Md.) S J Res 117.....1/10/52. Propose an amendment to Constitution providing members and former members of federal judiciary from holding elective public office. Judiciary.

\*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Aiken (R Vt.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Murray (D Mont.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Tobey (R N.H.) S 2570.....1/31/52. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of President and Vice President. Rules.

\*GILLETTE (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 3478.....7/3/52. Revise federal election laws and prevent corrupt practices in federal elections. Rules.

\*GREEN (D R.I.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Moody (D Mich.) S 3061.....4/24/52. Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 3355.....6/18/52. Similar to GILLETTE (D Iowa) and others, S 3478.

\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Benton (D Conn.), Green (D R.I.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Martin (R Pa.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Moody (D Mich.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Tobey (R N.H.) S 3368.....6/20/52. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry. Labor.

\*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Cordon (R Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Moody (D Mich.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 3481.....7/3/52. Extend to uniformed members of armed forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 3128.....5/7/52. Amend 18 U.S.C., 3185 re arrest of fugitives from any countries under U.S. control or joint U.S. control who flee to U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 158.....5/26/52. Amend Constitution of U.S. relative to taking of private property. Judiciary.

MOODY (D Mich.) S J Res 127.....2/4/52. Propose an amendment to Constitution granting to U.S. citizens who have attained age of 18 the right to vote. Judiciary.

\*MURRAY (D Mont.) and Ecton (R Mont.) S Con Res 54.....1/10/52. Express sense of Congress that it favors observance of election days in even-numbered years as legal half holidays. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 125.....1/28/52. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for nomination of President and Vice President by general primaries in each state. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 145.....3/25/52. Similar to DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and others, S 2570.

\*TAFT (R Ohio), Ferguson (R Mich.) S J Res 155.....5/16/52. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to taxation and borrowing powers of Congress. Judiciary.

## CRIME, COURTS & PRISONS

BUTLER (R Md.) S 2404.....1/10/52. Prohibit justices and judges of U.S. from performing nonjudicial governmental functions. Judiciary.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2432.....1/16/52. Allow appeals to Court of Claims in case of disputes arising under contracts with U.S. Judiciary.

CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2449.....1/17/52. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for New Mexico to hear and render judgment upon claims arising out of U.S. construction of Elephant Butte Dam on the Rio Grande. Judiciary.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3175.....5/15/52. Permit all civil actions against U.S. for recovery of taxes erroneously or illegally assessed or collected to be brought in District Courts with right of trial by jury. Judiciary.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 3309.....6/10/52. Provide for extension of terms of office of judges of Court of Military Appeals. Armed Services.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3069.....4/24/52. Amend title 28, U.S.C., to extend privilege of trial by jury to certain cases arising within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of U.S. Judiciary.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 3228.....5/26/52. Similar to GEORGE (D Ga.), S 3175.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2487.....1/22/52. Permit judicial review of decisions of government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under government contracts other than those in which fraud is alleged. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2546.....1/29/52. Provide attorneys liens in proceedings before U.S. courts, departments or agencies. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2547.....1/29/52. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1923 to clarify intent of section to authorize taxation of attorney's and proctor's docket fees as costs upon entry of default judgments. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2696.....2/20/52. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims of U.S. to consider and render judgment on claim of Cuban-American Sugar Co. against the U.S. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2993.....4/9/52. Amend paragraph (1) of section 1 of title 18 of U.S.C. to amend definition of a felony. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 3261.....5/29/52. Revise procedure in district courts relating to disposition of wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3265.....5/29/52. Provide for judicial review of certain tax court decisions. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3276.....6/3/52. Amend act to assist federal prisoners in their rehabilitation. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 3390.....6/25/52. Provide for appointment of deputy U.S. marshals without regard to provisions of civil-service laws and regulations. Judiciary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) S 2871.....3/14/52. Amend section 548 of act to establish a code of laws for District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1901. D.C.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) (by request) S 2667.....2/18/52. Authorize Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia to establish daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 3346.....6/17/52. Amend zoning law of D.C. to authorize Zoning Commission to permit restoration or reconstruction of certain unsightly buildings. D.C.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S Res 287.....1/30/52. Extend to June 30, 1952, authority of D.C. Committee to investigate crime in District of Columbia and authorize expenditures of \$61,200, therefor.

HUNT (D Wyo.) (by request) S 2605.....2/6/52. Amend certain personal property tax laws applicable to District of Columbia. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2927.....3/27/52. Provide for appointment, in accordance with civil-service laws, of recorder of deeds in District of Columbia, the deputy recorders, and employees in office of recorder. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S J Res 138.....2/26/52. Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property in connection with Presidential inaugural ceremonies in 1953. D.C.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 281.....2/21/52. Cite for contempt of Senate Roger Simkins for refusing to answer questions before crime subcommittee of District of Columbia Committee.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S Res 282.....2/21/52. Cite for contempt of Senate Emmitt Warring for refusing to answer questions before crime subcommittee of District of Columbia Committee.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3296.....6/5/52. Provide for commission to regulate public transportation of passengers by motor vehicle and street railroad within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Commerce.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3025.....4/17/52. Authorize modernization and enlargement of mail equipment shops in District of Columbia. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3171.....5/14/52. Provide for tenure of office for teachers and officers employed by Board of Education of District of Columbia. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3258.....5/29/52. Amend act to establish Code of Law for District of Columbia approved March 3, 1901. D.C.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 3324.....6/12/52. Reduce from 20 to 15 years period of service required for permissive retirement of judges of municipal court of appeals, and juvenile court, in D.C. D.C.

\*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Carlson (R Kan.), Langer (R N.D.), McKellar (D Tenn.), Neely (D W.Va.) S Res 317.....5/14/52. Provide for reorganization of District of Columbia government. Government Operations.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2379.....1/10/52. Make certain amendments in act regulating practice of veterinary medicine in D.C. re residence requirements and time of examination. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2380.....1/10/52. Make certain amendments in act regulating practice of dentistry in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2381.....1/10/52. Amend section 86, Revised Statutes of U.S., re D.C., to provide that except upon written approval of Commissioners no person who has been convicted of a felony shall be employed by D.C. government. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2382.....1/10/52. Amend act levying tax upon all dogs in D.C., for revenue purposes. D.C.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2383.....1/10/52. Amend act creating a board of accountancy for D.C. to increase to \$20 fee for each examination. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2384.....1/10/52. Make certain amendments in District of Columbia Credit Unions Act. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2703.....2/20/52. Make certain amendments in act providing a tax on motor-vehicle fuel sold within D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2734.....2/26/52. Provide for appointment of an additional judge for Juvenile Court of District of Columbia. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2735.....2/26/52. Amend provisions of act releasing liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2736.....2/26/52. Amend D.C. Code re recording, in Office of Recorder, of deeds, bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property. D.C.

\*NEELY (D W.Va.), Duff (R Pa.) S 2800.....3/6/52. Regulate election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2852.....3/13/52. Amend section 7a of act regulating employment of minors within District of Columbia, approved May 29, 1928. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2941.....3/28/52. Provide for suspension of the imposition or execution of sentence in certain cases in Municipal Court for D.C. and in D.C. Juvenile Court. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2949.....3/31/52. Amend District of Columbia Teachers' Leave Act of 1949. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 2988.....4/8/52. Amend and extend provisions of District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act of 1951. D.C.

\*NEELY (D W.Va.), Duff (R Pa.) S 3027.....4/17/52. Regulate election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 3041.....4/21/52. Amend act to define term of 'registered nurse' and to provide for registration of nurses in District of Columbia. D.C.

\*NEELY (D W.Va.), Case (R S.D.) S 3179.....5/15/52. Provide for a Delegate from District of Columbia to House of Representatives. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 3187.....5/16/52. Provide for financing of open-air concerts and free children's concerts by the National Symphony Orchestra. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 3188.....5/16/52. Provide for granting to officers and members of Metropolitan Police force, U.S. Park Police force, White House Police force, and D.C. Fire Department days off in lieu of regular days off suspended during emergencies. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 3189.....5/16/52. Remove restrictions on use of portion of Square 355 in District of Columbia, acquired by District of Columbia as part of a site for a Wholesale Farmers Produce Market. D.C.

\*NEELY (D W.Va.), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.), Case (R S.D.), O'Connor (D Md.), Robertson (D Va.) S 3190.....5/16/52. Amend Act of June 6, 1924, as amended, relating to National Capital Park and Planning Commission. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3440.....7/1/52. Limit cases in which persons charged with offenses cognizable by criminal branch of D.C. municipal court may forfeit collateral in lieu of appearing for trial. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3441.....7/1/52. Provide for better control of dangerous weapons in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3442.....7/1/52. Make uniform procedure on interstate extradition in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3443.....7/1/52. Amend Narcotic Drug Act of D.C. to increase penalties. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3444.....7/1/52. Make certain transactions involving making of gifts to, or receiving of gifts by, officials of D.C. prima facie evidence of violation of statutes relating to bribery. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3445.....7/1/52. Prescribe penalties applicable to present and former officers and employees of D.C. who refuse to testify about matters re their public office. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3446.....7/1/52. Provide for more effective prevention and punishment of all gambling, except casual social gambling in D.C. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3447.....7/1/52. Provide criminal penalties for unlawful possession of narcotic drugs with intent to barter, exchange, sell or give same to another. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 3485.....7/3/52. Amend D.C. Traffic Act of 1925, re licensing of motor vehicle operators. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 123.....1/22/52. Authorize employment of chief counsel of D.C. Crime Subcommittee at salary not to exceed \$15,000.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 134.....2/20/52. Provide for quarters in certain public buildings in D.C. for troops participating in the 1953 inaugural ceremonies. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S J Res 137.....2/26/52. Authorize granting of permits to Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on occasion of the inauguration of President-elect in January, 1953. D.C.

NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S J Res 159.....5/28/52. Authorize District of Columbia to enter into interstate civil defense compacts. Armed Services.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S Res 264.....1/22/52. Extend to June 30, 1952, time for investigation of crime in District of Columbia and provide additional \$61,200 therefor.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2400.....1/10/52. Amend act incorporating Trinity College, Washington, D.C., to make archbishop of Washington Roman Catholic archdiocese an ex-officio member, and chairman, of the board of trustees of such college. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 2502.....1/23/52. Provide public assistance to needy persons in District of Columbia. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 3090.....5/1/52. Amend act of Aug. 7, 1946 providing for establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in District of Columbia, as amended, to extend to June 30, 1957, period for authorization for appropriations for carrying out purposes of the act. D.C.

PASTORE (D R.I.) (by request) S 3168.....5/14/52. Revise section 3 of District of Columbia Public School Food Services Act. D.C.

SMITH (D N.C.) S 2445.....1/16/52. Retrocede the District of Columbia to the State of Maryland. D.C.

## EXECUTIVE

BENNETT (R Utah) S 3312.....6/10/52. Discontinue Postal Savings System established by Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended. Civil Service.

\*BENTON (D Conn.), O'Connor (D Md.) S J Res 163.....6/5/52. Establish Second Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government. Government Operations.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 3451.....7/2/52. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in honor of Henry Holcomb Bennett and in commemoration of Flag Day, 1953. Civil Service.

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 2391.....1/10/52. Authorize promotions from apprentice to journeyman in government service to be made on permanent basis, and provide credit for graduate apprentices. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 3449.....7/2/52. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of establishment of Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 2864.....3/13/52. Provide for collection of internal-revenue taxes and administration of internal-revenue laws by an agency independent of Treasury Department. Finance.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S J Res 132.....2/14/52. Provide power of subpoena in certain investigations re improper and illegal conduct in transaction of government business. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 3123.....5/7/52. Grant original owner of property consisting of land which was acquired by government for use in connection with any military or naval installation and which has become surplus to needs of government, a priority in disposition of such property. Government Operations.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S Con Res 57.....1/28/52. Request President to transmit to Congress at earliest possible date a revision of budget for fiscal 1953 in which expenditures do not exceed estimated receipts. Expenditures.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 2980.....4/7/52. Authorize and direct investigation of certain offenses of officers and employees of executive branch by Federal Bureau of Investigation. Judiciary.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 164.....6/11/52. Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 30, 1952.

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 165.....6/12/52. Continue in effect certain statutory provisions for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and six months thereafter, notwithstanding termination of state of war.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 2785.....3/4/52. Amend section 284 of title 18 of U.S. Code to disqualify specifically former officers and employees of Treasury Dept. in matters connected with former duties. Judiciary.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3482.....7/3/52. Establish a legislative bureau for audit, analysis and review of federal government programs and projects for purpose of making recommendations to Congress re elimination of unnecessary activities. Government Operations.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3394.....6/25/52. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. Finance.

\*GEORGE (D Ga.), Millikin (R Colo.) S Res 285.....2/27/52. Express sense of Senate that it does not favor Reorganization Plan No. 1, re Bureau of Internal Revenue reorganization, transmitted to Congress on Jan. 14, 1952. Expenditures.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S Res 333.....6/10/52. Increase by \$75,000 limit of expenditures authorized under S Res 262, 82nd Congress, 2nd session, agreed to Jan. 24, 1952 re expenditures of Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Rules.

\*HOEY (D N.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 3450.....7/2/52. Safeguard operations of government agencies from certain pernicious influences. Judiciary.

\*HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Monroney (D Okla.), Moody (D Mich.) S 2970.....4/2/52. Require that collectors of customs, U.S. attorneys, and U.S. marshals be appointed in accordance with civil-service laws, and provide for appointment by Postmaster General of postmasters at first-, second-, and third class post offices. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 352.....7/5/52. Authorize Rules Committee to make full investigation of monies expended by various candidates for President of U.S. Rules.

\*HUNT (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 2915.....3/25/52. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands and rights-of-way in State of Wyoming to town of Jackson, Wyo. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3409.....6/27/52. Provide for sundry administrative matters affecting the federal government, particularly the armed services and State Dept. Ordered placed on calendar.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2348.....1/10/52. Amend procedure of Interstate Commerce Commission. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2653.....2/14/52. Standardize rates on household goods shipped by U.S. government for its employees. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2657.....2/14/52. Repeal authority of Chief Clerk and Superintendent of Commerce Dept. to sign minor routine official papers and documents in temporary absence of Secretary, Under Secretary, and Assistant Secretary. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2680.....2/19/52. Make certain provisions to increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2741.....2/26/52. Amend certain provisions of act of Aug. 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2746.....2/27/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide for chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission, to be elected by Commission, in whom administrative authority shall be vested. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 3145.....5/9/52. Amend section 508 of title 14, U.S. Code, to provide U.S. Coast Guard with broader authority to apprehend and deliver deserters, stragglers, and prisoners. Commerce.
- JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3338.....6/16/52. Authorize construction of a ship's base for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Dept. of Commerce. Commerce.
- \*JOHNSON (D S.C.) Carlson (R Kan.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 2394.....1/10/52. Repeal 10-per cent surcharge on postal cards. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2457.....1/17/52. Authorize payment of retroactive salary increases for services rendered by persons in the Post Office field service who died between July 1, 1951, and Oct. 24, 1951. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2459.....1/17/52. Equitably adjust salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2460.....1/17/52. Make certain amendments to act increasing federal employee compensation, to increase compensation of D.C. and federal employees whose compensation is fixed by administrative authority. Civil Service.
- \*JOHNSON (D S.C.) and Langer (R N.D.) S 2497.....1/22/52. Restore directory service for letters and parcels sent through the mail. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2538.....1/29/52. Grant equipment allowances to postmasters at offices in which post-office fixtures and equipment are furnished by postmaster. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2575.....2/4/52. Make mandatory basic compensation for certain civil service employees downgraded after Aug. 18, 1951, and provide for payment of step increases to such employees. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2612.....2/6/52. Establish a basic administrative workweek and pay periods of two administrative workweeks for postmasters, officers, and employees of postal field service. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2642.....2/11/52. Amend section 4 of act of July 6, 1945 to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in postal field service. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2679.....2/19/52. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to place position of char employee working part time in appropriate grade of crafts, protective, and custodial schedule. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2806.....3/6/52. Provide that equipment for use in third- and fourth-class post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2818.....3/10/52. Amend act of July 11, 1940, to provide that Postmaster General may contract for maintenance, storage, and repair services for government-owned highway post-office vehicles for period not to exceed 4 years. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2819.....3/10/52. Provide that salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes shall not be reduced by reason of increases in length of such routes. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2820.....3/10/52. Provide that promotion or reinstatement shall be permanent in case of a civil service employee with permanent status separated or demoted because of reduction in force. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2821.....3/10/52. Amend section 1699, title 18, U.S.C., to require mail vessels before unloading to notify post office at port or collection district of the quantity to be unloaded. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2872.....3/17/52. Increase maximum travel allowance for postal transportation, acting postal transportation, and substitute postal transportation clerks. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2889.....3/18/52. Amend certain acts and parts of acts which require submission of documents to Post Office Department under oath. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2935.....3/27/52. Provide certain benefits for members of police and fire departments and teachers in Panama Canal Zone on same basis as in case of persons holding corresponding positions in District of Columbia.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 2944.....3/28/52. Provide for increase in compensation of postal employees of Canal Zone government corresponding to increases granted to similar employees of Post Office field service. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2945.....3/28/52. Amend section 3841 of Revised Statutes relating to schedules of arrival and departure of mail to repeal certain obsolete laws. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2946.....3/28/52. Amend section 5 of act crediting certain service performed by postal service employees who were transferred from one position to another within the service, for promotion. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2947.....3/28/52. Revise certain laws relating to mail messenger service. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2975.....4/4/52. Authorize Postmaster General to contract for motor vehicles for use on motor-vehicle routes. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2976.....4/4/52. Authorize Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2987.....4/8/52. Increase efficiency of federal government by improving training of federal civilian officers and employees. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3245.....5/28/52. Amend act to increase basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government approved Oct. 24, 1951, to provide increases in compensation under such act for employees in grade GS-11 or above whose compensation is paid at rates other than the scheduled rates of such grade. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3255.....5/29/52. Amend Postal Salary Act of July 6, 1945, to provide for payment of overtime to employees other than supervisory employees whose base salaries, exclusive of longevity salary, are more than \$4,970, for services performed on Saturdays, Sundays, and Christmas Day during December. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) (by request) S 3347.....6/17/52. Amend Classification Act of 1949 as amended. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 3477.....7/3/52. Provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 3492.....7/5/52. Establish in Civil Service Commission an Incentives Awards Unit. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 3493.....7/5/52. Provide greater economy in use of manpower, money and materials by development of more effective methods for selecting supervisory personnel in government service. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S 3494.....7/5/52. Secure economical use of manpower by preventing abuses in training of federal civilian officers and of members of armed services in non-federal activities. Civil Service.
- JOHNSON (D S.C.) S Res 288.....3/7/52. Extend authority of Post Office and Civil Service Committee under S Res 53, to Jan. 31, 1953, and authorize expenditures of \$50,000. Civil Service.
- \*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Aiken (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Benton (D Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Clements (D Ky.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (R Ore.), Nixon (R Calif.), Pastore (D R.I.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Sparkman (D Ala.), Thye (R Minn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 2411.....1/14/52. Prohibit officers and employees of Internal Revenue Bureau from engaging in other business, vocation, or employment. Finance.
- \*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Aiken (R Vt.), Anderson (D N.M.), Benton (D Conn.), Case (R S.D.), Clements (D Ky.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Nixon (R Calif.), Pastore (D R.I.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Smith (R Maine), Thye (R Minn.), Tobey (R N.H.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 2412.....1/14/52. Require that collectors of internal revenue be appointed in accordance with civil-service laws. Finance.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 2879.....3/17/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, by increasing annuities thereunder. Civil Service.
- KEM (R Mo.) S Res 291.....3/10/52. Authorize Government Operations Committee to make study of methods used to dispose of surplus properties. Government Operations.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 2907.....3/24/52. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2524.....1/28/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1114 to extend provisions protecting U.S. officers and employees in their official duties to postmasters, officers, and employees of postal field service. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2525.....1/28/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide increases in certain annuities. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2677.....2/19/52. Restore to 70 pounds and 100 inches in girth and length combined the maximum weight and size limitations for appliances for the blind sent through the mails. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2766.....3/3/52. Increase compensation of certain noncraft employees in Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2787.....3/5/52. Provide for payment for overtime to postal employees during month of December. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2788.....3/5/52. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide certain benefits for employees engaged in law enforcement work who because of disability or other reasons are unable to complete 20 years of service. Civil Service.

**BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)**

- LANGER (R N.D.) S 2978.....4/7/52.** Provide for transfer of letter carriers or post-office clerks in postal field service under certain conditions. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 3045.....4/22/52.** Provide that Postmaster General shall furnish flat-top stools for post-office clerks who perform duty of distributing mail. Civil Service.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 308.....4/22/52.** Authorize Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee to conduct full investigation of Post Office Dept. Civil Service.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2542.....1/29/52.** Provide for decrease in rate of interest to be paid by U.S. in acquisition of lands under power of eminent domain, title to which is taken in advance of final judgment. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2545.....1/29/52.** Amend 28 U.S.C. 1823 to permit advance or payment of travel expenses and subsistence to federal officers or employees by one agency and reimbursement by another agency. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2834.....3/11/52.** Provide for payment of lump-sum benefits to survivors of certain employees of contractors with U.S. during World War II. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2922.....3/26/52.** Amend subsection (d) of section 12 of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to increase salary of members of board from \$12,500 to \$15,000. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2929.....3/27/52.** Indemnify drivers of postal service motor vehicles against liability for damage arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Civil Service.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 3239.....5/27/52.** Provide that U.S. Commissioners who are required to devote full time to the duties of office may be allowed their necessary office expenses. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S J Res 139.....3/3/52.** Continue in effect certain statutory provisions for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, notwithstanding termination of existing state of war. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 143.....3/18/52.** Authorize appointment of special investigator with power to investigate improper and illegal conduct in transaction of business of government of U.S., and prosecute such conduct where found.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 148.....4/8/52.** Because of existing state of war and national emergency continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until July 1, 1952. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S J Res 156.....5/22/52.** Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 15, 1952. Judiciary.
- McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 330.....6/4/52.** Express sense of Senate that it does not favor Reorganization Plan No. 4, of 1952, re Dept. of Justice. Government Operations.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2747.....2/27/52.** Provide for more effective administration of Bureau of Internal Revenue. Commerce.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 3062.....4/24/52.** Amend act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of U.S. Government Operations.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 3063.....4/24/52.** Amend further Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. Government Operations.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) (by request) S 3064.....4/24/52.** Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to authorize Administrator of General Services to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems. Government Operations.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 251.....1/16/52.** Authorize Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee to employ additional personnel and increase limit of expenditures for studying operation of government activities. Rules.
- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) S Res 252.....1/16/52.** Provide additional personnel and funds for Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee to continue evaluation of effect of reorganization laws. Rules.
- McMAHON (D Conn.) S 2599.....2/5/52.** Establish Presidential Honors Board to provide for conferring of awards to be known as Presidential Gold Medal, Presidential Silver Medal, and Presidential Bronze Medal. Labor.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2830.....3/10/52.** Require payment of prevailing wage rates to employees of contractors under contracts with Post Office Dept. for transportation of mail by motor vehicle. Civil Service.
- \*MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Johnson (D Colo.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 3383.....6/24/52.** Authorize Civil Service Commission to make a study of classification of, and basic rates of compensation payable for, engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.
- \*MONRONEY (D Okla.), Moody (D Mich.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S 2484.....1/22/52.** Improve efficiency of U.S. civil service and deny benefits under civil service and other retirement systems to persons convicted of certain felonies. Civil Service.
- MOODY (D Mich.) S Res 309.....4/24/52.** Authorize Committee on Government Operations to make complete study of dissemination of information by government agencies. Government Operations.
- NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2632.....2/7/52.** Authorize heads of executive departments and agencies of federal government to provide for promotion and maintenance of employee recreation programs. Civil Service.
- NEELY (D W.Va.) S 2898.....3/19/52.** Provide increased annuities to certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in construction of Panama Canal. Civil Service.
- \*NIXON (R Calif.) and Williams (R Del.) S 2482.....1/22/52.** Require submission to Congress of periodical reports concerning terms of certain closing agreements and compromises entered into by U.S. officers and employees under internal-revenue laws. Finance.
- O'CONOR (D Md.) (by request) S 2771.....3/3/52.** Designate Bureau of Mines of Dept. of Interior as official agency for regulation of fire works in interstate commerce. Commerce.
- RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 3051.....4/22/52.** Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer to Dept. of Navy, without reimbursement, certain property at Fort Worth, Tex. Government Operations.
- RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 3053.....4/22/52.** Authorize certain land and other property transactions. Government Operations.
- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 2402.....1/10/52.** Relieve federal departments and agencies from duty to purchase products of Federal Prison Industries when there is an unemployment problem in private industry which produces product to be purchased. Labor.
- SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 3435.....7/1/52.** Authorize Postmaster General to provide for use in first- and second-class post offices of special cancelling stamps to encourage voting in general elections. Civil Service.
- \*SEATON (R Neb.), Williams (R Del.) S 3203.....5/20/52.** Amend 18 U.S.C. 284 to require registration by former officers and employees of government who act as counsel, attorney or agent before government agencies. Judiciary.
- THYE (R Minn.) S 2899.....3/19/52.** Require that Collectors of Customs and certain other officers of Bureau of Customs be appointed in accordance with civil service laws. Finance.
- UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S 2887.....3/18/52.** Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Government Operations.
- UNDERWOOD (D Ky.) S 3072.....4/28/52.** Extend the 1.5 cents per pound second-class mailing rate to publication of certain alumni associations. Civil Service.
- \*UNDERWOOD (D Ky.), Johnston (D S.C.), Moody (D Mich.) S 3263.....5/29/52.** Make provisions re rate of postage on certain publications entered as second-class matter prior to June 28, 1932. Civil Service.
- WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2789.....3/5/52.** Amend section 284 of title 18 of U.S. Code to disqualify former officers and employees of Dept. of Treasury in matters connected with former duties. Judiciary.
- YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3049.....4/22/52.** Revise provisions relating to imposition of special charges for overtime services of customs officers and employees. Finance.

**INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS**

- \*ANDERSON (D N.M.), McFarland (D Ariz.) S 2954.....3/31/52.** Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims of U.S. to hear and render judgment on certain claims of individual Navajo Indians against the U.S. Interior.
- \*ANDERSON (D N.M.), Watkins (R Utah) S 3005.....4/10/52.** Facilitate termination of federal supervision over Indian affairs in California. Interior.
- \*BENNETT (R Utah), Watkins (R Utah) S 3085.....4/29/52.** Provide for settlement of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians asserted in Court of Claims Case No. 47568 and provide for administration of lands and moneys paid or to be paid Indians in settlement. Interior.
- BUTLER (R Neb.) S 3078.....4/28/52.** Provide for conveyance to State of Nebraska of certain real property known as Fort Robinson and situated in Sioux County, Neb. Agriculture.
- BUTLER (R Neb.) S Res 311.....4/29/52.** Request that Secy. of Interior transmit to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of Senate a complete report respecting sale of lands owned by Agua Caliente or Palm Springs Band of Indians. Interior.
- CASE (R S.D.) S 2408.....1/14/52.** Amend act authorizing negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with Indians of Sioux Tribe to extend time for contract negotiation and approval. Interior.
- CASE (R S.D.) S 3047.....4/22/52.** Authorize Secy. of Interior to sell certain land and dwelling houses on project known as Shade-hill unit, Missouri River Basin project, Lemmon, S.D., to veterans and occupants without regard to provisions requiring competitive bidding or public advertising. Interior.
- CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 3459.....7/3/52.** Authorize conveyance of certain land to town of Hope, N.M. Agriculture.
- \*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 3093.....5/1/52.** Authorize Secretary of Interior to cooperate with State of Kentucky to acquire non-federal cave properties within authorized boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park in State of Kentucky. Interior.
- \*CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 3094.....5/1/52.** Similar to CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Underwood (D Ky.), S 3093.
- CORDON (R Ore.) S 2603.....2/6/52.** Authorize transfer of certain lands to State of Oregon. Agriculture.
- \*CORDON (R Ore.) and Morse (R Ore.) S 2688.....2/19/52.** Provide for addition to Willamette National Cemetery of Veterans Burial Plot of Lincoln Memorial Park, Portland, Ore. Interior.
- ECTON (R Mont.) S 2619.....2/7/52.** Allow the Indian tribes a voice in appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Interior.
- \*ECTON (R Mont.) and Murray (D Mont.) S 2620.....2/7/52.** Terminate federal discrimination against Indians of Montana. Interior.
- ECTON (R Mont.) S 2666.....2/18/52.** Provide for sale of certain lands in Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Interior.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

ECTON (R Mont.) S 2908.....3/24/52. Exempt Blackfeet tribal loans from certain restrictions applicable to federal funds. Interior.

\*ELLENDER (D La.), Clements (D Ky.), Eastland (D Miss.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kem (R Mo.), Long (D La.), McCarthy (R Wis.), McClellan (D Ark.), McKellar (D Tenn.), Thye (R Minn.), Underwood (D Ky.) S 2644.....2/11/52. Provide for development of a Mississippi River National Parkway. Interior.

GEORGE (D Ga.) (by request) S 2443.....1/16/52. Add certain federally owned land to the Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio. Finance.

GEORGE (D Ga.) S 3367.....6/20/52. Provide for conveyance by U.S. to Fulton County, Ga., of certain land in said county. Commerce.

GREEN (D R.I.) S 2514.....1/24/52. Provide for rehabilitation of inter-island commerce of Philippine Republic by authorizing Commerce Dept. to sell certain vessels to Philippine citizens. Commerce.

\*HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and McFarland (D Ariz.) S 2480.....1/22/52. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain lands to Osborn School District, Maricopa County, Ariz. Interior.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 2833.....3/10/52. Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Interior.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 2646.....2/11/52. Cancel irrigation maintenance and operation charges on Shoshone Indian Mission School lands on Wind River Indian Reservation. Interior.

\*HUNT (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 3333... 6/13/52. Vest title in U.S. to certain lands and interests in lands of Shoshone and Arapaho Indian Tribes of Wind River Reservation and to provide compensation therefor. Interior.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2413.....1/14/52. Provide for settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2424.....1/15/52. Provide for distribution of certain funds deposited in Treasury to credit of Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Interior.

\*LANGER (R N.D.), Case (R S.D.), Ecton (R Mont.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.) S 2563.....1/31/52. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana, acquired by U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Interior.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 2466.....1/21/52. Provide for transfer of certain lands and land interests at Mill Rock Island in East River, N.Y. Expenditures.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) (by request) S 2543.....1/29/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3055 re powers of law enforcement officers of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2818.....3/7/52. Amend title 18 U.S.C. re state jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian country, to confer on State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the state. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2790.....3/6/52. Provide that title to certain lands within Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation, Wis., shall be held in trust for use of Munsee Community, Inc. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2969.....4/2/52. Amend act of Congress of Sept. 3, 1935, to provide for payment of \$1,000 each to each member of Menominee Tribe of Wisconsin. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S 2621.....2/7/52. Provide for national cemeteries in the State of Arizona. Interior.

\*McFARLAND (D Ariz.), Anderson (D N.M.) S 3070.....4/28/52. Amend section 1 of act approved June 27, 1947, with respect to the rights in helium-bearing gas lands in Navajo Indian Reservation, N.M. Interior.

McFARLAND (D Ariz.) S Con Res 64.....2/21/52. Authorize Joint Committee on Navajo-Hopi Administration to expend \$25,000 to pay expenses of Committee. Rules.

McMAHON (D Conn.) S 3173.....5/14/52. Transfer certain property of U.S. government (in Windsor Locks, Conn.) to State of Connecticut. Armed Services.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3380.....6/23/52. Govern hospitalization of the mentally ill of Alaska. Interior.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 3178.....5/15/52. Provide that compensation the U.S. shall pay borough of Blairsville, Pa., for certain land and improvements thereon, shall include replacement costs of such improvements. Public Works.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3177.....5/15/52. Reimburse South Dakota State Hospital for the Insane for care of Indian patients. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2893.....3/18/52. Similar to ECTON (R Mont.), S 2908.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 2991.....4/9/52. Provide for issuance of a patent in fee to certain lands on Crow Indian Reservation. Interior.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 2399.....1/10/52. Provide for conveyance of certain land in Maryland to Disney-Bell Post 66 of American Legion, Bowie, Md.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) and Hunt (D Wyo.) S 2658.....2/14/52. Amend act of Sept. 25, 1950 to provide that liability of town of Mills, Wyo., to furnish sewerage service under such act shall not extend to future U.S. construction. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Cordon (R Ore.) (by request) S 2992.....4/9/52. Provide civil government for Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Hunt (D Wyo.) S 3325 .....6/12/52. Authorize enrolled members of Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes of Wind River Reservation, Wyo., to acquire trust interests in tribal lands of reservation. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Cordon (R Ore.) S J Res 149.....4/9/52. Continue authority for a civil government for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S J Res 151.....4/22/52. Approve constitution of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which was adopted by people of Puerto Rico on March 3, 1952. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 241.....1/10/52. Extend authority of Senate Interior Committee to investigate relations of U.S. with the Indians prior to Jan. 31, 1953. Interior.

O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S Res 278.....2/14/52. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to expend an additional \$10,000. Rules.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 3052.....4/22/52. Authorize certain land and other property transactions. Government Operations.

SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.) S 2774.....3/3/52. Authorize sale or lease by State of Kansas of certain lands situated near Garden City, Kan. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 3219.....5/22/52. Provide for disposal of certain lands in Florida. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 2780.....3/4/52. Transfer administration of health services for Indians and operation of Indian hospitals to U.S. Public Health Service. Interior.

\*WATKINS (R Utah), Anderson (D N.M.) S 3004 .....4/10/52. Facilitate termination of federal supervision over affairs of Indian tribes and bands and individual Indians that were under jurisdiction of former Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies, Oregon. Interior.

## INTERNAL SECURITY

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S J Res 121.....1/16/52. Declare existence of state of internal security emergency and place in full force and effect the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, which would provide for apprehension and detention of persons who may engage in espionage. Judiciary.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2984.....4/8/52. Amend subdivision (b) of section 61 of National Defense Act to extend its provisions until Dec. 31, 1954, and permit states at any time during that period to organize strengths in addition to National Guard. Armed Services.

IVES (R N.Y.) S 2985.....4/8/52. Amend National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, with respect to system of courts-martial for the National Guard. Armed Services.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2803.....3/6/52. Provide for defense mobilization requirements of U.S. by training of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 2990.....4/9/52. Prohibit transmittal of communistic propaganda matter in U.S. mails or in interstate commerce for circulation or use in public schools. Civil Service.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2548.....1/29/52. Make it unlawful for a member of a Communist organization to hold office or employment with any labor organization, and permit discharge by employers of persons who are members of organizations designated as subversive by U.S. Attorney General. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2611.....2/6/52. Amend Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, 22 U.S.C. 613 to provide that no person engaged in service as public relations counsel, publicity agent or information-service employee shall be exempt from registration under the act. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 283.....2/25/52. Cite for contempt of Senate, Mary Jane Keeney for refusing to answer series of questions before Internal Security Subcommittee of Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S Res 295.....3/18/52. Cite for contempt of Senate Abram Flaxer, for refusing to answer series of questions before Internal Security Subcommittee of Judiciary Committee. Judiciary.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) S 3491.....7/5/52. Prohibit exhibition in educational institutions, or use by departments of government, of motion pictures based on script written by persons having Communist or Communist front connections. Commerce.

MORSE (R Ore.) S 3369.....6/20/52. Authorize appeal to Subversive Activities Control Board by any person denied a passport. Judiciary.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2416.....1/14/52. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize government officers to assist in carrying out mutual civil defense aid between U.S. and its neighbors, and modify loyalty oath to enable nationals of neighboring or North Atlantic Treaty countries to participate in state civil defense programs without endangering their citizenship. Armed Services.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2726.....2/26/52. Authorize Federal Civil Defense Administrator to acquire by lease or license, warehouse space for civil defense purposes at Sikeston, Mo., Zanesville, Ohio, Downingtown, Pa., and Paw Paw, W.Va. Armed Services.

WATKINS (R Utah) S Res 294.....3/17/52. Similar to McCARRAN (D Nev.), S Res 295.

## HOUSE

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 6128.....1/21/52. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of Edwin Markham. Civil Service.

ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) H J Res 429.....4/22/52. Designate April 5 and July 12 of each year as the birthdays, respectively, of Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver. Judiciary.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 7290.....3/28/52. Create a National Cemetery Commission for the consolidation of national cemetery activities within one civilian commission. Interior.



**BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)**

- BARDEN (D N.C.)** H Res 585.....3/21/52. Authorize printing of committee print entitled "Federal Educational Activities and Educational Issues Before Congress" as a House document. Administration.
- BATTLE (D Ala.)** HR 8355.....6/25/52. Establish legal holiday to be known as American Management Day. Judiciary.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** H J Res 402.....3/13/52. Create Louisiana Purchase Commission, and provide that such Commission shall participate in commemoration and observance of sesquicentennial anniversary of Louisiana Purchase and explorations of Lewis and Clark. Judiciary.
- BOGGS (R Del.)** HR 6316.....1/30/52. Provide for issuance of special stamp in honor of Cooperative Weather Observers. Civil Service.
- BOGGS (R Del.)** HR 8297.....6/19/52. Provide for issuance of postage stamp in commemoration of 150 years of highway freight transportation progress. Civil Service.
- BOGGS (R Del.)** H J Res 354.....1/9/52. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1952, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.
- BOGGS (R Del.)** H J Res 369.....2/5/52. Designate period beginning Sunday before Thanksgiving Day and ending following Sunday as "Homemakers Week." Judiciary.
- BOGGS (D La.)** HR 7392.....4/4/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 150th anniversary of Louisiana Purchase. Civil Service.
- BOGGS (D La.)** HR 7657.....4/30/52. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 150th anniversary of purchase of Louisiana Territory. Banking and Currency.
- BOGGS (D La.)** H J Res 405.....3/19/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), H J Res 402.
- BOSONE (D Utah)** H J Res 494.....7/3/52. Authorize erection of sculptural piece known as "Pony Express" in Washington, D.C. Administration.
- BOW (R Ohio)** H J Res 466.....5/28/52. Designate 7-day period beginning Aug. 18, 1952, as National Clay Week. Judiciary.
- BOYKIN (D Ala.)** HR 6031.....1/15/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 250th anniversary of Mobile, Ala. Civil Service.
- BREHM (R Ohio)** HR 8211.....6/16/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Henry Holcomb Bennett and in commemoration of Flag Day, 1953. Civil Service.
- BROWNSON (R Ind.)** HR 6658.....2/18/52. Incorporate United Mexican Border Veterans. Judiciary.
- BURDICK (R N.D.)** H J Res 425.....4/8/52. Declare the 14th of June in each year to be a legal holiday, and request President to issue special proclamation commemorating 175th anniversary of flag of the U.S. Judiciary.
- BUSBEY (R Ill.)** H J Res 443.....5/5/52. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim 7-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic Week. Judiciary.
- BUSBEY (R Ill.)** H Con Res 195.....2/4/52. Provide for setting aside an appropriate day as a national day of prayer. Judiciary.
- BUSBEY (R Ill.)** H Res 613.....4/28/52. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim 7-day period beginning May 18, 1952, as Olympic Week. Judiciary.
- BRYSON (D S.C.)** H J Res 382.....2/19/52. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), H Con Res 195.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** H J Res 445.....5/6/52. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), H J Res 443.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** H Res 632.....5/5/52. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), H J Res 443.
- CHATHAM (D N.C.)** H J Res 387.....2/20/52. Change name of Blue Ridge Parkway to the Robert L. Doughton Parkway. Interior.
- COLE (R N.Y.)** HR 7060.....3/13/52. Provide for appropriate medal to be awarded to individuals for performance of certain acts in behalf of U.S., requiring valor and great personal sacrifice. Judiciary.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.)** H J Res 414.....3/31/52. Provide for rehabilitation and preservation for public benefit of Federal Hall Memorial. Interior.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.)** (by request) H J Res 436.....4/24/52. Similar to BURDICK (R N.D.), H J Res 425.
- CRUMPACKER (R Ind.)** H J Res 357.....1/10/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- DAVIS (D Tenn.)** HR 7135.....3/19/52. Incorporate National Safety Council. Judiciary.
- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.)** HR 6463.....2/6/52. Provide for honorary designation of St. Ann's churchyard in city of New York as a national shrine. Interior.
- DURHAM (D N.C.)** HR 8456.....7/2/52. Designate period beginning Oct. 5, 1952, and ending Oct. 11, 1952, as National Pharmacy Week. Judiciary.
- FALLON (D Md.)** HR 7428.....4/7/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late George Herman (Babe) Ruth. Civil Service.
- FINE (D N.Y.)** HR 6465.....2/6/52. Similar to DOLLINGER (D N.Y.), HR 6463.
- FLOOD (D Pa.)** H J Res 370.....2/5/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- FORAND (D R.I.)** HR 7949.....5/22/52. Provide for preservation of frigate Constellation. Armed Services.
- FURCOLO (D Mass.)** HR 7421.....4/7/52. Provide for silver medal in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of the city of Springfield, Mass. Banking and Currency.
- FURCOLO (D Mass.)** HR 7422.....4/7/52. Authorize coinage of special 50-cent pieces in commemoration of 100th anniversary of founding of city of Springfield, Mass. Ways and Means.
- FURCOLO (D Mass.)** H J Res 367.....2/4/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- GOLDEN (R Ky.)** H J Res 359.....1/14/52. Designate lake to be formed by waters impounded by Wolf Creek Dam in Kentucky as Lake Cumberland. Public Works.
- GORDON (D Ill.)** H J Res 368.....2/4/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- GRANAHAN (D Pa.)** HR 7106.....3/18/52. Amend Act of June 28, 1948, re establishment of Independence Natl. Historical Park, to provide for acquisition and administration of additional property. Interior.
- GRANGER (D Utah)** H J Res 495.....7/3/52. Similar to BOSONE (D Utah), H J Res 494.
- GRANT (D Ala.)** H J Res 399.....3/6/52. Provide for an Agricultural Day. Judiciary.
- GRANT (D Ala.)** H J Res 417.....4/2/52. Designate second Saturday in October in each year as National Farmers' Day. Judiciary.
- GREEN (D Pa.)** HR 8455.....7/2/52. Similar to DURHAM (D N.C.), HR 8456.
- HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 5994.....1/14/52. Correct a typographical error in P.L. 204, 82nd Congress, re assistant superintendents in Post Office Motor Vehicle Service. Civil Service.
- HALE (R Maine)** (by request) H J Res 489.....6/27/52. Amend pledge of allegiance to the flag of the U.S. Judiciary.
- HARRIS (D Ark.)** HR 6186.....1/23/52. Designate lake created by Narrows Dam in Arkansas as Lake Greeson in honor of late Martin W. Greeson. Public Works.
- HARVEY (R Ind.)** HR 7154.....3/20/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring centennial of Indiana State Fair. Civil Service.
- HEFFERNAN (D N.Y.)** HR 7575.....4/24/52. Amend joint resolution of June 22, 1942 to provide that no flag or pennant of any foreign nation or of any international organization shall be publicly displayed unless displayed with flag of the U.S. in the appropriate position of honor. Judiciary.
- HESS (R Ohio)** H J Res 407.....3/21/52. Designate 7-day period beginning Oct. 20, 1952, as Cleaner Air Week. Judiciary.
- HORAN (R Wash.)** HR 7062.....3/13/52. Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934, re use of broadcasting facilities by candidates for public office. Commerce.
- JACKSON (D Wash.)** HR 6436.....2/5/52. Change name of Bonneville Power Administration to Columbia Power Administration. Public Works.
- JACKSON (D Wash.)** H J Res 406.....3/20/52. Authorize erection of statue of Leif Ericsson in District of Columbia. Administration.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.)** HR 8073.....6/3/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate establishment of Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Civil Service.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.)** HR 8216.....6/16/52. Establish as a branch of Smithsonian Institution an American Academy of Music, Drama, and Ballet, for education of selected pupils in all various phases of these arts, as a part of a national war memorial (to include a theater and opera house). Administration.
- KEATING (R N.Y.)** H J Res 378.....2/14/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.)** HR 6097.....1/17/52. Incorporate Jewish War Veterans of U.S.A. Judiciary.
- KLEIN (D N.Y.)** HR 6990.....3/11/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. Civil Service.
- KLEIN (D N.Y.)** H J Res 388.....2/20/52. Provide for rehabilitation and preservation for public benefit of Federal Hall Memorial. Interior.
- LANE (D Mass.)** HR 5881.....1/8/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of the town of Winthrop, Mass. Civil Service.
- LANE (D Mass.)** HR 8470.....7/2/52. Incorporate National Conference on Citizenship. Judiciary.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.)** H J Res 355.....1/9/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- LIND (D Pa.)** HR 6044.....1/15/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 175th anniversary of the sitting of Continental Congress. Civil Service.
- LOVRE (R S.D.)** H J Res 401.....3/13/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), H J Res 402.
- McDONOUGH (R Calif.)** HR 7992.....5/26/52. Similar to BURDICK (R N.D.), H J Res 425.
- McDONOUGH (R Calif.)** HR 8217.....6/16/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of American school teacher. Civil Service.
- McDONOUGH (R Calif.)** H J Res 465.....5/26/52. Designate first Tuesday of June of each year as National Teachers Day. Judiciary.
- McDONOUGH (R Calif.)** H J Res 467.....5/28/52. Designate first Sunday of June of each year as National Teachers Day. Judiciary.
- MACK (R Wash.)** HR 7110.....3/18/52. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps commemorative of centennial of institution of territorial government of State of Washington. Civil Service.
- MADDEN (D Ind.)** H J Res 356.....1/9/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** HR 7615.....4/28/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Charles Russell. Civil Service.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** HR 8057.....5/29/52. Change name of Great Falls Air Force Base at Great Falls, Mont., to "Earl T. Vance Air Force Base". Armed Services.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H J Res 471.....5/29/52. Authorize erection of memorial to Dr. J. Finley Wilson in Washington, D.C. Administration.
- MILLS (D Ark.)** H J Res 391.....2/25/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), H J Res 402.
- MITCHELL (D Wash.)** H J Res 450.....5/15/52. Designate lake to be formed by McNary Lock and Dam in Columbia River, Wash., and Ore., as Lake Wallula. Public Works.
- MURPHY (D N.Y.)** H Res 702.....6/23/52. Proclaim Baltic Genocide Day. Judiciary.
- MURRAY (R Wis.)** HR 6530.....2/11/52. Provide that clinical research center being constructed for Natl. Institutes of Health at Bethesda, Md., shall be named in honor of late Frank B. Keefe. Commerce.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 6135.....1/21/52. Designate reservoir formed by construction of Blakely Mountain Dam in Garland and Montgomery Counties, Ark., as Lake Ouachita. Public Works.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7080.....3/17/52. Provide for national cemeteries in State of Arizona. Interior.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H Con Res 194.....2/4/52. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), H Con Res 195.

PRIEST (D Tenn.) H J Res 365.....2/4/52. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), H Con Res 195.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 487.....6/23/52. Provide for continued preservation in Library of Congress of original manuscripts of Declaration of Independence and Constitution of United States. Administration.

REAMS (I Ohio) HR 7067.....3/13/52. Amend Standard Time Act of March 19, 1918, to provide that standard time shall be measure of time for all purposes and to authorize Congress in any year to establish daylight saving time throughout one or more zones. Commerce.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6003.....1/14/52. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.), HR 5994.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 6502.....2/7/52. Provide for acquisition, restoration and maintenance of burial ground of 256 Maryland heroes of American Revolution and erection of suitable memorial. Interior.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 6891.....3/4/52. Similar to ROONEY (D N.Y.), HR 6502.

SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7155.....3/20/52. Relieve from liability to U.S. any compensation received for any period prior to July 1, 1935, in contravention of dual compensation laws. Judiciary.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 374.....2/11/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 353.....1/8/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7516.....4/22/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring George Herman "Babe" Ruth. Civil Service.

SHAFFER (R Mich.) H J Res 482.....6/17/52. Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain suitable monument commemorating battle between Bon Homme Richard and Serapis. Foreign Affairs.

SHAFFER (R Mich.) H J Res 483.....6/17/52. Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain suitable memorial to Commodore Stephen Decatur. Foreign Affairs.

SHAFFER (R Mich.) H J Res 484.....6/17/52. Authorize American Battle Monuments Commission to prepare plans for, erect, and maintain suitable monument commemorating great sea battle between Alabama and Kearsarge. Foreign Affairs.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 7896.....5/16/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of lawyers of America and in commemoration of 75th anniversary of American Bar Association. Civil Service.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8015.....5/27/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring Tom Shiras and commemorating dedication of Bull Shoals Dam and Norfolk Dam. Civil Service.

VINSON (D Ga.) HR 7661.....4/30/52. Retrocede to State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va. Armed Services.

VURSELL (R Ill.) HR 7322.....3/31/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

WALTER (D Pa.) H J Res 447.....5/12/52. Authorize and direct President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 28 of each year as Statue of Liberty Day. Judiciary.

WIDNALL (R N.J.) H J Res 464.....5/26/52. Similar to BATTLE (D Ala.), HR 6355.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 7298.....3/28/52. Authorize consolidation of area of Vicksburg National Military Park, in the State of Mississippi. Interior.

YORTY (D Calif.) H Res 589.....3/27/52. Authorize printing of manuscript entitled "Your Congress and American Housing--The Actions of Congress on Housing From 1892 to 1951", as a House document. Administration.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) H Res 495.....1/15/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), H J Res 354.

## CONGRESS

ANDERSON (R Calif.) HR 7315.....3/31/52. Increase rates of compensation of Members of Congress. Civil Service.

BARDEN (D N.C.) H Res 544.....3/3/52. Authorize printing as a House document of hearings and reports relative to Consumers' Price Index. Administration.

BATES (R Mass.) HR 8461.....7/2/52. Provide appropriate committees of Congress with staffs adequate to enable them to keep fully informed as to appropriation needs of Department of Defense. Administration.

BEAMER (R Ind.) H Res 608.....4/23/52. Create a select committee to investigate what actions have been taken by executive agencies of the government in behalf of William N. Oatis and the implementation of H Con Res 140, 82nd Congress, 1st session. Rules.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6207.....1/24/52. Provide for procurement and installation of machinery for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) H Res 570.....3/13/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 80. Administration.

BERRY (R S.D.) H Con Res 189.....1/24/52. Assert exclusive power of Congress to declare war and control involvement of American forces in armed conflict on foreign soil. Judiciary.

BOGGS (D La.) H Res 691.....6/16/52. Provide expenses for special committee authorized by H Res 558, re campaign expenditures. Administration.

BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 6570.....2/14/52. Require Members of Congress, certain U.S. officers and employees, and certain political party officials to file statements disclosing amount and sources of their incomes, the value of their assets, and their dealings in securities and commodities. Judiciary.

BOW (R Ohio) H Res 571.....3/13/52. Authorize Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate and study activities of Bureau of Indian Affairs, with particular reference to termination of all federal supervision and control over qualified Indians. Rules.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 7362.....4/2/52. Create office of Senator at Large for former Presidents. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7396.....4/4/52. Similar to CANNON (D Mo.), HR 7362.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7748.....5/7/52. Provide for payment of an annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 201.....2/28/52. Establish a Joint Committee on the organization of Congress. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 216.....5/26/52. Amend Rules of House of Representatives re introduction of bills. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 487.....1/8/52. Provide funds for House Committee on Judiciary. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 542.....2/27/52. Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report No. 505 part 1, 82nd Congress, 1st session. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 628.....5/1/52. Provide funds for Committee on Judiciary. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 652.....5/26/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), H Con Res 216.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H Res 689.....6/12/52. Amend H Res 95, relating to authority of Judiciary Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 6131.....1/21/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re annuities of former Members of Congress. Civil Service.

COLE (R N.Y.) H Con Res 227.....6/23/52. Provide chapel facilities for Members of Congress and their immediate families. Administration.

COOPER (D Tenn.) H Res 674.....6/9/52. Elect Hon. John W. McCormack, a Representative from state of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore during absence of the Speaker.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 524.....2/18/52. Increase to \$9 per diem rate paid to witness subpoenaed to appear before House of Representatives or any of its committees. Rules.

COX (D Ga.) H Res 561.....3/10/52. Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of foundations and other comparable organizations. Rules.

CROSSER (D Ohio) H Res 653.....5/26/52. Amend H Res 51, relating to authority of Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

CURTIS (R Mo.) H Res 595.....4/3/52. Amend rules of House with respect to debate on motions to suspend the rules. Rules.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 549.....3/4/52. Amend rule X and XI to change name of Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. Rules.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 550.....3/4/52. Provide for election of members of Committee on Government Operations. Rules.

DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 551.....3/4/52. Amend H Res 124, 82nd Congress, providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations of Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee; to change name to Government Operations Committee. Administration.

DEANE (D N.C.) H Res 732.....7/2/52. Provide for additional official reporter to House committees. Administration.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 593.....4/2/52. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of air pollution in U.S. Rules.

DONDERO (R Mich.) H Res 655.....5/27/52. Authorize appointment of select committee of House to conduct complete investigation of self-styled Electric Consumers Conference, its officers, representatives, sponsors, etc., using their resources for un-American and subversive activities or for purposes not in interest of U.S. Rules.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 508.....1/29/52. Provide for election of Vera Buchanan (D Pa.) to House Public Works Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 535.....2/26/52. Provide for election of Sidney A. Fine (D N.Y.) to Judiciary Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 562.....3/11/52. Provide for election of Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) to House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 686.....6/12/52. Provide for future expenses of conducting studies and investigations by Ways and Means Committee authorized by H Res 78, 82nd Congress. Administration.

DOUGHTON (D N.C.) H Res 728.....7/2/52. Amend H Res 78, re authority of Ways and Means Committee to conduct studies relating to matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

FALLON (D Md.) H Con Res 221.....6/11/52. Authorize certain technical changes in HR 7340.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) (by request) HR 8089.....6/5/52. Consider petitions and memorials to Congress in committees of Senate and House of Representatives. Rules.

HAGEN (R Minn.) H J Res 438.....4/30/52. Establish Joint Committee on Flood Control. Rules.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Con Res 199.....2/14/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), H Con Res 227.

HAYS (D Ark.) H Res 693.....6/17/52. Authorize printing of Road to Industrial Peace as House document. Administration.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- HILLINGS (R Calif.)** H Res 538.....2/27/52. Amend rules of the House to provide for TV and radio broadcast of committee hearings, upon majority vote of committee. Rules.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 493.....1/14/52. Rescind contempt citation of Joseph P. Kamp. Judiciary.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 499.....1/17/52. Similar to **HOFFMAN (R Mich.)**, H Res 493.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 509.....1/29/52. Establish a new dining room or cafeteria in House wing of Capitol. Administration.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 631.....5/5/52. Support a question of the privilege of the House. Rules.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 647.....5/21/52. Similar to **DAWSON (D Ill.)**, H Res 551.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 656.....5/27/52. Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of confidential work of Charles A. Lindbergh in aid of national defense of the U.S. Rules.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 721.....7/1/52. Resolution declaratory of committees' authority. Judiciary.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.)** H Res 650.....5/26/52. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of House to study and investigate State and local motor vehicle laws and regulations, their effect on accident and insurance rates and measures which may be undertaken to reduce such rates. Rules.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.)** H Res 651.....5/26/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by H Res 650. Administration.
- JONES (D Ala.)** H Res 546.....3/3/52. Provide funds for conducting studies and investigations created by H Res 158. Administration.
- KLEIN (D N.Y.)** HR 7801.....5/12/52. Provide for establishment of Commission on Human Rights in government of District of Columbia. D.C.
- LANE (D Mass.)** H Res 617.....4/29/52. Create select committee to investigate collision of U.S.S. Hobson and aircraft carrier Wasp. Rules.
- LANTAFF (D Fla.)** HR 6222.....1/24/52. Similar to **BENNETT (D Fla.)**, HR 6207.
- MCCORMACK (D Mass.)** H Res 649.....5/23/52. Grant permission to Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections of Rules and Administration Committee of Senate, or its counsel, to examine records of Joint Committee on Housing of 80th Congress.
- MCCORMACK (D Mass.)** H Res 735.....7/4/52. Similar to **DAWSON (D Ill.)**, H Res 551. Ordered placed on the calendar.
- MCGUIRE (D Conn.)** HR 7040.....3/12/52. Declare Good Friday in each year a legal public holiday. Judiciary.
- MADDEN (D Ind.)** H Res 556.....3/6/52. Provide additional funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by H Res 390. Administration.
- MADDEN (D Ind.)** H Res 724.....7/2/52. Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report 2430, entitled "Katyn Forest Massacre". House Administration.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 515.....2/4/52. Provide for election of Frank C. Osmer (R N.J.) to Expenditures in Executive Depts. Committee and of Paul F. Schenck (R Ohio) and Joseph L. Carrigg (R Pa.) to Committee on House Administration.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 527.....2/20/52. Provide for election of Robert D. Harrison (R Neb.) to House Administration Committee, of William K. Van Pelt (R Wis.), Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine), and Karl C. King (R Pa.) to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, and of Edmund P. Radwan (R N.Y.) to Veterans Affairs Committee.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 552.....3/5/52. Elect Robert Tripp Ross (R N.Y.) a member of House Administration Committee. Administration.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 690.....6/16/52. Elect Clifford G. McIntire (R Maine) a member of standing Committee of House of Representatives on Agriculture.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 727.....7/2/52. Elect Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.) a member of Ways and Means Committee.
- MARTIN (R Mass.)** H Res 734.....7/3/52. Elect James P.S. Devereux (R Md.) to Armed Services Committee.
- MEADER (R Mich.)** H Res 540.....2/27/52. Amend Rules of House to authorize committees to establish quorum of less than a majority for purpose of taking sworn testimony, and regulate dissemination of news of their proceedings. Rules.
- MEADER (R Mich.)** H Res 572.....3/17/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 492, 82nd Congress. Administration.
- MORRIS (D Okla.)** H Con Res 204.....3/11/52. Provide for printing of certain material relating to Indians. Administration.
- MURDOCK (D Ariz.)** H Res 606.....4/22/52. Provide funds for investigations carried on by House Public Lands Subcommittee. Administration.
- MURDOCK (D Ariz.)** H Res 680.....6/10/52. Authorize printing of manuscript, Reclamation Pays An Extra Dividend In Recreation And Conservation, with illustrations, as a House document. Administration.
- MURDOCK (D Ariz.)** H Res 722.....7/1/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 698. Administration.
- PATMAN (D Tex.)** H Res 534.....2/22/52. Authorize printing of additional copies of progress report of House Select Committee on Small Business. Administration.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.)** H Res 488.....1/8/52. Provide funds for expenses of select committee investigating alleged abuses in education, training, and loan guaranty programs for World War II veterans. Administration.
- PICKETT (D Tex.)** H Con Res 235.....6/27/52. Provide that briefs for government and others, and records filed in Supreme Court of U.S. re steel seizure case, be printed as a House document. Administration.
- PICKETT (D Tex.)** H Res 643.....5/19/52. Provide that briefs and oral arguments for government, et al., in steel seizure case pending in Supreme Court of U.S. shall be printed as a House document. Administration.
- POULSON (R Calif.)** HR 7325.....3/31/52. Create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.)** H J Res 446 .....5/12/52. Continue on payrolls certain employees in cases of death or resignation of Members of House of Representatives, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners. Administration.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.)** H Con Res 220.....6/10/52. Resolve that two Houses of Congress assemble in hall of House of Representatives Tuesday, June 10, 1952, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for purpose of receiving such communications as President of U.S. shall be pleased to make to them.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.)** H Res 675.....6/9/52. Print 3,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 141, the opinion of Supreme Court re power of President to take possession of steel mills.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.)** H Res 739.....7/4/52. Provide for an additional official reporter to House committees. Ordered placed on calendar.
- RAINS (D Ala.)** H Res 733.....7/2/52. Provide further expenses of conducting studies authorized by H Res 436, 82nd Congress, re investigations of Banking and Currency Committee of housing, 1st session. Administration.
- RANKIN (D Miss.)** H Con Res 200.....2/19/52. Provide for printing of a manual of veterans rights and benefits. Administration.
- RANKIN (D Miss.)** H Res 507.....1/28/52. Authorize printing as House document the laws pertaining to veterans enacted during 1st session of 82nd Congress. Administration.
- RANKIN (D Miss.)** H Res 563.....3/11/52. Authorize printing of a House document of the laws pertaining to veterans enacted during 82nd Congress. Administration.
- REECE (R Tenn.)** H Res 489.....1/8/52. Permit House Foreign Affairs Committee to hire additional clerical and other help to enable it to more closely oversee administration of Mutual Security and other foreign aid programs in accordance with purpose of Legislative Reorganization Act. Administration.
- REED (R Ill.)** H Res 630.....5/1/52. Authorize printing of decision of Judge David A. Pine re seizure of steel mills by government, as a House document. Administration.
- RODINO (D N.J.)** H Con Res 185.....1/22/52. Provide that Capitol Rotunda shall be open to public from 7 o'clock p.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. on Feb. 19, 1952 in observance of death of Constantino Brumidi. Administration.
- ROGERS (D Fla.)** H Res 512.....1/30/52. Amend Rules of House to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial or resolution. Rules.
- ROGERS (R Mass.)** H Res 663.....5/28/52. Request Secretary of Army to furnish the House full and complete information with respect to reduction in grade of Col. Charles F. Colson. Armed Services.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.)** HR 6503.....2/7/52. Similar to **CANNON (D Mo.)**, HR 7362.
- SABATH (D Ill.)** H Res 648.....5/22/52. Amend rules of House of Representatives relative to testimony before committees. Rules.
- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.)** H J Res 375.....2/11/52. Rescind consent of Congress to compact or agreement between States of New York and New Jersey creating Port of New York Authority. Judiciary.
- SPENCE (D Ky.)** H Res 729.....7/2/52. Amend H Res 436 re authority of Banking and Currency Committee to conduct studies relating to matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.
- STANLEY (D Va.)** HR 8499.....7/3/52. Amend act of June 23, 1949, re accumulated balances on telephone and telegraph accounts of members of House. Administration.
- STANLEY (D Va.)** H J Res 492.....7/1/52. Authorize printing of 1,500 copies of Canon's Procedure in the House. Ordered placed on calendar.
- STANLEY (D Va.)** H Con Res 236.....6/30/52. Authorize printing of 13,000 additional copies of Immigration and Nationality Act. Ordered placed on the calendar.
- STANLEY (D Va.)** H Res 719.....6/30/52. Authorize printing of 1,600 additional copies of House Rules and Manual. Ordered placed on the calendar.
- STANLEY (D Va.)** H Res 726.....7/2/52. Authorize printing as House document of a collection of inaugural addresses of all Presidents of U.S. Ordered placed on the calendar.
- TEAGUE (D Tex.)** H Res 629.....5/1/52. Authorize printing of additional copies of House Report 1375, 82nd Congress, 2nd session, report of select committee to investigate educational, training and loan guaranty programs under GI bill. Administration.
- VAIL (R Ill.)** H Res 625.....4/30/52. Authorize Committee on Judiciary to investigate official conduct of Leon Rene Yankwich. Judiciary.
- VAIL (R Ill.)** H Res 657.....5/27/52. Similar to **HOFFMAN (R Mich.)**, H Res 656.
- VINSON (D Ga.)** H Res 557.....3/6/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies of Rules Committee. Administration.
- WOOD (D Ga.)** H Res 525.....2/18/52. Authorize printing of additional copies of publication entitled "The Shameful Years" for use of Un-American Activities Committee. Administration.
- WOOD (D Ga.)** H Res 730.....7/2/52. Similar to **WOOD (D Ga.)**, H Res 525.
- WOOD (R Idaho)** H Res 513.....1/30/52. Similar to **HOFFMAN (R Mich.)**, H Res 493.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

YORTY (D Calif.) H Res 731.....7/2/52. Provide funds for expenses of investigation authorized by H Res 676, re study of U.S. seaward boundaries. Administration.

## CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6075.....1/16/52. Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6565.....2/14/52. Make unlawful the requirement for payment of a poll tax as prerequisite to voting in primary or other election for national officers. Administration.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) H J Res 390.....2/21/52. Propose amendment to Constitution to prevent treaties and executive agreements from being used to undermine U.S. sovereignty. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 434.....4/24/52. Amend Constitution of U.S. to provide for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President by popular vote. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6359.....1/31/52. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Administration.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 6374.....6/26/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

BENNETT (D Fla.) H J Res 366.....2/4/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), H J Res 434.

BETTS (R Ohio) HR 7579.....4/24/52. Prohibit seizure of any private business, professional, commercial or industrial enterprise by any member of executive branch of government and provide for equitable remedy for violation of act. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6156.....1/22/52. Require establishment of Congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territories in election of Representatives. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 377.....2/14/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), H J Res 434.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 8033.....5/28/52. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to make unlawful the transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 435.....4/24/52. Amend Constitution of U.S. to provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by Congress. Judiciary.

DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7572.....4/24/52. Make it unlawful for any officer in executive branch of government to take or maintain possession and control of any private property except pursuant to statutory authority for such action. Judiciary.

D'EWART (R Mont.) H Con Res 175.....1/8/52. Express sense of Congress that it favors observance of election days in even-numbered years as legal half holidays. Judiciary.

DOLLIVER (R Iowa) H J Res 444.....5/5/52. Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. re making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8553.....7/5/52.

Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6075.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8554.....7/5/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8555.....7/5/52.

Revise substantially federal election laws. Administration.

DOYLE (D Calif.) H J Res 497.....7/5/52.

Amend Constitution of U.S. to grant citizens of U.S. who have attained age of 18 the right to vote. Judiciary.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 692.....8/16/52.

Authorize appropriation not to exceed \$25,000 to conduct study called for in H Res 596, re study of offensive reading material. Administration.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 451.....5/15/52.

Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to taxation and borrowing powers of Congress. Judiciary.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 458.....5/21/52. Similar to GWINN (R N.Y.), H J Res 451.

GWINN (R N.Y.) H J Res 491.....6/28/52.

Amend Constitution of U.S. re calling of a convention to consider an amendment to Constitution to prohibit U.S. government from engaging in business in competition with its citizens. Judiciary.

HALE (R Maine) HR 7818.....5/12/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

HEBERT (D La.) H J Res 379.....2/14/52.

Similar to AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.), H J Res 390.

HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6587.....2/14/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice. Judiciary.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 6376.....1/31/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 5945.....1/9/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6075.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 6164.....1/22/52. Establish a commission on voting participation. Administration.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 6397.....2/4/52. Amend act of Sept. 16, 1942, to facilitate voting by members of armed forces and certain others absent from place of their residence. Administration.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7717.....5/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 8033.

KEE (D W. Va.) HR 6365.....1/31/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 7470.....4/9/52. Provide that there shall be equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) H Con Res 181.....1/17/52.

Express sense of Congress that it disapproves recent acts of violence and terrorism against minority groups in Florida. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7718.....5/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 8033.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 7991.....5/26/52. Amend title 18, U.S.C., section 396, relating to importing and transporting of obscene books and other material. Judiciary.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7719.....5/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 8033.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 6495.....2/7/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

LYLE (D Tex.) H J Res 455.....5/20/52. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide that a treaty shall become effective as internal law in U.S. only through legislation by Congress which it could enact under its delegated powers in absence of such a treaty. Judiciary.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 7571.....4/24/52.

Permit and assist federal personnel, including members of armed forces, and their families, to exercise their voting franchise. Administration.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) H Res 558.....3/6/52.

Provide for appointment of special committee of the House to investigate campaign expenditures of various candidates for the House. Rules.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 6782.....2/25/52.

Make it unlawful to refuse burial facilities to a member or former member of U.S. armed forces because of his race, color, or national origin. Judiciary.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7488.....4/10/52.

Similar to DONOHUE (D Mass.), HR 8555.

MANSFIELD (D Mont.) H Con Res 176.....1/8/52.

Similar to D'EWART (R Mont.), H Con Res 175.

MORTON (R Ky.) HR 6371.....1/31/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

PICKETT (D Tex.) H J Res 470.....5/29/52.

Amend Constitution of U.S. relative to taking of private property. Judiciary.

POULSON (R Calif.) HR 6705.....2/19/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 7723.....5/5/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6075.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 6137.....1/21/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), H J Res 434.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 415.....4/1/52. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relative to making treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

RANKIN (D Miss.) H J Res 462.....5/23/52.

Similar to RANKIN (D Miss.), H J Res 415.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 6296.....1/29/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6075.

ROGERS (D Fla.) H J Res 441.....5/1/52. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. relating to powers of President. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7932.....5/21/52.

Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6075.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7933.....5/21/52.

Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6565.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 7934.....5/21/52.

Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S., and protect such persons from lynching. Judiciary.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 8096.....6/5/52.

Assist states and cities in fostering civil peace through public agencies set up to improve group relations, to provide for training of state and local law-enforcement officers in prevention and control of intergroup conflicts. Labor.

ROSS (R N.Y.) H J Res 433.....4/24/52. Amend Constitution to limit Presidential seizure powers. Judiciary.

ROSS (R N.Y.) H J Res 442.....5/1/52. Similar to ROSS (R N.Y.), H J Res 433.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7910.....5/19/52.

Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for a 4-year term for Representatives and limiting President to one term. Judiciary.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) H J Res 385.....2/19/52.

Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), H J Res 434.

SMITH (R Wis.) H J Res 376.....2/11/52. Propose amendment to Constitution re making of treaties and executive agreements. Judiciary.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 6442.....2/5/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 7622.....4/28/52. Similar to DAVIS (D Ga.), HR 7572.

WILSON (D Tex.) H J Res 459.....5/22/52.

Provide for amendment to Constitution of U.S. to provide that a treaty which is in conflict with any provision of Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) HR 6707.....2/19/52. Similar to BENNETT (D Fla.), HR 6359.

## CRIME, COURTS, & PRISONS

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 7698.....5/23/52.

Amend title 18, U.S.C., section 3182, relating to extradition of fugitives from state or territory to state, district, or territory. Judiciary.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 7990.....5/26/52. Amend an act to establish uniform system of bankruptcy throughout U.S. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6948.....3/10/52.

Extend Federal Declaratory Judgments Act to Territory of Alaska. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 8146.....6/10/52.

Amend Judicial Code to permit registration of judgments in or from U.S. District Court for District of Alaska. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 7948.....5/22/52. Authorize Supreme Court of U.S. to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of Tax Court of U.S. Judiciary.

BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 8273.....6/18/52. Amend title 17, U.S.C., entitled "Copyrights" re day for taking action when last day for taking action falls on Saturday, Sunday or holiday. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6178.....1/23/52. Provide for appointment of additional circuit and district judges. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6317.....1/30/52. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1923 to clarify intent of section to authorize taxation of attorney's and proctor's docket fees as costs upon entry of default judgments. Judiciary.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6388.....2/4/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), HR 6178.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7058.....3/13/52. Amend paragraph (1) of section 1 of title 18 of U.S.C. to provide that any person convicted of a felony and who receives a sentence not in excess of one year shall be deemed to be charged with a misdemeanor. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7269.....3/27/52. Amend section 1102 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that any judge of Tax Court who retires after attaining age of 70 years and after serving as judge of such court at least 16 years shall continue to receive salary which he received when he relinquished office. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7425.....4/7/52. Amend title 18, section 3185, re extradition of fugitives from country under control of U.S. into the U.S. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 8147.....6/10/52. Amend section 2255, title 28, U.S. Code, re remedies on motion attacking sentences on prisoners in federal custody. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7186.....3/21/52. Amend title 28, U.S.C., to require federal grand and petit jurors to take an oath of allegiance and to subscribe to an affidavit. Judiciary.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7574.....4/24/52. Similar to CLEMENTE (D N.Y.), HR 7186.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7736.....5/6/52. Amend title 18, U.S.C., to provide punishment for fourth conviction of felony. Judiciary.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7969.....5/23/52. Grant jurisdiction to Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims. Judiciary.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 7122.....3/19/52. Permit actions against U.S. for recovery of internal revenue taxes to be brought in U.S. district courts without regard to amount in controversy and to permit any such action to be tried by the court with a jury. Judiciary.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7380.....4/3/52. Reduce from 20 to 15 years period of service required for permissive retirement of judges of Municipal Court, Municipal Court of Appeals, and Juvenile Court in District of Columbia. D.C.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8054.....5/29/52. Revise procedure in district courts relating to the disposition of wages and effects of deceased and deserting seamen. Merchant Marine.

HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 8524.....7/4/52. Provide for representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) HR 6221.....1/24/52. Similar to HOWELL (D N.J.), HR 8524.

KING (D Calif.) HR 8343.....6/23/52. Authorize Attorney General to adjudicate certain claims of American spouses of persons of Japanese ancestry resulting from evacuation of certain persons under military orders. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7551.....4/23/52. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. with respect to eligibility of members of bar of U.S. Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeal and district courts of U.S. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 7870.....5/15/52. Authorize Supreme Court of U.S. to make and publish rules for procedure on review of decisions of Tax Court of U.S. Judiciary.

SPRINGER (R Ill.) HR 6301.....1/29/52. Authorize judicial review of arbitrary, capricious, or grossly erroneous decisions of government contracting officials. Judiciary.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 7474.....4/9/52. Strengthen law with respect to bribery and graft. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6405.....2/4/52. Provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before courts or other departments and agencies of U.S. Judiciary.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6965.....3/10/52. Amend subsection (e) of section 753 of title 28, U.S.C., to fix salary for reporters in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

WOOD (D Ga.) HR 7923.....5/20/52. Amend 18 U.S.C., chapter 75, to provide for a penalty of \$5,000 and/or 5 years imprisonment for failure to surrender a U.S. passport to a representative of Secretary of State. Judiciary.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 7021.....3/12/52. Provide for a delegate from District of Columbia to House of Representatives. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 6287.....1/29/52. Amend certain provisions of D.C. license law. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 6568.....2/14/52. Provide for construction of a circumferential highway in vicinity of District of Columbia. Public Works.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 6691.....2/19/52. Prohibit sale in D.C. of chicks, ducklings, and young rabbits during 3-week period before and after Easter. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 7504.....4/22/52. Amend act of June 6, 1924, relating to National Capital Park and Planning Commission. D.C.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 8168.....6/11/52. Provide for commission to regulate public transportation of passengers by motor vehicle and street railroad within metropolitan area of Washington, D.C. Commerce.

BEALL (R Md.) HR 8393.....6/27/52. Designate head of D.C. Metropolitan Police force, as "colonel and superintendent." D.C.

BETTS (R Ohio) HR 7035.....3/12/52. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. District Court for D.C. to review certain claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by Veterans' Administration. D.C.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7496.....4/10/52. Amend act of Aug. 7, 1946, providing for establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital in D.C., to extend to June 30, 1957, period for authorization of appropriations for carrying out purposes of the act. Public Works.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6857.....2/29/52. Amend section 7a of act regulating employment of minors within District of Columbia, approved May 29, 1928, re stage appearances. D.C.

CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 8171.....6/11/52. Similar to BEALL (R Md.), HR 8168.

HALE (R Maine) H J Res 437.....4/24/52. Authorize erection of memorial to Sarah Louisa Rittenhouse in Montrose Park, District of Columbia. Administration.

HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) HR 6095.....1/17/52. Make certain amendments in act regulating practice of dentistry in D.C. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6665.....2/18/52. Authorize Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia to authorize daylight-saving time in D.C. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) HR 6805.....2/26/52. Increase salary of D.C. Rent Control Administrator. D.C.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7020.....3/12/52. Similar to AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.), HR 7021.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 7397.....4/4/52. Amend and extend provisions of D.C. Emergency Rent Act of 1951. D.C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 6766.....2/22/52. Authorize an adequate music education program in D.C. public school system. D.C.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 6701.....2/19/52. Similar to HARRIS (D Ark.), HR 6665.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 7384.....4/3/52. Declare public policy of D.C. to be opposed to segregation of persons of different race, color, creed, national origin, or ancestry. D.C.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 8339.....6/23/52. Make provisions re incorporation of Columbus University of Washington, D.C. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 7029.....3/12/52. Amend act providing for recording and re-leasing of liens by entries on certificates of title for motor vehicles and trailers, and for other purposes. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 8005.....5/27/52. Provide for improvement and expansion of physical facilities of public school system in District of Columbia. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 393.....2/27/52. Authorize granting of permits to Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on occasion of the inauguration of President-elect in January, 1953. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 394.....2/27/52. Provide for quartering, in certain public buildings in D.C., of troops participating in inaugural ceremonies of 1953. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) H J Res 395.....2/27/52. Provide for maintenance of public order and protection of life and property, during Presidential inaugural ceremonies. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) (by request) HR 7253.....3/26/52. Authorize conveyance to Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum of certain parcels of land in D.C. D.C.

MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7471.....4/9/52. Authorize modernization and enlargement of Mail Equipment Shops in Washington, D.C. Civil Service.

PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7129.....3/19/52. Amend act to regulate practice of veterinary medicine in D.C. D.C.

REGAN (D Tex.) H J Res 418.....4/2/52. Amend title 36, section 57b note, re Marine Corps League memorial in District of Columbia. Administration.

ROGERS (D Colo.) H J Res 479.....6/10/52. Authorize erection of memorial to Dr. J. Finley Wilson, in Washington, D.C. Administration.

SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7503.....4/22/52. Similar to BEALL (R Md.), HR 7504.

SITTLER (R Pa.) HR 7581.....4/24/52. Regulate election of delegates representing D.C. to national political conventions. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) HR 6676.....2/18/52. Make certain revisions in certain tax laws applicable to District of Columbia. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) (by request) HR 6811.....2/26/52. Make certain amendments in act providing for tax on motor vehicle fuels sold within D.C. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7033.....3/12/52. Similar to McMILLAN (D S.C.), HR 7029.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7034.....3/12/52. Amend Code of Law of District of Columbia, re recording in Office of Recorder of Deeds, of bills of sale, mortgages, deeds of trust, and conditional sales of personal property. D.C.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 7502.....4/22/52. Similar to BEALL (R Md.), HR 7504.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 6008.....1/14/52. Amend certain provisions in D.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 6635.....2/14/52. Exempt from taxation certain property of the AMVETS, American Veterans of World War II, in District of Columbia. D.C.

TEAGUE (D Tex.) HR 7577.....4/24/52. Similar to SITTLER (R Pa.), HR 7581.

WIER (D Minn.) H J Res 468.....5/28/52. Provide for joint study and investigation of problem of integrating federal employees into community of Washington, to be conducted by Civil Service Commission, Bureau of the Budget, and Board of Commissioners of District of Columbia. D.C.

## EXECUTIVE

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 6886.....3/4/52. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 7246.....3/26/52. Extend retirement benefits to certain former government employees. Civil Service.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6093.....1/17/52. Repeal 10 per cent surcharge on postal cards. Civil Service.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 6315.....1/30/52. Establish basic administrative workweek and pay periods of two administrative workweeks for postmasters, officers, and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.
- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 7690.....5/1/52. Amend act of July 6, 1945, as amended, to adjust pay of mail handlers, watchmen and messengers in postal field service. Civil Service.
- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 7745.....5/7/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 7690.
- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 8459.....7/2/52. Designate supervisory positions of foreman and clerk in charge in postal field service as senior foreman and foreman, respectively. Civil Service.
- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) H Res 536.....2/26/52. Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within jurisdiction of such committee. Rules.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 6340.....1/30/52. Equitably adjust salaries of auditors at central accounting post offices. Civil Service.
- ARMSTRONG (R Mo.) HR 8546.....7/5/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide increased benefits for certain medical correctional officers of Public Health Service. Civil Service.
- BARING (D Nev.) HR 5964.....1/10/52. Create and prescribe functions of a Department of Mineral Resources. Expenditures.
- BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5940.....1/9/52. Amend act authorizing payment of certain administrative expenses in government service to include expenses of Alaskan residents appointed to places in Alaska other than their places of actual residence. Expenditures.
- BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 6567.....2/14/52. Amend act authorizing payment of certain administrative expenses in government service to include expenses of Alaskan residents appointed to places in Alaska other than their places of actual residence. Expenditures.
- BECKWORTH (D Tex.) HR 8245.....6/17/52. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of organization of Natl. Rural Letter Carriers' Assn. Civil Service.
- BENDER (R Ohio) HR 7834.....5/13/52. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.
- BOGGS (D La.) H J Res 420.....4/4/52. Provide power of subpoena and grant immunity in certain investigations, re improper and illegal conduct in transaction of business of U.S. government. Judiciary.
- BOLLING (D Mo.) HR 6460.....2/6/52. Improve efficiency of U.S. civil service and deny benefits, under civil-service and other retirement systems, to persons convicted of certain felonies. Ways and Means.
- BONNER (D N.C.) HR 6887.....3/4/52. Amend section 302 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and section 2 of Act of Feb. 19, 1948, to provide that purchases and contracts may be negotiated only after determination has been made that market conditions did not permit full and free competition; and that nature of supplies did not admit use of precise specifications. Expenditures.
- BONNER (D N.C.) HR 7468.....4/9/52. Amend Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to increase travel allowance of transferred civilian and military personnel. Armed Services.
- BOW (R Ohio) HR 7249.....3/26/52. Provide that all data, records, findings, and reports relating to civilian personnel in executive branch of government shall be made available to committees of Congress. Civil Service.
- BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 7610.....4/28/52. Amend sections 1114 and 111 of title 18 U.S.C. with respect to protection of certain officers and employees of U.S. against homicide and assault. Judiciary.
- BRYSON (D S.C.) HR 7794.....5/12/52. Revise and codify laws relating to patents and Patent Office, and to enact into law title 35 of U.S. Code, entitled "Patents". Judiciary.
- BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 6950.....3/10/52. Provide for adjustment in salary of certain rural carriers attached to first class post offices. Civil Service.
- BURDICK (R N.D.) H Res 564.....3/12/52. Request Secretary of Interior to investigate activities of James E. Curry as attorney for Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation. Interior.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6236.....1/28/52. Similar to ARMSTRONG (R Mo.), HR 6340.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 6361.....1/31/52. Grant equipment allowances to postmasters at offices in which post-office fixtures and equipment are furnished by postmaster. Civil Service.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 7341.....4/1/52. Amend act of Oct. 30, 1951, to provide a method of computing annual and sick leave for regular and substitute employees in the postal service. Civil Service.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 7974.....5/23/52. Provide increased annuities to certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 8274.....6/18/52. Similar to ARMSTRONG (R Mo.), HR 6340.
- BUSBEY (R Ill.) HR 7424.....4/7/52. Amend title 18 of U.S.C., re authority and powers of Attorney General and FBI relating to investigations of violations of federal law. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5941.....1/9/52. Amend Administrative Procedures Act to provide that examiners may be removed in cases where there is a reasonable doubt as to their loyalty to U.S. in accordance with procedures applying to removal of all federal employees in such cases. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6130.....1/21/52. Create and prescribe functions of a Department of Overseas Information. Expenditures.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6154.....1/22/52. Authorize and validate payments of periodic pay increases for temporary indefinite employees of Navy Dept. between March 17, 1947, and July 1, 1948. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6155.....1/22/52. Include within provisions of law providing punishment for killing or assaulting federal officers or employees on official duty, Federal Security Agency officers or employees enforcing food and drug or public-health laws. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6387.....2/4/52. Amend 28 U.S.C. 1823 (a) to permit advance or payment of expenses of travel and subsistence to federal officers or employees by one agency, and reimbursement by another agency. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6431.....2/5/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1114 to extend to postmasters, officers and employees of postal service, provisions protecting U.S. officers and employees in their official duties. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7747.....5/7/52. Provide that U.S. commissioners who are required to devote full time to duties of the office may be allowed their necessary office expenses. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 380.....2/18/52. Provide power of subpoena in certain investigations relating to improper and illegal conduct in transaction of U.S. government business. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 386.....2/20/52. Continue in effect certain statutory provisions for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, notwithstanding termination of existing state of war. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 410.....3/26/52. Authorize appointment of special investigator and maximum of 3 deputies with powers to investigate improper and illegal conduct in transaction of U.S. government business. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 477.....6/5/52. Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions for duration of national emergency proclaimed Dec. 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter, but not beyond June 30, 1953. Judiciary.
- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 7039.....3/12/52. Authorize U.S. to accept gift of certain land in Chester County, Pa., for use as a national cemetery. Interior.
- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 8034.....5/28/52. Re-scind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.
- CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7187.....3/21/52. Provide reduced annuities at age 55 after 15 years of civilian service for persons involuntarily separated from federal service not by removal for cause. Civil Service.
- CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 7229.....3/25/52. Similar to CLEMENTE (D N.Y.), HR 7187.
- COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7612.....4/28/52. Abolish free transmission of official government mail matter and certain other mail matter. Civil Service.
- COLE (R N.Y.) HR 8462.....7/2/52. Deny benefits under Civil Service retirement systems to persons convicted of felonies involving improper use of their authority, power, influence or privileges as employees of U.S. or D.C. Civil Service.
- CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 6341.....1/30/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6315.
- CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 6363.....1/31/52. Similar to ARMSTRONG (R Mo.), HR 6340.
- CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 6888.....3/4/52. Exempt certain parcels containing educational reading matter, articles, objects, and materials from reduced size and weight limitations imposed by act of Oct. 24, 1951, on fourth class (parcel post) mail. Civil Service.
- CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 7921.....5/20/52. Provide for filling vacancies in rural delivery service in Post Office Dept. field service. Civil Service.
- COTTON (R N.H.) HR 6696.....2/19/52. Provide relief to State of New Hampshire and town of New Boston, N.H. Judiciary.
- COX (D Ga.) H Res 638.....5/8/52. Authorize expenditure of certain funds for expenses of Select Committee to Investigate Foundations. Administration.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7217.....3/25/52. Amend act of June 28, 1944, to designate clerk of Dept. of Civil Aeronautics as having authority to sign certain types of correspondence. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7292.....3/28/52. Provide for payment of lump-sum death benefits to survivors of certain employees of those contracting with U.S. during World War II. Judiciary.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) HR 7293.....3/28/52. Extend detention benefits under War Claims Act of 1948 to employees of contractors with U.S. Commerce.
- CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 6364.....1/31/52. Repeal Reorganization Act of 1949 which authorizes President to propose reorganization of executive agencies. Expenditures.
- CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 7378.....4/3/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re annuities of certain retired employees who served in Alaska and on the Isthmus of Panama. Civil Service.
- CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6127.....1/21/52. Provide for collection of internal revenue taxes and administration of internal revenue laws by an agency independent of Treasury Dept. Expenditures.
- CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 7153.....3/20/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 7612.
- DAVIS (D Ga.) HR 7462.....4/9/52. Provide that certain surplus property owned by U.S. shall be offered for sale. Expenditures.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7469.....4/9/52. Amend act of Dec. 23, 1944, authorizing certain transactions by disbursing officers of U.S. Expenditures.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7546.....4/23/52. Authorize certain land and other property transactions. Expenditures.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7547.....4/23/52. Authorize Administrator of General Services to transfer to Navy Dept., without reimbursement, certain property at Fort Worth, Tex. Expenditures.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 7548.....4/23/52. Similar to DAWSON (D Ill.), HR 7546.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 8236.....6/17/52. Authorize and direct General Services Administrator to transfer to Air Force Dept. certain property in state of Alabama. Expenditures.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) H Res 623.....4/30/52. Provide for further expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by House rule XI (1) (H) incurred by Committee on Expenditures. Administration.
- DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5874.....1/8/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended, to increase annuities of present and future annuitants. Civil Service.
- DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6240.....1/28/52. Provide for an independent Consumers' Counsel to represent consuming public before government agencies. Judiciary.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 6874.....3/3/52. Prohibit officers and employees of Internal Revenue Bureau from engaging in other business, vocation, or employment. Ways and Means.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8549.....7/5/52. Establish Federal Commission for Physically Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8559.....7/5/52. Prescribe policy and procedure re construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8560.....7/5/52. Provide for establishment of commission to investigate and make recommendations re distribution of governmental functions and sources of revenue within framework of federal, state and local systems of government. Government Operations.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8563.....7/5/52. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), HR 8034.
- DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8464.....7/2/52. Authorize certain administrative expenses in Treasury Department. Ways and Means.
- DOUGHTON (D N.C.) HR 8465.....7/2/52. Provide income credit in case of civil service annuities received by non-resident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within U.S. Ways and Means.
- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) H J Res 423.....4/7/52. Because of existing state of war and national emergency continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until July 1, 1952. Judiciary.
- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) H J Res 461.....5/22/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), H J Res 386.
- FEIGHAN (D Ohio) H J Res 481.....6/12/52. Continue effectiveness of certain statutory provisions until June 30, 1952.
- FISHER (D Tex.) HR 6218.....1/24/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.
- FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 6289.....1/29/52. Prohibit federal officers and agencies from entering into contracts which are to be performed by prison labor. Judiciary.
- FORD (R Mich.) HR 5991.....1/14/52. Repeal 10 per cent additional charge on postal cards sold in quantities of 50 or more. Civil Service.
- GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 6321.....1/30/52. Authorize promotions from apprentice to journeyman in government service to be made on permanent basis, and provide credit for graduate apprentices. Civil Service.
- GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 6528.....2/11/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.
- GORE (D Tenn.) HR 7225.....3/25/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 5993.....1/14/52. Authorize payment of retroactive salary increase for services rendered by persons in Post Office field service who died between July 1, 1951, and Oct. 24, 1951. Civil Service.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 6396.....2/4/52. Adjust rates for government postal cards and private mailing post cards. Civil Service.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 6435.....2/5/52. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.), HR 6396.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 7889.....5/16/52. Exempt publications of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans, and fraternal organizations or associations from minimum rate of postage prescribed by law for each individually addressed copy of publications entered as second-class matter. Civil Service.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) H Con Res 197.....2/11/52. Establish Joint Committee on Coverage of Administrative Positions into Classified Civil Service. Rules.
- HAGEN (R Minn.) H Con Res 198.....2/11/52. Provide funds for expenses of Joint Committee on Coverage of Administrative Positions into Classified Civil Service. Administration.
- HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 7841.....5/13/52. Similar to BENDER (R Ohio), HR 7834.
- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 7224.....3/25/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.
- HAYS (D Ark.) HR 8469.....7/2/52. Provide that certain surplus property owned by U.S. shall be conveyed to Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Public Works.
- HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 6323.....1/30/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.
- HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 8356.....6/25/52. Provide for separation of subsidy from air-mail pay. Commerce.
- HESS (R Ohio) HR 5877.....1/8/52. Amend P.L. 233, 82nd Congress, to readjust postal rates. Civil Service.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6343.....1/30/52. Similar to CURTIS (R Mo.), HR 6364.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 7596.....4/25/52. Promote confidence in Presidential statements. Expenditures.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H J Res 475.....6/4/52. Advise President of his duty to aid in national defense program and preservation of civil rights. Labor.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 494.....1/15/52. Reject Reorganization Plan No. 1 re Bureau of Internal Revenue which provides for extension of civil service to additional employees, and consolidation of district offices. Expenditures.
- HOLFIELD (D Calif.) HR 6989.....3/11/52. Amend act of May 31, 1940, to require inclusion of certain stipulations in contracts for carrying mails by motor vehicle. Civil Service.
- JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7026.....3/12/52. Require payment of prevailing wage rates to employees of contractors under contracts with Post Office Dept. for transportation of mail by motor vehicle. Civil Service.
- JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7737.....5/6/52. Provide that U.S. shall have a civil action against any person who bribes or attempts to bribe an officer or employee of the government. Judiciary.
- JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 7819.....5/12/52. Similar to BENDER (R Ohio), HR 7834.
- JACKSON (D Wash.) HR 8012.....5/27/52. Exempt official election pamphlets mailed by government of state, territory, or Puerto Rico, or a political subdivision thereof, from increased third-class mail rates prescribed by act of Oct. 30, 1951. Civil Service.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 7907.....5/19/52. Establish an Office of Government Investigation. Expenditures.
- JAVITS (R N.Y.) H Con Res 190.....1/28/52. Establish Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.
- JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7077.....3/17/52. Provide a method of paying certain unsettled claims for damages sustained as a result of the explorations at Port Chicago, Calif., on July 17, 1944, in the amounts found to be due by the Secretary of the Navy. Judiciary.
- JONAS (R Ill.) HR 7843.....5/13/52. Similar to BENDER (R Ohio), HR 7834.
- KARSTEN (D Mo.) (by request) HR 6243.....1/28/52. Provide for certain reorganization in executive branch of government in accordance with Hoover Commission recommendations. Expenditures.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 5879.....1/8/52. Create commission to make study of administration and operation of government overseas activities. Expenditures.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 6861.....2/29/52. Transfer trawler Delaware from U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps to Fish and Wildlife Service. Armed Services.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 8296.....6/19/52. Similar to DONOHUE (D Mass.), HR 8549.
- KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 7578.....4/24/52. Make U.S. Merchant Marine Academy library a public depository for government publications. Administration.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 5880.....1/8/52. Place office of collector of internal revenue in classified, competitive civil service. Ways and Means.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 7444.....4/8/52. Amend Act of Aug. 1, 1941, to include Public Health Service officers who have entered upon active military service. Civil Service.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 7891.....5/16/52. Prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.
- LANE (D Mass.) (by request) HR 8325.....6/20/52. Amend Act of July 26, 1947 (61 Stat. 493) (relating to relief of certain disbursing officers), by changing date from July 1, 1946 to July 1, 1948. Judiciary.
- LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 7758.....5/7/52. Revis certain laws relating to mail messenger service. Civil Service.
- LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 7759.....5/7/52. Amend section 1699, title 18, U.S.C., relating to unloading of mail from vessels. Civil Service.
- LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 7877.....5/15/52. Similar to LANTAFF (D Fla.), HR 7759.
- LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 8527.....7/4/52. Provide biweekly pay periods for postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.
- LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 5997.....1/14/52. Similar to FORD (R Mich.), HR 5991.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6040.....1/15/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6041.....1/15/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930 to provide that to be eligible for a deferred annuity an employee must have rendered 25 years of creditable service or have attained age 62 before leaving service. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6042.....1/15/52. Provide for pro-rating of annuity of employee who has been transferred to other duties in service at age 50 and after 20 years service. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6043.....1/15/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 25 years of service. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6247.....1/28/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6326.....1/30/52. Amend Postal Salary Act of 1945 to authorize payment of overtime compensation to postal and supervisory employees whose salaries are more than \$4,970 per annum. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6328.....1/30/52. Amend Classification Act of 1949 to place position of char employee, working part time, in appropriate grade of crafts, protective, and custodial schedule. Civil Service.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 6991.....3/11/52. Provide that promotion or reinstatement shall be permanent in case of civil service employee with permanent status separated or demoted because of reduction in force. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 7433.....4/7/52. Provide for transfer of letter carriers or post-office clerks in postal field service under certain conditions. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 8079.....6/4/52. Make provisions, re rate of postage on certain publications entered as second-class matter prior to June 28, 1932. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 8373.....6/26/52. Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, re annuities for survivors of deceased employees. Civil Service.
- MC GUIRE (D Conn.) HR 6722.....2/20/52. Designate Bureau of Mines of Interior Dept. as official agency for regulation of fire-works in interstate commerce. Commerce.
- McMULLEN (D Fla.) HR 6119.....1/18/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.
- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 6821.....2/27/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7423.....4/7/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7878.....5/15/52. Amend act of Oct. 30, 1951, to retain present minimum per piece rate of bulk mailings of third-class matter addressed for local delivery. Civil Service.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7970.....5/23/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to authorize lump-sum payments in lieu of annuities to certain widows of officers and employees to whom such act applies. Civil Service.
- MASON (R Ill.) HR 6134.....1/21/52. Create an independent agency to assess and collect all internal-revenue taxes and enforce all internal-revenue laws. Expenditures.
- MEADER (R Mich.) H Res 492.....1/14/52. Create select committee to investigate enforcement and administration of U.S. laws, and discharge of duties in administration of public funds and property by executive branch of government with view to determining if such activities have been conducted fairly and impartially. Rules.
- MERROW (R N.H.) HR 6668.....2/18/52. Authorize promotions from apprentice to journeyman in government service to be made on permanent basis, and provide credit for promotion and retention purposes for graduate apprentices. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6294.....1/29/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide increases in certain annuities. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6589.....2/14/52. Amend act of July 6, 1945, to provide adjustment in salaries of supervisory employees in Motor Vehicle Service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6669.....2/18/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), HR 6886.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 6958.....3/10/52. Amend act of May 31, 1940, to require inclusion of certain stipulations in contracts for carrying mails by motor vehicle. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7037.....3/12/52. Provide that promotion or reinstatement shall be permanent in case of a civil service employee with permanent status separated or demoted because of reduction in force. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7063.....3/13/52. Similar to MILLER (D Calif.), HR 7037.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7641.....4/29/52. Provide benefits for certain federal employees of Japanese ancestry who lost certain rights with respect to grade, time in grade, and rate of compensation by reason of any policy of federal government with respect to persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7844.....5/13/52. Authorize, under regulations of Civil Service Commission, withholding, upon request, from compensation of federal employees amounts for payment of certain life and hospitalization insurance. Civil Service.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 8528.....7/4/52. Provide severance pay to certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.
- MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 7866.....5/15/52. Similar to LANE (D Mass.), HR 7891.
- MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 6807.....2/26/52. Exempt certain parcels containing educational reading matter, objects, articles and materials from size and weight limitations imposed on parcel-post mail by act of Oct. 24, 1951. Civil Service.
- MITCHELL (D Wash.) HR 6992.....3/11/52. Require payment of prevailing wage rates to employees of contractors under contracts with Post Office Dept. for transportation of mail by motor vehicle. Civil Service.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 6930.....3/6/52. Provide that equipment for use in third- and fourth-class post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Dept. Civil Service.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 6993.....3/11/52. Provide that Postmaster General shall furnish flat-top stools for post-office clerks who distribute mail. Civil Service.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 7254.....3/26/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to exempt postmasters from compulsory retirement for age. Civil Service.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 7295.....3/28/52. Amend Administrative Procedure Act, re form, venue, and jurisdiction of proceedings. Judiciary.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 8318.....6/20/52. Amend section 1 (d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide certain benefits for employees engaged in law-enforcement work who because of disability or other reasons are unable to complete 20 years service. Civil Service.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 8396.....6/27/52. Authorize exemption of officers and employees of federal government and municipal government of D.C. from compulsory retirement for age. Civil Service.
- MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 7435.....4/7/52. Amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings nonmailable; to provide a penalty for mailing same. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6537.....2/11/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6754.....2/21/52. Provide that salaries of rural carriers serving heavily patronized routes shall not be reduced by reason of increases in length of such routes. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6839.....2/28/52. Modify and extend authority of Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes. Ways and Means.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6959.....3/10/52. Amend section 1699, title 18, U.S.C. to require mail vessels before unloading to notify post office at port or collection district of quantity to be unloaded. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6960.....3/10/52. Provide that Postmaster General may contract for maintenance, storage, and repair services for government-owned highway post-office vehicles for periods not to exceed 4 years. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 6961.....3/10/52. Authorize participation of certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deductions from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of armed forces returned to U.S. for burial. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7030.....3/12/52. Amend certain acts and parts of acts which require the submission of documents to the Post Office Department under oath. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7203.....3/24/52. Revise certain laws relating to mail-messenger service. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7204.....3/24/52. Amend section 5 of act to credit certain service performed by postal service employees who are transferred from one position to another within the service for purposes of determining eligibility for promotion. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7205.....3/24/52. Amend section 3841 of Revised Statutes, re schedules of arrival and departure of mail, and repeal certain obsolete laws relating to postal service. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7403.....4/4/52. Authorize Postmaster General to contract for motor vehicles for use on motor vehicle routes. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7472.....4/9/52. Exclude certain teachers, policemen, and firemen in service of Canal Zone Government from Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 7845.....5/13/52. Provide for right of appeal to Civil Service Commission in case of persons separated from classified civil service for any cause other than reduction in force. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8006.....5/27/52. Provide for adjustment in compensation of certain employees transferred from field service of Post Office Dept. to General Services Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 18 of 1950. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 8195.....6/12/52. Amend act of April 23, 1930, re uniform retirement date for authorized retirements of federal personnel. Civil Service.
- MURRAY (R Wis.) HR 6497.....2/7/52. Abolish Committee for Reciprocity Information established to carry out section 4 of Trade Agreements Act of 1934. Ways and Means.
- NELSON (R Maine) HR 5947.....1/9/52. Prohibit federal officers and agencies from entering into contracts which are to be performed by prison labor. Judiciary.
- OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 7852.....5/14/52. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class "parcel post." Civil Service.
- OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 8548.....7/5/52. Establish temporary commission to study ethical and moral standards in federal government. Civil Service.
- OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 6995.....3/11/52. Similar to MURRAY (D Tenn.), HR 6961.
- O'TOOLE (D N.Y.) HR 7346.....4/1/52. Provide certain benefits for members of police and fire departments and teachers in Panama Canal Zone on same basis as in case of persons holding corresponding positions in District of Columbia. Merchant Marine.
- PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 6702.....2/19/52. Make certain amendments in provisions of Federal Credit Union Act. Banking and Currency.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6586.....2/14/52. Similar to BARING (D Nev.), HR 5964.
- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 7805.....5/12/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide annuities for certain widows who were married at least 50 years to employees to whom such act applied. Civil Service.
- PICKETT (D Tex.) H J Res 432.....4/23/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), H J Res 386.
- PICKETT (D Tex.) H J Res 460.....5/22/52. Similar to CELLER (D N.Y.), H J Res 386.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 5886.....1/6/52. Make certain amendments to act increasing federal employee compensation to increase compensation of D.C. and federal employees whose compensation is fixed by administrative authority. Civil Service.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7226.....3/25/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 7869.....5/15/52. Similar to LANE (D Mass.), HR 7891.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

**RADWAN (R N.Y.)** H Res 511.....1/30/52. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of desirability of using polygraphs to determine loyalty of applicants for employment in certain departments. Rules.

**RAINS (D Ala.)** HR 7130.....3/19/52. Establish Temporary National Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations. Expenditures.

**RAINS (D Ala.)** HR 7227.....3/25/52. Similar to COLE (R N.Y.), HR 8462.

**REAMS (I Ohio)** HR 6248.....1/28/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.

**REAMS (I Ohio)** HR 7806.....5/12/52. Authorize participation by certain federal employees, without loss of pay or deduction from annual leave, in funerals for deceased members of armed forces returned to U.S. from abroad for burial. Civil Service.

**REAMS (I Ohio)** HR 8239.....6/17/52. Amend Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to eliminate a discrimination against spouses who are themselves federal employees. Civil Service.

**REES (R Kan.)** HR 7871.....5/15/52. Authorize Postmaster General to grant permission for use in first- and second-class post offices of special canceling stamps or post-marking dies in order to encourage voting in general elections. Civil Service.

**REGAN (D Tex.)** HR 6121.....1/18/52. Provide that in proceedings involving registration of trademarks, Commissioner of Patents shall admit and consider, as evidence of protection to which other trademarks are entitled, all concurrent registrations and usage of similar marks. Judiciary.

**REGAN (D Tex.)** HR 6402.....2/4/52. Similar to REGAN (D Tex.), HR 6121.

**REGAN (D Tex.)** HR 6863.....2/29/52. Make provision for suitable accommodations for Bureau of Customs and certain other government services at El Paso, Tex. Public Works.

**REES (R Kan.)** HR 6001.....1/14/52. Similar to FORD (R Mich.), HR 5991.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 5900.....1/8/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 6004.....1/14/52. Similar to HAGEN (R Minn.), HR 5993.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 6249.....1/28/52. Increase maximum travel allowance for postal transportation, acting postal transportation and substitute postal transportation clerks. Civil Service.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 6540.....2/11/52. Make certain amendments in Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 6725.....2/20/52. Provide for payment of overtime to postal employees during month of December. Civil Service.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 6996.....3/11/52. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors in field service of Post Office Dept. by eliminating effect of \$800 ceiling imposed on salary schedules by act of Oct. 24, 1951. Civil Service.

**RHODES (D Pa.)** HR 8246.....6/17/52. Adjust rates of postage on publications of religious, educational, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, veterans', and fraternal organizations or associations entered as second-class matter. Civil Service.

**RIVERS (D S.C.)** HR 8095.....6/5/52. Amend section 7 of Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, re travel of government employees, their dependents, and their household effects. Expenditures.

**ROGERS (D Colo.)** HR 7576.....4/24/52. Authorize and direct Civil Service Commission to make study of classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable with respect to, engineering positions in classified civil service. Civil Service.

**ROGERS (R Mass.)** HR 8280.....6/18/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for optional retirement of certain officers and employees who are disabled veterans. Civil Service.

**ROONEY (D N.Y.)** HR 6997.....3/11/52. Extend to certain naturalized citizens of U.S. benefits of act of May 29, 1944, providing certain benefits for persons aiding in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

**ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.)** HR 6503.....2/7/52. Similar to CANNON (D Mo.), HR 7362.

**ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.)** HR 6892.....3/4/52. Provide for Independent Consumers' Council to represent consuming public before government agencies. Judiciary.

**ROSS (R N.Y.)** H Res 601.....4/8/52. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to conduct investigation and study of Civil Aeronautics Board. Rules.

**SADLAK (R Conn.)** HR 6122.....1/18/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.

**SADLAK (R Conn.)** HR 7296.....3/28/52. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re credit for past service. Civil Service.

**SCUDDER (R Calif.)** HR 7910.....5/19/52. Provide that former Presidents of U.S. shall receive compensation at rate of \$25,000 and shall be available to advise and consult with the then President. Judiciary.

**SHELLEY (D Calif.)** HR 6998.....3/11/52. Similar to HOLIFIELD (D Calif.), HR 6989.

**SHELLEY (D Calif.)** HR 7621.....4/28/52. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act with respect to computation of disability payments in case of certain seamen and other persons. Civil Service.

**SHELLEY (D Calif.)** HR 7872.....5/15/52. Similar to LANE (D Mass.), HR 7891.

**ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.)** HR 6006.....1/14/52. Restore directory service for letters and parcels sent through mail. Civil Service.

**ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.)** HR 6383.....2/4/52. Restore to 70 pounds and 100 inches in girth and length combined maximum weight and size limitations for appliances, or parts thereof, for the blind sent through the mails. Civil Service.

**ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.)** HR 6822.....2/28/52. Amend section 12 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide for return of deductions to widower of employee who had rendered five years service. Civil Service.

**ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.)** (by request) HR 8013.....5/27/52. Increase efficiency of federal government by improving training of federal civilian officers and employees. Civil Service.

**ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.)** H Res 681.....6/10/52. Authorize Post Office and Civil Service Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters within its jurisdiction. Rules.

**SIMPSON (R Pa.)** HR 6229.....1/24/52. Similar to ANFUSO (D N.Y.), HR 6093.

**SMITH (D Miss.)** HR 5902.....1/8/52. Similar to FORD (R Mich.), HR 5991.

**STEED (D Okla.)** H J Res 408.....3/21/52. Authorize Commissioner of Labor Statistics to prepare and publish a Consumers' Price Index and certain other indexes and budgets. Labor.

**TOLLEFSON (R Wash.)** HR 6598.....2/14/52. Authorize General Services Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for lease to U.S. of real property and structures for 5 to 30 year terms and for acquisition of title to such property before lease expires. Expenditures.

**TOLLEFSON (R Wash.)** HR 6599.....2/14/52. Modify and extend authority of Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes. Civil Service.

**WALTER (D Pa.)** HR 6404.....2/4/52. Amend Administrative Procedure Act to provide judicial review in case of any person who suffers or is threatened with actual injury or loss as result of agency action in excess of statutory jurisdiction, or any agency action amounting to an abuse of discretion. Judiciary.

**WALTER (D Pa.)** HR 6749.....2/21/52. Amend 28 U.S.C. 508 to provide that Atty. General shall fix salaries of U.S. attorneys and asst. U.S. attorneys without regard to any other provision of law. Judiciary.

**WALTER (D Pa.)** H J Res 412.....3/27/52. Provide power of subpoena and grant immunity in certain investigations relating to improper and illegal conduct in transaction of government business. Judiciary.

**WERDEL (R Calif.)** HR 6602.....2/14/52. Provide for sale by U.S. of certain facilities being used for business or commercial purpose. Expenditures.

**WIER (D Minn.)** HR 6225.....1/24/52. Authorize heads of executive departments and agencies of federal government to provide for promotion and maintenance of employee recreation programs. Civil Service.

**WIER (D Minn.)** HR 6966.....3/10/52. Similar to BURDICK (R N.D.), HR 6950.

**WIER (D Minn.)** HR 7626.....4/28/52. Provide for preservation and maintenance of buildings owned by U.S. and now occupied by Cosmos Club in D.C., to provide for establishment in such buildings of a club for employees of federal and district governments. Civil Service.

**WIER (D Minn.)** HR 8432.....6/30/52. Similar to WIER (D Minn.), HR 6225.

**WILSON (D Tex.)** HR 5905.....1/8/52. Provide for appointment by Postmaster General, subject to civil-service laws and regulations, of certain postmasters. Civil Service.

**WILSON (D Tex.)** HR 5906.....1/8/52. Place office of collector of internal revenue in classified, competitive, civil service. Ways and Means.

**WILSON (D Tex.)** HR 6338.....1/30/52. Authorize judicial review of arbitrary, capricious, or grossly erroneous decisions of government contracting officials. Judiciary.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 6009.....1/14/52. Adjust salaries of postmasters and supervisors in Post Office field service by eliminating effect of \$800 ceiling imposed in salary schedules in P.L. 204, 82nd Congress. Civil Service.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 6706.....2/19/52. Amend Seniority Act for Rural Mail Carriers to provide method for promotion of substitute carriers to position of regular rural carriers. Civil Service.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 6911.....3/5/52. Amend certain provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act. Civil Service.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 6254.....1/28/52. Similar to RHODES (D Pa.), HR 6249.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 7041.....3/12/52. Provide for adjustment in salary of certain rural carriers attached to post offices of the first class. Civil Service.

**WITHROW (R Wis.)** HR 7184.....3/21/52. Amend act of July 6, 1945, to provide overtime compensation for employees of postal transportation service for service in excess of 32 hours performed in any calendar week in which a holiday occurs. Civil Service.

## INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

**ARMSTRONG (R Mo.)** HR 7003.....3/11/52. Provide for distribution of funds on deposit in Treasury to credit of Sac and Fox Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma. Interior.

**BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 6284.....1/29/52. Make certain amendments in Alaskan Fisheries Act. Merchant Marine.

**BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 6285.....1/29/52. Make certain amendments in Alaskan game law. Merchant Marine.

**BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 6385.....2/4/52. Authorize sale of certain public lands in Alaska to Kenai, Alaska, Troop 653 of Boy Scouts of America. Interior.

**BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 7103.....3/18/52. Provide that all public lands in Territory of Alaska which have been withdrawn from settlement, location, sale, or entry, and reserved for public or private use shall be restored to settlement not later than five years after date of enactment of this act. Interior.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 7291.....3/28/52. Provide that lands reserved to Territory of Alaska for educational purposes may be leased for periods not in excess of 25 years. Interior.
- BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 7648.....4/30/52. Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska. Interior.
- BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 7760.....5/7/52. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1950, to direct Secy. of Interior to convey abandoned school properties in Territory of Alaska to local school officials. Interior.
- BEALL (R Md.)** HR 6286.....1/29/52. Provide for acquisition, restoration and maintenance of burial ground of 256 Maryland heroes of American Revolution. Interior.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** (by request) HR 6208.....1/24/52. Permit reorganization of land districts and land offices in continental U.S. Interior.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** (by request) HR 6209.....1/24/52. Make certain amendments in provisions regulating sale or lease by Secy. of Interior of public lands for home, recreation, business, or community site purposes. Interior.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** (by request) HR 6210.....1/24/52. Extend to grazing lessees right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of use of public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes. Interior.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** HR 6923.....3/6/52. Revis Organic Act of Virgin Islands of U.S. Interior.
- BENTSEN (D Tex.)** HR 7393.....4/4/52. Similar to BENTSEN (D Tex.), HR 6923.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 6030.....1/15/52. Amend act authorizing negotiation and ratification of certain contracts with Indians of Sioux Tribe to extend time for contract negotiation and approval. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 6459.....2/6/52. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 7506.....4/22/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to sell certain land and dwelling houses on project known as Shadehill unit, Missouri River Basin project, Lemmon, S.D., without regard to provisions requiring competitive bidding or public advertising. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 7592.....4/25/52. Authorize negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with Sioux Indians for Indian lands and rights acquired by U.S. for Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir, Missouri River development. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 7639.....4/29/52. Provide for fulfillment by U.S. of its obligations with respect to certain Indians under agreement ratified by act of Congress approved Feb. 28, 1877. Ways and Means.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 8169.....6/11/52. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of Indians of Crow Creek Reservation, S.D. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 8293.....6/19/52. Authorize negotiation and ratification of separate settlement contracts with Sioux Indians of lower Brule and Crow Creek Reservations in S.D. with Indian lands and rights acquired by U.S. for Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir. Interior.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 8500.....7/3/52. Credit Oglala Sioux Tribe with proceeds of Oglala Sioux tribal lands. Interior.
- BOW (R Ohio)** HR 6949.....3/10/52. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to except Virgin Islands from certain limitations on making of federal contributions. Armed Services.
- BROWNSON (R Ind.)** HR 7573.....4/24/52. Provide for the conveyance to the State of Indiana of certain surplus real property situated in Marion County, Ind. Expenditures.
- BURDICK (R N.D.)** HR 6386.....2/4/52. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Interior.
- BURDICK (R N.D.)** HR 6907.....3/5/52. Provide for distribution of certain funds on deposit in Treasury to credit of Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Interior.
- BURDICK (R N.D.)** H Res 584.....3/20/52. Request Interior Secy. to investigate activities of Tribal Council for Indians of Fort Berthold Reservation. Interior.
- BYRNES (R Wis.)** HR 7104.....3/18/52. Amend act of Congress of Sept. 3, 1935 to provide payment from trust funds credited to Menominee Tribe of Indians of \$1,000 to each individual member of tribe. Interior.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6035.....1/15/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. 3055, re powers of law-enforcement officers of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6036.....1/15/52. Amend U.S. Code re state jurisdiction over offenses by or against Indians in Indian country. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6129.....1/21/52. Provide for transfer of certain lands and land interests at Mill Rock Island in East River, N.Y. Expenditures.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6695.....2/19/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. re state jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian country and confer on State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in that state. Judiciary.
- CHUDOFF (D Pa.)** HR 6572.....2/14/52. Amend act establishing Independence National Historical Park to include certain additional properties. Interior.
- CRAWFORD (R Mich.)** HR 7427.....4/7/52. Provide civil government for Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Interior.
- CRAWFORD (R Mich.)** H J Res 421.....4/7/52. Continue authority for Trust Territory of Pacific Islands. Interior.
- DAVIS (D Ga.)** HR 8272.....6/18/52. Provide for conveyance by U.S. to Fulton County, Ga., certain land in said county. Commerce.
- DAVIS (R Wis.)** HR 6237.....1/28/52. Provide for conveyance of tract of land in Dane County, Wis., to Wisconsin State Armory Board. Armed Services.
- DEMPSEY (D N.M.)** HR 7317.....3/31/52. Authorize conveyance of certain lands to town of Hope, N.M. Agriculture.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.)** (by request) HR 6238.....1/28/52. Exempt Indian tribes of Montana from discriminatory federal statutes. Interior.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.)** HR 6573.....2/14/52. Provide for sale of certain lands in Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Interior.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.)** HR 6952.....3/10/52. Exempt Blackfeet tribal loans from certain restrictions applicable to federal funds. Interior.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.)** (by request) HR 7715.....5/5/52. Authorize Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make available a loan to Montana State Coordinator of Indian Affairs. Banking and Currency.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.)** HR 7875.....5/15/52. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Fort Belknap Indian community of Montana. Interior.
- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.)** HR 6667.....2/18/52. Make certain provisions re administrative jurisdiction of certain public lands in State of Oregon. Interior.
- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.)** HR 8466.....7/2/52. Provide for preparation of membership rolls of certain Indian tribes in Oregon and provide for per capita distribution of funds arising from certain judgments in favor of such tribes. Interior.
- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.)** H Res 573.....3/18/52. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate and study transactions involving Indian lands in Oregon. Rules.
- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.)** H Res 698.....6/18/52. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to conduct investigation of Bureau of Indian Affairs. Rules.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii)** HR 6242.....1/28/52. Restore certain land to Territory of Hawaii and authorize Territory to exchange the whole or portion of such land. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii)** HR 6581.....3/14/52. Authorize President to exercise certain powers conferred upon him by Hawaiian Organic Act re property ceded to U.S. by Republic of Hawaii. Interior.
- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii)** HR 7692.....5/1/52. Confirm and ratify act 100 of session Laws of 1951 of Territory of Hawaii. Interior.
- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.)** HR 6953.....3/10/52. Establish Trinity Atomic National Monument at Trinity, N.M. Interior.
- FERNANDEZ (D N.M.)** HR 7487.....4/10/52. Amend section 1 of act approved June 27, 1947 with respect to rights in helium-bearing gas lands in Navajo Indian Reservation, N.M. Interior.
- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico)** HR 7429.....4/7/52. Extend to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and District of Columbia power to enter into certain interstate compacts relating to enforcement of criminal laws and policies of the states. Judiciary.
- FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. Puerto Rico)** H J Res 430.....4/22/52. Approve Constitution of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which was adopted by people of Puerto Rico on March 3, 1952. Interior.
- FISHER (D Tex.)** H J Res 476.....6/4/52. Provide for conveyance to Texas Hill Country Development Foundation of certain surplus land situated in Kerr County, Tex. Expenditures.
- GRANGER (D Utah)** HR 7653.....4/30/52. Provide for settlement of certain claims of Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians and provide for administration of lands and moneys paid, or to be paid, Indians in settlement. Interior.
- HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 6133.....1/21/52. Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on their reservations. Interior.
- HARRISON (R Wyo.)** HR 8090.....6/5/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to dispose of tribal lands within Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo. Interior.
- HERLONG (D Fla.)** HR 7640.....4/29/52. Provide for disposal of certain lands in Florida. Interior.
- HOLMES (R Wash.)** HR 7857.....5/14/52. Authorize purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.
- JUDD (R Minn.)** HR 6908.....3/5/52. Transfer administration of health services for Indians and operation of Indian hospitals to Public Health Service. Interior.
- McKINNON (D Calif.)** HR 6534.....2/11/52. Provide for conveyance of certain lands in San Diego, Calif., to city of San Diego. Armed Services.
- MACK (R Wash.)** HR 8219.....6/16/52. Amend act of Aug. 25, 1916, with respect to exchange of timber and other resources within national parks. Interior.
- MAGEE (D Mo.)** HR 6496.....2/7/52. Provide for development of Mississippi River National Parkway. Interior.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** HR 6535.....2/11/52. Similar to BERRY (R S.D.), HR 6459.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** HR 7401.....4/4/52. Amend act of Sept. 23, 1950, re school construction in federally affected areas to authorize payments thereunder to educational agencies for certain Indian children. Labor.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** (by request) HR 7614.....4/28/52. Allow Indian tribes voice in appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Interior.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.)** HR 7781.....5/8/52. Assist several states in providing scholarships to enable high-school graduates of Indian blood to pursue their education at colleges and universities. Labor.

(BILLS INTRODUCED - MISCELLANEOUS & ADMINISTRATIVE)

- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) (by request) HR 8068 .....6/2/52. Similar to D'EWARD (R Mont.), HR 7875.
- MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7126.....3/19/52. Authorize Secy. of Commerce to convey certain land and grant certain easements to State of California for highway construction in Richmond, Calif. Commerce.
- MILLER (R Neb.) HR 7617.....4/28/52. Provide for conveyance to State of Nebraska of certain real property known as Fort Robinson and situated in Sioux County, Neb. Agriculture.
- MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 7489.....4/10/52. Facilitate termination of federal supervision over affairs of Indian tribes and bands and individual Indians that were under jurisdiction of former Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies. Interior.
- MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 7490.....4/10/52. Facilitate termination of federal supervision over Indian affairs in California. Interior.
- MURDOCK (D Ariz.) (by request) HR 6439.....2/5/52. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Monument, Va. Interior.
- MURDOCK (D Ariz.) HR 6808.....2/26/52. Implement section 25 (b) of Organic Act of Guam by carrying out recommendations of Commission on Application of Federal Laws to Guam. Interior.
- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 6671.....2/18/52. Pay tribal funds to issue of members of Ojibway or Chippewa Tribe. Interior.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6672.....2/18/52. Transfer to Indian tribes of Arizona control over their tribal funds. Interior.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6703.....2/19/52. Terminate federal discrimination against Indians of Arizona. Interior.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 6879.....3/3/52. Similar to PATTEN (D Ariz.), HR 6703.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7232.....3/25/52. Similar to JUDD (R Minn.), HR 6908.
- POULSON (R Calif.) HR 7491.....4/10/52. Similar to MORRIS (D Okla.), HR 7490.
- POULSON (R Calif.) H J Res 440.....5/1/52. Request Secy. of Interior for certain information regarding lands of Agua Caliente Band of Indians. Interior.
- POULSON (R Calif.) H Con Res 213.....5/1/52. Similar to POULSON (R Calif.), H J Res 440.
- POULSON (R Calif.) H Res 642.....5/15/52. Similar to POULSON (R Calif.), H J Res 440.
- RANKIN (D Miss.) (by request) HR 5951.....1/9/52. Add certain federally owned land to Mound City Group National Monument in Ohio. Veterans.
- REDDEN (D N.C.) HR 6784.....2/25/52. Provide for conveyance of certain land situated in Swain County, N.C., to such county. Interior.
- REGAN (D Tex.) HR 8341.....6/23/52. Amend act of July 31, 1947, to prevent acquisition of pumicites from public lands except under terms of this amendment. Interior.
- SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 7809.....5/12/52. Authorize transfer of certain property of U.S. government (in Windsor Locks, Conn.) to State of Connecticut. Public Works.
- SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 7810.....5/12/52. Provide that compensation U.S. shall pay borough of Blairsville, Pa., for certain land and improvements, shall include replacement costs of such improvements. Public Works.
- SCHWABE (R Okla.) HR 7006.....3/11/52. Provide that procedural limitations placed upon conveyance of certain restricted Indian lands belonging to members of Five Civilized Tribes shall apply only to Indians of the full blood. Interior.
- SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.) HR 6544.....2/11/52. Amend act establishing Independence National Historical Park to include certain additional properties. Interior.
- SCOTT, HUGH (R Pa.) HR 6545.....2/11/52. Similar to SCOTT, HARDIE (R Pa.), HR 6544.
- SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6675.....2/18/52. Authorize conveyance of lands in Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation to State of California or to Hoopa unified school district for use for school purposes. Interior.
- SCUDDER (R Calif.) H J Res 384.....2/19/52. Provide for conveyance to U.S. of Muir Wood toll road by Marin County, Calif. Interior.
- SITTLER (R Pa.) HR 7847.....5/13/52. Authorize addition of historic properties to battlefield site at Fort Necessity, in State of Pennsylvania, and designate area as Fort Necessity National Historical Park. Interior.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6374.....1/31/52. Amend Color of Title Act to provide that Secy. of Interior can issue patents for tracts of public land without reserving mineral rights if such tract is not within a mineral withdrawal area and if claimant has held and improved land for 20 years, or paid taxes on such land since 1901. Interior.
- STEED (D Okla.) HR 8014.....5/27/52. Amend section 23 of act of April 26, 1906, in order to remove permanently limitation in such section permitting full-blood Indians to devise real property without regard to laws of state of Oklahoma with respect to wills. Interior.
- STIGLER (D Okla.) HR 6597.....2/14/52. Provide for sale by Secy. of Army of land allocated for cottage-site development in reservoir areas. Public Works.
- WATTS (D Ky.) HR 7814.....5/12/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to enter into agreement with State of Kentucky to acquire non-federal cave properties within authorized boundaries of Mammoth Cave National Park in State of Kentucky. Interior.
- WATTS (D Ky.) HR 7815.....5/12/52. Similar to WATTS (D Ky.), HR 7814.
- WERDEL (R Calif.) HR 6104.....1/17/52. Provide for sale of certain land situated in Ford Townsite, Kern County, Calif., to Kern County. Interior.
- WIER (D Minn.) HR 6677.....2/18/52. Provide for construction of a chapel at Fort Snelling National Cemetery, Minn. Interior.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 5954.....1/9/52. Provide for release to city of Camden of all U.S. right, title, and interest to certain land heretofore conditionally guaranteed such city. Commerce.
- YORTY (D Calif.) H J Res 373.....2/11/52. Declare boundaries of U.S. internal or inland waters to be as far seaward as is permissible under international law and provide for survey of such boundaries, to be made by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Judiciary.
- INTERNAL SECURITY
- BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 6523.....2/11/52. Prohibit transmittal of communistic propaganda matter in U.S. mails or in interstate commerce for circulation or use in public schools. Civil Service.
- DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5989.....1/14/52. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize government officers to assist in carrying out mutual civil defense aid between U.S. and its neighbors, and modify loyalty oath to enable nationals of neighboring or North Atlantic Treaty countries to participate in state civil defense programs without endangering their citizenship. Armed Services.
- DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 5990.....1/14/52. Repeal provisions of Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 which require Congressional authorization prior to acquisition of land or buildings by Federal Civil Defense Administrator. Armed Services.
- DURHAM (D N.C.) HR 6574.....2/14/52. Authorize Federal Civil Defense Administrator to acquire by lease or license warehouse space for civil defense purposes at Sikeston, Mo., Zanesville, Ohio, Downingtown, Pa., and Paw Paw, W. Va. Armed Services.
- GWINN (R N.Y.) H Res 531.....2/21/52. Protect the U.S. against Communists and fellow travelers. Judiciary.
- HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6885.....3/4/52. Assist large cities of the U.S. in establishing and maintaining more adequate systems for the provision of efficient ambulance service. Commerce.
- HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 7136.....3/19/52. Amend section 3 (a) of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to provide that any person who is engaged in the preparation or dissemination of political propaganda shall not come under exemptions of this section. Judiciary.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 7445.....4/8/52. Amend subdivision (b) of section 61 of the National Defense Act to extend its provisions until December 31, 1954, and permit states at any time during that period to organize strengths in addition to the National Guard. Armed Services.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 621.....4/30/52. Authorize the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate and study security conditions in and around the port of New York, in order to determine the effect of inadequate port security upon shipments to Europe under the mutual security programs of the United States. Rules.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 622.....4/30/52. Provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by H Res 621. Administration.
- VELDE (R Ill.) HR 6335.....1/30/52. Provide that the Librarian of Congress shall mark all subversive matter in the Library of Congress and compile a list thereof for the guidance of other U.S. libraries. Administration.
- WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6964.....3/10/52. Prevent the infiltration of subversive persons into government employment. Judiciary.
- WIER (D Minn.) HR 8342.....6/23/52. Authorize appeal to the Subversive Activities Control Board by any person denied a passport. Un-American Activities.
- WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 517.....2/5/52. Cite for contempt of the House of Representatives, Sidney Buchman, for failing to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee.
- WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 526.....2/18/52. Authorize the expenditure of certain funds for the expenses of the Committee on Un-American Activities. Administration.
- WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 717.....6/30/52. Cite for contempt Arthur McPhaul, for refusal to answer certain questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. Ordered placed on the calendar.
- WOOD (D Ga.) H Res 718.....6/30/52. Cite for contempt Saul Grossman, for refusal to answer certain questions before the Committee on Un-American Activities. Ordered placed on the calendar.



## Bills Introduced -- Taxes & Economic Policy

(For explanation, see page 380. For bills acted on in this category, see page 358.)

### SENATE

**MAYBANK (D S.C.) S Res 248.....1/15/52.**

Provide for an investigation by Senate Banking and Currency Committee of economic and stabilization problems, banking policies, housing construction, federal loan policies, and war-disaster insurance.

### BUSINESS, BANKING, COMMERCE

\***BRICKER (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2518.....1/24/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act to permit a general increase in rates, fares, or charges for transportation of passengers or property in cases where necessary to cover wage and cost increases and provide adequate and efficient service. Commerce.

\***BRICKER (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2752.....2/27/52.** Require establishment of actual rates by contract carriers. Commerce.

\***BRICKER (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2753.....2/27/52.** Provide additional standards to govern granting by Interstate Commerce Commission of certain operating rights. Commerce.

\***BRICKER (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2754.....2/27/52.** Amend fourth section of Interstate Commerce Act, re rate proceedings before ICC, to provide that burden of proof shall be upon carrier. Commerce.

**CAIN (R Wash.) S 2983.....4/7/52.** Amend section 8 (a) of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to require, re fruits and vegetables and other perishable agricultural commodities, prompt action by Tariff Commission under section 7 of this act or under section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act, unless Secy. of Agriculture determines otherwise. Finance.

\***CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), Douglas (D Ill.), Ecton (R Mont.), Frear (D Del.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jenner (R Ind.), Johnson (D Colo.), Kem (R Mo.), Martin (R Pa.), Maybank (D S.C.), Robertson (D Va.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Thyne (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Williams (R Del.) S 2592.....2/5/52.** Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting for free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

\***CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2742.....2/26/52.** Provide for discontinuance of operations, disposition of properties, and liquidation of, Inland Waterways Corporation. Commerce.

\***CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2743.....2/26/52.** Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to determine and prescribe reasonable user charges to be imposed for use for commercial transportation on inland waterways constructed at U.S. expense. Commerce.

\***CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2744.....2/26/52.** Establish procedure for determination of economic justification of certain inland waterway improvement projects. Commerce.

\***CAPEHART (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), O'Connor (D Md.) S 2745.....2/26/52.** Eliminate certain sections of Interstate Commerce Act which provide for preferential treatment in the matter of rates. Commerce.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.) S 2433.....1/16/52.** Encourage making of contracts with the U.S. by requiring inclusion of an escalator clause to provide adjustments for approved price and wage increases. Judiciary.

**DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 3434.....7/1/52.** Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing equipment-trust agreements re lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of trucks. Commerce.

\***EASTLAND (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.) S 2953.....3/31/52.** Regulate repayment to U.S. of advances made to states and local subdivisions thereof under title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. Public Works.

**FREAR (D Del.) (by request) S 2564.....1/31/52.** Amend section 5 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to establish conditions upon which federal savings and loan association may retain, or establish and operate, a branch or branches. Banking and Currency.

**FREAR (D Del.) S J Res 171.....7/5/52.** State a declaration of policy concerning war damage. Banking and Currency.

\***FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Capehart (R Ind.), Bricker (R Ohio), Maybank (D S.C.), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.) S J Res 140.....3/13/52.** Permit Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. Banking and Currency.

\***HENDRICKSON (R N.J.) and Smith (R N.J.) S Res 268.....1/30/52.** Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate the Elizabeth, N.J., airplane crash and operation, location, and proposed expansion of Newark Airport.

**HOEY (D N.C.) S 2478.....1/22/52.** Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to restrict amount of china which can be included within personal exemption of persons returning from abroad. Finance.

**HOEY (D N.C.) S Res 253.....1/17/52.** Authorize Tariff Commission to investigate increasing importation of chinaware at prices below domestic costs, with view to equalizing such cost differences. Finance.

**HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 3407.....6/26/52.** Promote production of vital steel and steel products during current emergency. Ordered placed on the calendar.

**HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Con Res 87.....7/2/52.** Authorize establishment of Joint Committee on Fair Trade Practices. Commerce.

**HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 348.....7/2/52.** Authorize subcommittee of Select Committee on Small Business to make comprehensive study of fair trade practices. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2349.....1/10/52.** Extend to common carriers by motor vehicle the long- and short-haul provisions of Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2350.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act by placing with Interstate Commerce Commission function of fixing compensation for emergency car service. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2351.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act by requiring that consideration be given investment in all types of transportation providing similar service, in issuance of certificates of public convenience and necessity authorizing new rail, motor, or water service. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2352.....1/10/52.** Establish annual license fees for services rendered by Interstate Commerce Commission. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2353.....1/10/52.** Extend records and reports provision of Interstate Commerce Act to persons furnishing locomotives. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2354.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act by requiring Interstate Commerce Commission to consider in stock modification plans the assets of controlled or controlling stockholders. Commerce.

\***JOHNSON (D Colo.) and Bricker (R Ohio)**

**S 2355.....1/10/52.** Establish finality of contracts between government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2356.....1/10/52.** Authorize ICC to make mandatory the installation of certain railroad communications systems. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2357.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act to restrict application of agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2358.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act by establishing certain rules for operation of irregular common carriers by motor vehicle. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2359.....1/10/52.** Remove limitation from right of ICC to suspend, change, or revoke certificates, permits or licenses issued to motor carriers for willful failure to comply with Interstate Commerce Act or orders. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2360.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act to increase amounts of securities issued by motor carriers without regulation by ICC. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2361.....1/10/52.** Require supervision, by ICC, of operations of contract carriers. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2362.....1/10/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act to restrict certain operations of private carriers by motor vehicle and leasing of vehicles. Commerce.

\***JOHNSON (D Colo.) and Bricker (R Ohio) S 2363.....1/10/52.** Establish maximum dimensions and weights for motor vehicles operating subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2364.....1/10/52.** Authorize ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water-carrier certificates and permits. Commerce.

\***JOHNSON (D Colo.) and Bricker (R Ohio) S 2365.....1/10/52.** Authorize Bureau of Public Roads to investigate and determine portion and type of public road taxes which should be assessed against various types and weights of motor vehicles. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2366.....1/10/52.** Retain separability clause for section 203 (b) of Interstate Commerce Act, excepting certain vehicles. Commerce.

\***JOHNSON (D Colo.) and Case (R S.D.) S 2444.....1/16/52.** Prohibit broadcasting over radio and television of advertisements of distilled spirits for beverage purposes. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2450.....1/17/52.** Amend 46 U.S.C. 672 to require that merchant seamen be able to understand orders given in English language. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2539.....1/29/52.** Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 re use of broadcasting facilities by candidates for public office. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2690.....2/19/52.** Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2781.....3/4/52.** Amend Interstate Commerce Act in order to prohibit all carriers and freight forwarders subject to such act from using any undue or unreasonable discrimination in supplying transportation under act. Commerce.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2782.....2/4/52.** Amend paragraph (4) of section 15 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that in time of emergency Commission may establish, temporarily, such through routes as are necessary or desirable in public interest. Commerce.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2829.....3/10/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to extend to Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe discontinuance of certain railroad services in intrastate commerce when such are found to be unreasonably discriminatory against interstate commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2901.....3/20/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in railroad freight cars and other vehicles during periods of emergency. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 2932.....3/27/52. Amend section 610 (a) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to promote safety in air commerce. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3129.....5/7/52. Authorize Secy. of Commerce to remove obstructions or hazards to air navigation, to prevent future obstructions or hazards to air navigation. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3161.....5/13/52. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of equipment-trust agreements and documents evidencing or relating to lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad equipment. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) (by request) S 3371.....6/21/52. Promote safe air transportation by amending Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require certain airports be certified under provisions of such act, in accordance with recommendations of President's Airport Commission. Commerce.

\*JOHNSON (D Colo.), Butler (R Md.), O'Connor (D Md.) S J Res 135.....2/21/52. Grant consent of Congress to States of Maryland and Virginia and District of Columbia to enter into compact providing for unified regulation of common carriers transporting passengers by street railways and motor vehicles within such states and D.C. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 258.....1/21/52. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, time for investigation of certain transportation problems by Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 302.....4/9/52. Authorize Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to expend from contingent fund of Senate \$10,000 in addition to amount authorized for purposes specified in section 134 (a) of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S Res 332.....6/9/52. Authorize investigation and study of organization and operations of Interstate Commerce Commission to determine what changes should be made to promote maximum efficiency in such organization and operations. Rules.

\*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Nixon (R Calif.) S 3389.....6/25/52. Direct U.S. Tariff Commission and Secretary of Interior to make certain investigations of U.S. tuna industry. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2522.....1/28/52. Amend 15 U.S.C., 1, to provide that nothing shall render unfair or unlawful contracts and agreements which establish minimum resale prices and which are extended by state law to non-signers. Judiciary.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3088.....5/1/52. Authorize making of loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation to nonprofit organizations. Banking and Currency.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2557.....1/30/52. Provide for establishment of certain priorities in awarding of military procurement contracts within regions suffering economic distress through unemployment. Banking and Currency.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2617.....2/7/52. Provide for safety of life and property by establishing certain rules and regulations for certain vessels engaged in commercial fishing. Commerce.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2815.....3/7/52. Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time during which request may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2712.....2/21/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to subject freight forwarders to requirement for obtaining certificates of public convenience and necessity and to make applicable to them uniform provisions of law concerning combinations and consolidations of carriers. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2713.....2/21/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide more definite standards for determining who is entitled to exemption from part IV of such act as an association of shippers or a shippers' agent. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 2721.....2/25/52. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Haines, and Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or continental U.S., directly or via foreign ports. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 2748.....2/27/52. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. and ports on Great Lakes during 1952. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 3438.....7/1/52. Extend act of May 26, 1926, as amended, as to further regulate interstate shipment of fish. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S J Res 144.....3/20/52. Give Secy. of Commerce authority to extend further certain charters of vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 166.....6/16/52. Extend time for use of construction reserve funds established under section 511 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. Commerce.

\*MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Gillette (D Iowa), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Morse (R Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Tobey (R N.H.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S J Res 168.....6/19/52. Authorize inquiry by FTC into practices and activities of private companies engaged in production, distribution or sale of electric energy in interstate commerce. Commerce.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3427.....6/28/52. Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, and section 3 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, re issuance of any security the issuer of which is engaged in development of mineral resources. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2447.....1/17/52. Amend Federal Credit Union Act to provide that supervision fee paid to Bureau of Federal Credit Unions by each Credit union shall be in accordance with graduated scale, on basis of assets as of Dec. 31 of preceding year. Banking and Currency.

\*MAYBANK (D S.C.) and Frear (D Del.) S 2517.....1/24/52. Amend section 4 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to establish conditions upon which federal savings and loan association may retain, or establish and operate, a branch or branches. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2841.....3/12/52. Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to make permanent the temporary authority of Federal Reserve bank to buy directly from Treasury rather than in open market, direct obligations of U.S., in amount not to exceed \$5 billion held at any one time. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 2938.....3/28/52. Amend Federal Reserve Act re admission of certain state banks to membership in Federal Reserve system. Banking and Currency.

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3381.....6/24/52. Remit duty on cartillon of bells to be imported for The Citadel, Charleston, S.C. Finance.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 2668.....2/18/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) to provide that a favorable rate of exchange granted to an exporter of processed merchandise (in contrast with that granted an exporter of raw or unprocessed merchandise) shall be considered a bounty or grant to such exporter and render him liable for additional duties under this section. Finance.

MUNDT (R S.D.) S 3224.....5/23/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose special equalization duty upon agricultural commodities for which price support has been made available and a parity price established. Finance.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 3126.....5/7/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to foreign theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel for use in theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad. Finance.

\*O'CONOR (D Md.), Bricker (R Ohio), Capehart (R Ind.), Magnuson (D Wash.) S 2519.....1/24/52. Amend section 15a of Interstate Commerce Act to provide that power of ICC to prescribe just and reasonable rates shall be exercised so as to enable carriers to earn sufficient revenues to provide adequate and efficient service. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S 3206.....5/20/52. Amend and clarify certain provisions of law re maritime functions of Secretary of Commerce. Commerce.

O'CONOR (D Md.) S Res 259.....1/21/52. Extend to March 31, 1952, authority of Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate export policies and control regulations. Commerce.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2421.....1/14/52. Amend First War Powers Act to extend to June 30, 1953, authority for awarding of contracts on a negotiated basis. Expenditures.

\*SMITH (R N.J.) and Hendrickson (R N.J.) S Con Res 55.....1/23/52. Establish a joint Congressional committee to investigate the airplane crash at Elizabeth, N.J., and operation, location and planned expansion of Newark airport. Commerce.

\*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 3157.....5/9/52. Amend the rules for the prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of the U.S. and on western rivers. Commerce.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S Res 329.....6/4/52. Authorize additional expenditures of \$60,000 by Select Committee on Small Business. Rules.

## CONTROLS

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Res 306.....4/16/52. Authorize Judiciary Committee to make a thorough study concerning action of President in taking possession of certain steel companies to determine authority for such action. Judiciary.

\*BUTLER (R Neb.), Bricker (R Ohio), Bridges (R N.H.), Cain (R Wash.), Capehart (R Ind.), Carlson (R Kan.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Seaton (R Neb.), Welker (R Idaho), Young (R N.D.) S 3106.....5/5/52. Provide for relief of owners of certain steel plants, possession of which has been taken by government under Executive Order 10340. Judiciary.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 2791.....3/5/52. Establish quotas on importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established, or allocations made, under Defense Production Act of 1951. Banking and Currency.

CASE (R S.D.) S 3322.....6/12/52. Amend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, re limited arbitration for emergency production. Labor.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

**EASTLAND (D Miss.)** S 2579.....2/4/52. Amend Export Control Act of 1949 to provide that whenever production of any agricultural commodity, during any marketing year, exceeds 85 per cent of production goal established by President or Secy. of Agriculture, export controls shall not be imposed except to unfriendly nations. Banking and Currency.

**FERGUSON (R Mich.)** S 2873.....3/17/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that if domestic production of any commodity is in excess of amount necessary to meet allocations for defense then no limitation on purchase shall be imposed. Banking and Currency.

**GILLETTE (D Iowa)** S 3330.....6/13/52. Provide for representation of independent labor organizations on Wage Stabilization Board, Economic Stabilization Agency. Banking and Currency.

**KNOWLAND (R Calif.)** S 2722.....2/25/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt from price control rates charged by any person subject to Shipping Act of 1916, and all rates, fees, charges for services supplied directly by any public agency. Banking and Currency.

**MAYBANK (D S.C.)** S 2594.....2/5/52. Extend Defense Production Act including programs of material allocation, price, credit, and rent controls, and the life of Small Defense Plants Administration to June 30, 1953. Banking and Currency.

**MAYBANK (D S.C.)** S 2645.....2/11/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to restore restricted authority to establish slaughter quotas, to repeal so-called Capehart amendment, and to restore control over real-estate credit; and extend act to June 30, 1954. Banking and Currency.

**MAYBANK (D S.C.)** S 3323.....6/12/52. Amend title IV of Defense Production Act of 1950, to establish a national emergency price and wage board. Labor.

**MORSE (R Ore.)** S 3016.....4/16/52. Provide an orderly procedure for relinquishment of possession of steel plants under conditions which will assure continued production of articles and material required for common defense. Labor.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

**ANDERSON (D N.M.)** S 2723.....2/25/52. Amend Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, to authorize Secy. of Interior to provide for competitive bidding for certain leases issued thereunder. Interior.

**ANDERSON (D N.M.)** S 2866.....3/13/52. Protect surface values of lands within national forests. Interior.

**\*BENNETT (R Utah) and Watkins (R Utah)** S 2737.....2/26/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to permit mining and utilization of mineral resources of national-forest lands, or lands administered for national-forest purposes. Interior.

**BUTLER (R Neb.)** S 3341.....6/16/52. Provide for use, control, exploration, development, and conservation of certain resources of submerged lands of Continental Shelf lying outside traditional state boundaries. Interior.

**\*CASE (R S.D.), Mundt (R S.D.)** S 3218.....5/22/52. Provide for conveyance of tract of land in Custer County, S.D., to Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation, and for reservation thereof to U.S. Agriculture.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 3242.....5/28/52. Amend mineral leasing laws in order to eliminate waiver of rentals for oil and gas leases. Interior.

**CORDON (R Ore.)** S 3408.....6/27/52. Permit exploration, location, entry and disposition under mineral-land laws of U.S. of certain lands acquired by U.S. Interior.

**\*HILL (D Ala.) and Sparkman (D Ala.)** S 2374.....1/10/52. Authorize construction and operation of facilities in experiments in underground gasification of coal, lignite, and other carbonaceous deposits. Interior.

**JOHNSON (D Colo.)** (By request) S 3379.....6/23/52. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey. Commerce.

**MALONE (R Nev.)** S 3424.....6/28/52. Change date for beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in U.S. and Alaska from first day of July to first day of October. Interior.

**MALONE (R Nev.)** S 3486.....7/4/52. Eliminate requirement that certain preference be given re sublease of power privileges leased from Secretary of Interior. Interior.

**O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.)** S 3136.....5/7/52. Amend second sentence of section 27 of the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920. Interior.

**\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.)** S 3306.....6/9/52. Provide for development of oil and gas reserves of Continental Shelf adjacent to shores of U.S., to protect certain equities therein, and confirm titles of the several states to lands underlying inland navigable waters within state boundaries. Interior.

**O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.)** S Res 242.....1/10/52. Extend to Jan. 31, 1953, authority of Senate Interior Committee to investigate fuel reserves and formulate a U.S. fuel policy. Interior.

**ROBERTSON (D Va.)** S 2403.....1/10/52. Prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of state or territorial laws. Interior.

**SALTONSTALL (R Mass.)** S 2795.....3/6/52. Further encourage distribution of fishery products. Agriculture.

**YOUNG (R N.D.)** S 2904.....3/20/52. Prohibit certain reservations of mineral interest by federal land banks, the Land Bank Commissioner, and Federal Farm Mortgage Association and provide for disposition of certain mineral interest heretofore reserved by them. Agriculture.

**YOUNG (R N.D.)** S 3113.....5/5/52. Provide for discontinuance of use as a wildlife refuge the area included in Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in North Dakota. Commerce.

## PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

**\*AIKEN (R Vt.), Benton (D Conn.), Bridges (R N.H.), Flanders (R Vt.), Lodge (R Mass.), McMahon (D Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Tobey (R N.H.)** S 2693.....2/20/52. Grant consent of and approval of Congress to Connecticut River Flood Control Compact. Public Works.

**BENTON (D Conn.)** S 3342.....6/16/52. Authorize certain beach erosion control of shoreline of State of Connecticut from Hammonasset River to East River. Public Works.

**BENTON (D Conn.)** S 3378.....6/23/52. Similar to BENTON (D Conn.), S 3342.

**CAIN (R Wash.)** S 2425.....1/15/52. Authorize construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors at Shishole Bay, Seattle, Wash. Public Works.

**CAIN (R Wash.)** S 3270.....6/2/52. Authorize construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors at Anacortes Harbor, Wash. Public Works.

**CAPEHART (R Ind.)** S 2629.....2/7/52. Amend act of Feb. 7, 1905 authorizing Kensington and Eastern Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across Calumet River. Public Works.

**CASE (R S.D.)** S 3068.....4/24/52. Authorize a program for flood control in James River watershed (North Dakota and South Dakota). Public Works.

**CASE (R S.D.)** S 3217.....5/22/52. Facilitate management of certain land and recreational resources of reclamation projects in or adjacent to national forests of South Dakota. Interior.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 2436.....1/16/52. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control on the Rio Hondo at Roswell, N.M. Judiciary.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 2437.....1/16/52. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916 to authorize appropriations for continued highway construction. Public Works.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 3226.....5/26/52. Amend section 302 of Public Buildings Act of 1949 to increase authorization for appropriations for renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside District of Columbia from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Public Works.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** (by request) S 3374.....6/23/52. Amend section 5 of act of June 29, 1888, relating to office of Supervisor of New York harbor. Public Works.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 3463.....7/3/52. Authorize program of waterflow runoff and retardation and soil-erosion prevention for Peace River watershed in New Mexico and Texas. Public Works.

**CHAVEZ (D N.M.)** S 3464.....7/3/52. Amend Federal Aid Highway Act of 1952 to provide further appropriations for a secondary highway system. Public Works.

**\*CLEMENTS (D Ky.) and Underwood (D Ky.)** S 2616.....2/7/52. Authorize program for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil erosion prevention for Green River Watershed in Kentucky and Tennessee. Public Works.

**CONNALLY (D Tex.)** S 2532.....1/28/52. Authorize modification of project for improvement of Trinity River and tributaries in Texas in order to provide for salt water barriers, in vicinity of Anahuac, Tex. Public Works.

**CONNALLY (D Tex.)** S 2533.....1/28/52. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Port Mansfield Harbor in Texas to determine action necessary to enable accommodation of deep-draft navigation. Public Works.

**CORDON (R Ore.)** S 2687.....2/19/52. Prevent federal dam and reservoir projects from interfering with sustained yield timber operations. Public Works.

**CORDON (R Ore.)** S 3149.....5/9/52. Authorize payment to states for replacement, relocation, rebuilding, or improvement of public highway facilities inundated or damaged by construction or operation of certain public works of U.S. Public Works.

**DWORSKAK (R Idaho)** S 2951.....3/31/52. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of initial phase of Snake River reclamation project by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

**DWORSKAK (R Idaho)** S 3020.....4/16/52. Provide for development, operation, and maintenance by Secy. of Interior of Wildlife management area at Grays Lake, Idaho. Interior.

**ECTON (R Mont.)** S 2952.....3/31/52. Provide for return, to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Fort Peck Dam project, of mineral interest in such lands. Interior.

**FERGUSON (R Mich.)** S J Res 120.....1/15/52. Create a Great Lakes Water Level Commission. Public Works.

**GILLETTE (D Iowa)** S 3320.....6/12/52. Extend time for commencing and completing construction of a bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and Fulton, Ill. Public Works.

**GREEN (D R.I.)** S 2838.....3/11/52. Authorize appropriations to assist states and their political subdivisions in salvage of railway and streetcar rails. Armed Services.

**HENNINGS (D Mo.)** S 3456.....7/2/52. Provide for construction of highway traversing the Mississippi valley. Public Works.

**\*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) and Dirksen (R Ill.)** S 2520.....1/28/52. Authorize reconstruction of bridge across Mississippi River at Bettendorf, Iowa. Public Works.

**\*HILL (D Ala.), Sparkman (D Ala.)** S Con Res 80.....6/2/52. Approve conveyance by Tennessee Valley Authority of terminal property in certain cities in Tennessee and Alabama. Public Works.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

\*HUNT (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 3150 .....5/9/52. Approve contract negotiated with Midvale Irrigation District and to authorize its execution. Interior.

\*HUNT (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) S 3212 .....5/21/52. Similar to HUNT (D Wyo.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), S 3150.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3302.....6/9/52. Grant former owners a preference re purchase of certain real property acquired under reclamation laws and no longer needed for purpose for which it was acquired. Government Operations.

\*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 3133....5/7/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain initial phase of Washita River Basin reclamation project, Okla. Interior.

\*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Nixon (R Calif.) S 2863.....3/13/52. Authorize integration of Solano County project, Calif., with Central Valley project, Calif. Interior.

\*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Nixon (R Calif.) S 2972.....4/3/52. Authorize additional appropriations for lower San Joaquin River project. Public Works.

\*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Nixon (R Calif.) S 3055.....4/23/52. Authorize construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, Calif., a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from Colorado River and providing certain benefits to Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2809.....3/7/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct certain facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from Santa Margarita River, Calif., and provide for joint utilization of a dam and reservoir and other waterwork facilities by Interior Dept. and Navy Dept. Interior.

LONG (D La.) S 2925.....3/27/52. Provide an adequate channel in Old and Atchafalaya Rivers. Public Works.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3423.....6/28/52. Increase limitations for expenditures for projects for development of facilities for water storage and utilization in arid areas of U.S. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3425.....6/28/52. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of works diverting water from main stream of Colorado River above Davis Dam, together with certain appurtenant pumping plants and canals. Interior.

MALONE (R Nev.) S 3487.....7/4/52. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam in main stream of Colorado River at Bridge Canyon. Public Works.

MCCARTHY (R Wis.) S 2799.....3/6/52. Direct Secy. of Army to complete survey of Pecos flood area, and to appropriate \$25,000 for such purpose. Public Works.

MCCLELLAN (D Ark.) S 2521.....1/28/52. Revive and re-enact section 6 of act authorizing construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, 33 U.S.C. 708. Public Works.

MCKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 2585.....2/4/52. Amend laws re federal-aid highway construction to provide for equality of treatment for railroads and other public utilities re cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by highway construction. Public Works.

MCKELLAR (D Tenn.) S 3267.....6/2/52. Amend Water Pollution Control Act to raise limit on size of loans which may be made under such act for purpose of assisting local governmental agencies in construction of works for treatment of sewage and other wastes. Public Works.

\*MILLIKIN (R Colo.) and Johnson (D Colo.) S 2610.....2/6/52. Provide that excess-land provisions of federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive a supplemental or regulated water supply from the San Luis Valley project, Colo. Interior.

\*MILLIKIN (R Colo.) and Johnson (D Colo.) S 2931.....3/27/52. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance by Secy. of Interior of Frypan-Arkansas Project, Colo. Interior.

MONRONEY (D Okla.) S 2660.....2/14/52. Establish temporary commission to investigate costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds. Public Works.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 3009.....4/10/52. Provide for investigation and survey by Chief of Engineers with view to ascertaining causes of, and mitigating damages resulting from, high-water levels in Great Lakes Basin. Public Works.

MOODY (D Mich.) S J Res 167.....6/18/52. Grant consent of Congress to entry of certain states into compacts for improvement of navigation on boundary waters of states within Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system. Public Works.

\*MORSE (R Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Hill (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 2812.....3/7/52. Authorize construction of initial phase of Snake River reclamation project by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Hunt (D Wyo.) S 2709 .....2/21/52. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) to allocate certain costs of construction of a new reclamation project to wildlife conservation, recreation, salinity and sediment control, or to protection of public health. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Butler (R Neb.) S 2720.....2/25/52. Approve contracts negotiated with Gering, Fort Laramie, Goshen, Pathfinder irrigation districts, authorize their execution, and with individual water right contractors on North Platte Federal reclamation project. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Hunt (D Wyo.) S 2751 .....2/27/52. Provide for exchange of farm units on federal irrigation projects. Interior.

\*O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Case (R S.D.) S 3271.....6/3/52. Provide that certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with repayment contracts with Deaver, Wildwood, and Belle Fourche irrigation districts shall be nonreimbursable. Interior.

THYE (R Minn.) S 3437.....7/1/52. Authorize improvement of Duluth-Superior harbor, Minn. and V is. Public Works.

\*WATKINS (R Utah), Bennett (R Utah) S 3013....4/16/52. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 2790.....3/5/52. Provide for abandonment of a certain part of federal project for Broadkill River in Delaware. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 2920.....3/26/52. Provide for return, to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project, of mineral interest in such lands. Public Works.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 3115.....5/5/52. Modify plans for flood control in Missouri River Basin to provide for inclusion in such plans of adequate elementary and high school facilities at Newton, N.D., to replace facilities located in Sanish and Van Hook, N.D., which are to be abandoned as result of construction of Garrison Dam and Reservoir. Public Works.

## TAXES

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 3304.....6/9/52. Grant an exemption from admissions tax to certain national folk festivals. Finance.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 2971.....4/3/52. Amend section 112 (n) of Internal Revenue Code, re nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence, to exclude periods of active service by members of Reserve components of armed forces in computing periods of time thereunder. Finance.

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 2758.....2/27/52. Amend section 3412 (c) (2) of Internal Revenue Code relating to tax on gasoline, to broaden definition of term gasoline. Finance.

\*HUNT (D Wyo.) and Stennis (D Miss.) S 2469 .....1/21/52. Restrict tax on slot machines to those located in places in which use of slot machines is lawful. Finance.

\*HUNT (D Wyo.) and Stennis (D Miss.) S 2470 .....1/21/52. Restrict occupational taxes for retail liquor dealers to those operating in states where sale of liquor is lawful. Finance.

HUNT (D Wyo.) S 3351.....6/18/52. Establish policy re granting of special exemptions to organizations and corporations from taxes imposed by laws of D.C. D.C.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 2652.....2/14/52. Grant additional income-tax exemptions and deductions to taxpayers who are permanently disabled, and allow additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting dependents who are permanently disabled. Finance.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 3040.....4/21/52. Amend section 9 (b) of Atomic Energy Act of 1946 relating to exemption from taxation of certain activities of Atomic Energy Commission. Finance.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 2862.....3/13/52. Exempt from income tax, amounts received as retirement pay or annuity for service as a teacher. Finance.

LODGE (R Mass.) S 2912.....3/25/52. Increase optional standard deduction for married persons filing separate income-tax returns. Finance.

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 2551.....1/29/52. Reduce individual income tax payments. Finance.

MOODY (D Mich.) S 3239.....5/26/52. Grant an additional income-tax exemption for children under 15 years of age of unmarried widows and widowers and other single taxpayers. Finance.

RUSSELL (D Ga.) (by request) S 2422.....1/14/52. Exempt from tax, bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables maintained exclusively for use of armed services personnel when no charge is made for such use. Finance.

\*WILLIAMS (R Del.), Butler (R Neb.), Frear (D Del.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), O'Connor (D Md.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Smith (R N.J.), Taft (R Ohio) S 3164.....5/13/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction from gross income of bad debts owed by political parties and political organizations. Finance.

\*WILLIAMS (R Del.), Butler (R Neb.), Frear (D Del.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Ives (R N.Y.), Martin (R Pa.), Mundt (R S.D.), Nixon (R Calif.), O'Connor (D Md.), Schoepfel (R Kan.), Smith (R N.J.), Taft (R Ohio) S 3176.....5/15/52. Similar to WILLIAMS (R Del.), and others, S 3164.

## HOUSE

### BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

ABBITT (D Va.) HR 6205.....1/24/52. Provide that 10 per cent of revenue received by federal government during remainder of current fiscal year shall be applied to reduction of public debt. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) H Res 491.....1/14/52. Create select committee to investigate and study operations and conditions at Newark airport. Rules.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 7600.....4/25/52. Amend Federal Alcohol Administration Act with respect to commercial bribery. Commerce.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 8417.....6/28/52. Amend section 42 of Trade-Mark Act of 1946, to make unlawful the importation of goods bearing a stamp similar to U.S. trademark. Judiciary.

BARING (D Nev.) HR 5965.....1/10/52. Permit free marketing of gold. Ways and Means.



**BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)**

- BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 6774.....2/25/52. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Haines, and Hyder, Alaska and other points in Alaska or continental U.S., directly or via foreign ports. Merchant Marine.
- BERRY (R S.D.)** HR 6692.....2/19/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1303) to provide that favorable rate of exchange granted to exporter of processed merchandise (in contrast with that granted an exporter of raw or unprocessed merchandise) shall be considered a bounty or grant to such exporter and render him liable for additional duties under this section. Ways and Means.
- BOGGS (D La.)** HR 7275.....3/27/52. Amend paragraph 207 and schedule 16 of Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that bauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition in any manner shall be imported duty free. Ways and Means.
- BOYKIN (D Ala.)** HR 7507.....4/22/52. Amend rules for prevention of collisions on certain inland waters of U.S. and on western rivers. Merchant Marine.
- BRYSON (D S.C.)** HR 6693.....2/19/52. Amend Contract Settlement Act of 1944 to authorize payment of fair compensation to persons informally contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals, in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs. Judiciary.
- BRYSON (D S.C.)** HR 6694.....2/19/52. Similar to BRYSON (D S.C.), HR 6693.
- BUSBY (R Ill.)** HR 6846.....2/28/52. Amend title V of Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, with respect to authority of Securities and Exchange Commission to prescribe certain fees and charges. Commerce.
- CAMP (D Ga.)** HR 6571.....2/14/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to restrict amount of china which can be included within personal exemption of persons returning from abroad. Ways and Means.
- CANNON (D Mo.)** HR 8066.....6/2/52. Amend Tariff Acts as related to bauxite. Ways and Means.
- CASE (R N.J.)** H Con Res 187.....1/23/52. Call for investigation of Newark Airport and tragic crash in Elizabeth, N.J. Rules.
- CASE (R N.J.)** H Res 500.....1/23/52. Similar to ADDONIZIO (D N.J.), H Res 491.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 5944.....1/9/52. Amend First War Powers Act to extend to June 30, 1953, authority for awarding of contracts on a negotiated basis. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6157.....1/22/52. Amend section 12 of Clayton Act re transfer of civil actions brought under antitrust laws. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6214.....1/24/52. Amend 28 U.S.C. to provide for limited judicial review of decisions of federal officers under "finality clauses" in government contracts. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 6986.....3/11/52. Amend acts to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies and protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies to prohibit loss leader sales. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 7339.....4/1/52. Amend Clayton Act to provide that domestic corporations may be required by subpoena to produce records of their foreign affiliates and subsidiaries, and to require foreign corporations doing business in U.S. to register with Secretary of State. Judiciary.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 7395.....4/4/52. Amend title II of First War Powers Act, 1941, to provide for more equitable distribution of public contracts in areas of depressed or distressed labor conditions and in industries that have been substantially affected by loss of business due to national emergency. Judiciary.
- CLEMENTE (D N.Y.)** HR 7270.....3/27/52. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require owners of civil aircraft to be financially responsible for damages arising out of operation of such aircraft. Commerce.
- CLEMENTE (D N.Y.)** H Res 501.....1/23/52. Provide for investigation of airplane disasters. Rules.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 6801.....2/26/52. Amend part IV of Interstate Commerce Act to require obtaining of a certificate of public convenience and necessity as prerequisite to engaging in service as a freight forwarder. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 6802.....2/26/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide more definite standards for determining who is entitled to exemption from part IV of act as an association of shippers or shippers' agent. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 7218.....3/25/52. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to make unlawful certain practices of ticket agents engaged in selling air transportation. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 7219.....3/25/52. Provide that Civil Aeronautics Administrator have control over production of airplane parts. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) (by request)** HR 7220.....3/25/52. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 7359.....4/2/52. Amend Railway Labor Act to provide for administration of and determination of just compensation to any carrier which has been seized by government as result of labor dispute. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio) (by request)** HR 7906.....5/19/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, re transportation by motor vehicle performed under contract with Post Office. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 8123.....6/9/52. Establish finality of contracts between government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** HR 8347.....6/24/52. Expedite termination of railroad reorganization proceedings under section 77 of Bankruptcy Act by amending section 20 (b) (13) of Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.
- CROSSER (D Ohio)** H Res 516.....2/4/52. Provide additional funds for expenses of House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Administration.
- DINGELL (D Mich.)** HR 6699.....2/19/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that altars, pulpits, communion tables, etc., ordered by religious corporations, may be imported duty free. Ways and Means.
- DINGELL (D Mich.)** HR 7593.....5/25/52. Amend paragraph 1774, section 201, title II, of Tariff Act of 1930 to allow certain articles bought for any religious organization and to be used by said organizations to enter duty free. Ways and Means.
- DINGELL (D Mich.)** HR 7594.....4/25/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to importation of feathers of wild birds. Ways and Means.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 6987.....3/11/52. Provide for award of certain public contracts to bidders from areas of very substantial labor surplus where their bids do not exceed by more than 5 per cent the most advantageous bids submitted from other areas. Judiciary.
- DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 8551.....7/5/52. Establish corporations to assist financial institutions in making credit available to commercial and industrial enterprises and provide capital for such enterprises. Banking and Currency.
- DONOVAN (D N.Y.)** HR 6037.....1/15/52. Authorize sale to Isbrandtsen Co., Inc., of New York, a victory-type or other suitable vessel to replace steamship "Flying Enterprise" which sank off English coast on Jan. 10, 1952. Merchant Marine.
- EBERHARTER (D Pa.)** HR 5875.....1/8/52. Provide for insurance of shareholdings in federal credit unions. Banking and Currency.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.)** HR 6184.....1/23/52. Provide that nothing shall render unfair or unlawful contracts and agreements which establish minimum resale prices and which are extended by state law to nonsigners. Commerce.
- ENGLE (D Calif.)** HR 7521.....4/22/52. Require that miles-per-hour and statute miles be retained as standard units for measurement of speed and distance in connection with operation of civil aircraft in interstate air commerce. Commerce.
- GARMATZ (D Md.)** HR 7463.....4/9/52. Authorize vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore between U.S. ports on Great Lakes during 1952. Merchant Marine.
- GARMATZ (D Md.)** HR 7953.....5/22/52. Provide for conversion of 10 ocean-going bulk carriers to promote ocean transportation in U.S. flag vessels of ore and other bulk commodities essential to national defense. Merchant Marine.
- GRANGER (D Utah)** HR 8317.....6/20/52. Amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U.S.," approved July 1, 1898, as amended. Judiciary.
- GREENWOOD (D N.Y.)** HR 7448.....4/8/52. Require inspection of motor vessels carrying passengers from a port in U.S. or upon navigable waters of U.S. Merchant Marine.
- GREGORY (D Ky.)** HR 6583.....2/14/52. Amend Contract Renegotiation Act (a) (4) (D) to extend to July 1, 1952, deadline for filing renegotiation rebate claims with General Services Administrator arising as a result of recomputation of amortization deduction allowed in World War II. Ways and Means.
- GROSS (R Iowa)** HR 8472.....7/2/52. Authorize President to prohibit or curtail imports. Ways and Means.
- HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 6395.....2/4/52. Provide for investigation by Federal Trade Commission of manufacture, sale and use of dangerous toys. Commerce.
- HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 8429.....6/30/52. Provide that each motor which is designed for use in propulsion of a vehicle, and transported in interstate commerce, shall bear a stamp indicating its serial number and year of manufacture. Commerce.
- HARRIS (D Ark.)** HR 7890.....5/16/52. Authorize supplemental payments to sponsors of certain projects under Federal Airport Act. Commerce.
- HART (D N.J.)** HR 6779.....2/25/52. Amend 46 U.S.C. 672 (a) to require that merchant seamen be able to understand orders given in English language. Merchant Marine.
- HART (D N.J.)** HR 6780.....2/25/52. Make certain provisions to increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.
- HART (D N.J.)** H J Res 480.....6/12/52. Extend time for use of construction reserve funds established under section 511 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended. Merchant Marine.
- HAVENNER (D Calif.)** HR 6585.....2/14/52. Continue for temporary period existing tariff classification of impure dicalcium phosphate. Ways and Means.
- HAVENNER (D Calif.)** HR 7727.....5/5/52. Similar to HAVENNER (D Calif.), HR 6585.
- HINSHAW (R Calif.)** HR 8541.....7/5/52. Provide for federal participation in design, development and testing of jet aircraft in manner recommended by Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.
- HOLMES (R Wash.)** H J Res 422.....4/7/52. Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at Washington State-Far East International Trade Fair, Seattle, Wash., to be admitted without payment of tariff. Ways and Means.
- HORAN (R Wash.)** HR 6219.....1/24/52. Protect purchasers of household appliances by requiring that such appliances, when shipped in interstate commerce, be accompanied by instruction booklets containing adequate information as to operation, care, and repair. Commerce.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

- HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 7431.....4/7/52. Amend section 8 (a) of Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to require, re fruits and vegetables and other perishable agricultural commodities, prompt action by Tariff Commission under section 7 of this act or under section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act, unless Secy. of Agriculture determines otherwise. Banking and Currency.
- HUNTER (R Calif.) HR 7510.....4/22/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to increase duty imposed on importation of fig paste. Ways and Means.
- JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 7908.....5/19/52. Amend section 10 of act of Oct. 15, 1914, commonly known as Clayton Act, re purchases by common carriers in case of interlocking directorates, to increase to \$150,000 amount of permissible contracts between carrier corporations, firms, or partnerships with common directors, managers, or selling agents. Judiciary.
- JONES (D Ala.) HR 7108.....3/18/52. Continue beyond June 30, 1953, authority to make funds available for loans and grants under title V of Housing Act of 1949. Banking and Currency.
- KEAN (R N.J.) H Con Res 188.....1/23/52. Similar to CASE (R N.J.), H Con Res 187.
- KEAN (R N.J.) H Res 503.....1/23/52. Similar to CASE (R N.J.), H Res 500.
- KELLEY (D Pa.) H Res 712.....6/27/52. Authorize Education and Labor Committee to investigate and study administration of the "Buy America Act." Rules.
- KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 7161.....3/20/52. Provide for safety of life and property by making certain commercial fishing vessels subject to rules and regulations of U.S. Coast Guard marine inspection. Merchant Marine.
- KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6367.....1/31/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 6184.
- KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 6925.....3/6/52. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 6184.
- KING (D Calif.) HR 6245.....1/28/52. Amend 19 U.S.C. 258 remitting duties paid on necessary repairs made in foreign port to include equipment purchased to be used as dunnage or packing for cargo or in erection of devices for control of liquid or bulk cargo. Ways and Means.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 6325.....1/30/52. Similar to DONOHUE (D Mass.), HR 6987.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 6957.....3/10/52. Provide for establishment of certain priorities in awarding of military procurement contracts within regions suffering economic distress through unemployment. Armed Services.
- MCCONNELL (R Pa.) HR 6498.....2/7/52. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.
- MCGRATH (D N.Y.) HR 7864.....5/15/52. Amend section 4527, Revised Statutes, Merchant Marine U.S.C. 46 594 to provide for payment of one month's wages to a seaman discharged without fault on his part before commencement of a voyage, if voyage has not been cancelled for reasons beyond control of operator. Merchant Marine.
- MACK (R Wash.) HR 5883.....1/8/52. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose certain duties upon importation of tuna. Ways and Means.
- MAGEE (D Mo.) H J Res 498.....7/4/52. Authorize inquiry by Federal Trade Commission into certain practices of private companies engaged in production, distribution or sale of electrical energy in interstate commerce. Commerce.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) HR 7028.....3/12/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in railroad freight cars and other vehicles during periods of emergency. Commerce.
- MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 8458.....7/2/52. Create Inter-oceanic Canals Commission. Merchant Marine.
- MITCHELL (D Wash.) H J Res 404.....3/18/52. Similar to HOLMES (R Wash.), H J Res 422.
- MORRISON (D La.) HR 7276.....3/27/52. Similar to BOGGS (D La.), HR 7275.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 6962.....3/10/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to alleviate shortages in railroad freight cars and other vehicles during periods of emergency. Commerce.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 7409.....4/4/52. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of equipment trust agreements and other documents evidencing or relating to lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad equipment. Commerce.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7552.....4/23/52. Amend act approved June 30, 1950, to provide for extension of term of certain patents of persons who served in military or naval forces of U.S. during World War II. Judiciary.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7782.....5/8/52. Amend Communications Act of 1934, section 315, re broadcasts by candidates for public office to provide that no obligation imposed upon any licensed broadcasting station to broadcast any defamatory, obscene or other material which may subject it to any civil or criminal action in any local, state, or federal court. Commerce.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 7802.....5/12/52. Amend part I of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of equipment trust agreements and other documents evidencing or relating to lease, mortgage, conditional sale, or bailment of railroad equipment. Commerce.
- OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 8542.....7/5/52. Establish temporary commission to study air safety conditions in U.S. Commerce.
- PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 510.....1/29/52. Provide additional funds for expenses of House select committee investigating problems of small business. Administration.
- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7233.....3/25/52. Amend paragraph (4) of section 15 of Interstate Commerce Act to remove restrictions in determination of long and short hauls. Commerce.
- PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 5968.....1/10/52. Amend section 21 of Second Liberty Bond Act to reduce to \$265 billion face amount of obligations authorized to be issued under the act. Ways and Means.
- PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 8397.....6/27/52. Amend Natural Gas Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt local distributors from provisions of Act. Commerce.
- RABAUT (D Mich.) HR 7618.....4/28/52. Amend paragraph 1615 (g) of Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to duties on articles exported from U.S. for repairs or alterations. Ways and Means.
- RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 5889.....1/8/52. Prohibit transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages. Commerce.
- RANKIN (D Miss.) HR 6501.....2/7/52. Amend Inland Waterways Corporation Act of 1924 to authorize extension of services and operations of Inland Waterways Corporation to Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. Commerce.
- REED (R N.Y.) HR 6470.....2/6/52. Restore right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins, return control over public purse to people, restrain further deterioration of our currency, and maintain and establish a domestic gold-coin standard. Banking and Currency.
- RHODES (D Pa.) HR 6785.....2/25/52. Protect national defense effort and normal flow of interstate and foreign commerce from interferences caused by movement of business enterprises to premises leased from states and their political subdivisions. Commerce.
- ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 7808.....5/12/52. Similar to O'HARA (R Minn.), HR 7802.
- SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7156.....3/20/52. Provide that certain unclaimed deposits in national banks shall be covered into Treasury of the United States. Banking and Currency.
- SABATH (D Ill.) HR 7955.....5/22/52. Amend section 12 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to extend registration provisions under the act. Commerce.
- SASSCER (D Md.) HR 7466.....4/9/52. Declare a policy with respect to operation, management, or maintenance of airports by Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. Commerce.
- SHAFFER (R Mich.) H Res 548.....3/4/52. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of operations and activities of American Assembly and National Manpower Council and of certain plans; proposals with respect to utilization of manpower. Rules.
- SHELLEY (D Calif.) (by request) H J Res 416.....4/1/52. Give Secretary of Commerce authority to extend further certain charters of vessels to citizens of Republic of Philippines. Foreign Affairs.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7086.....3/17/52. Regulate repayment to U.S. of advances made to states and their local subdivisions under title V of War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944. Ways and Means.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 8430.....6/30/52. Repeal the Buy-American Act. Public Works.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6101.....1/17/52. Extend provisions of Federal Credit Union Act to Virgin Islands. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6102.....1/17/52. Amend Federal Credit Union Act to provide that supervision fee paid to Bureau of Federal Credit Unions by each Credit Union shall be in accordance with a graduated scale, on basis of assets as of Dec. 31 of preceding year. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6504.....2/7/52. Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 6909.....3/5/52. Amend section 14 (b) of Federal Reserve Act to remove time limitations on purchase and sale of obligations of national, state, and municipal governments. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) H J Res 403.....3/13/52. Permit Federal National Mortgage Association to make commitments to purchase certain mortgages. Banking and Currency.
- SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 7756.....5/7/52. Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 with respect to use of broadcasting facilities by candidates for public office. Commerce.
- THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 8457.....7/2/52. Similar to MARTIN (R Iowa), HR 8458.
- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 7517.....4/22/52. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to increase maximum benefits provided by such act and to extend its provisions to Puerto Rico. Labor.
- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 8323.....6/20/52. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, by raising retirement pension in certain cases. Commerce.
- VINSON (D Ga.) HR 6787.....2/25/52. Extend for two years the Rubber Act of 1948, already extended to 1951 and 1952. Armed Services.
- WALTER (D Pa.) HR 6845.....2/28/52. Continue until close of June 30, 1953, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap. Ways and Means.
- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6424.....2/5/52. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act to permit granting of free or reduced-rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.
- WOLVERTON (R N.J.) H Res 504.....1/23/52. Authorize Commerce Committee to investigate miscellaneous problems of air safety, including airports in congested areas and instrument landings. Rules.
- WOOD (R Idaho) HR 7956.....5/22/52. Change the date for the beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, from the first day of July to the first day of October. Interior.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

## CONTROLS

- ABBITT (D Va.)** H Res 627.....5/1/52. Call upon President to invoke Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to restore steel production and submit his proposals for any additional legislation relating to steel dispute which national security requires. Labor.
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.)** HR 6517.....2/11/52. Provide that export controls over agricultural commodities including fats and oils, as authorized by Defense Production Act and Export Control Act of 1949 shall not be imposed during normal marketing year in which 85 per cent of production goal is equalled or exceeded. Banking and Currency.
- ALLEN (R Ill.)** H Res 532.....2/22/52. Direct Education and Labor Committee to conduct investigation of Wage Stabilization Board. Rules.
- BENDER (R Ohio)** H Res 607.....4/23/52. Create a select committee to inquire and report to House whether Harry S. Truman, President of U.S., shall be impeached. Judiciary.
- BUDGE (R Idaho)** HR 7611.....4/28/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt from price control domestically produced perishable fruits and vegetables. Banking and Currency.
- BURLESON (D Tex.)** HR 6985.....3/11/52. Suspend ceiling price under certain conditions for any material which by its nature is not susceptible to speculative buying and not more than 10 per cent of which is purchased with government funds for defense purposes. Banking and Currency.
- CELLER (D N.Y.)** HR 5943.....1/9/52. Repeal section 104 of Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, which authorizes President to control importation of fats and oils. Banking and Currency.
- COUDERT (R N.Y.)** H J Res 431.....4/22/52. Prohibit use of federal funds to pay salaries and expenses of federal officers and employees performing functions in connection with unauthorized seizure of steel mills or other private property. Judiciary.
- DAVIS (D Ga.)** HR 7572.....4/24/52. Make it unlawful for any officer in executive branch of government to take or maintain possession and control of any private property except pursuant to statutory authority for such action. Judiciary.
- DONDERO (R Mich.)** HR 7342.....4/1/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that incentive pay in construction industry shall not be stabilized at less than that paid by individual employer in such industry during period beginning May 24, 1950, and ending June 24, 1950. Banking and Currency.
- ELLSWORTH (R Ore.)** H Res 609.....4/24/52. Request President to furnish to House full and complete information as to why he did not use his powers under Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, for purpose of bringing about settlement of controversy between certain steel companies and certain of their employees. Labor.
- FULTON (R Pa.)** H Res 624.....4/30/52. Create select committee to conduct an investigation of problems related to seizure and control of private property, or private enterprises, unions, other facilities and organizations, by executive action of U.S. government. Rules.
- GWINN (R N.Y.)** H Res 711.....6/26/52. Exclude consideration of productivity as a part of wages by Wage Stabilization Board. Rules.
- HALE (R Maine)** H Res 604.....4/22/52. Authorize and direct Judiciary Committee to investigate official conduct of Harry S. Truman, President of U.S., in connection with government seizure of steel plants. Judiciary.
- HALE (R Maine)** H Res 605.....4/22/52. Express sense of House with regard to President's unauthorized seizure of steel industry. Judiciary.
- HARRISON (D Va.)** H Con Res 207.....4/9/52. Condemn as unlawful seizure by President of U.S. of steel producing facilities and expenditure of government funds pursuant thereto. Judiciary.
- HOFFMAN (R Mich.)** H Res 612.....4/25/52. Ascertain reason for making of inaccurate statements by President of U.S. Rules.
- HUNTER (R Calif.)** HR 7432.....4/7/52. Amend section 104 of Defense Production Act of 1950, re import controls of commodities and products which affect national defense. Banking and Currency.
- KEARNS (R Pa.)** H J Res 409.....3/24/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to abolish Wage Stabilization Board. Banking and Currency.
- KEARNS (R Pa.)** H J Res 456.....5/21/52. Similar to KEARNS (R Pa.), H J Res 409.
- MCDONOUGH (R Calif.)** HR 7079.....3/17/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, re rates charged by any common carrier or other public utility, to provide for 30 days' notice to be given before a rate increase is made. Banking and Currency.
- MILLER (R N.Y.)** H Res 610.....4/24/52. Investigate seizure of steel industry. Rules.
- RAINS (D Ala.)** HR 7326.....3/31/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to exempt from price control rates, fees, and charges for services supplied directly by states, territories, and their political subdivisions and municipalities, District of Columbia, and other agencies of any of the foregoing. Banking and Currency.
- RAMSAY (D W.Va.)** HR 6843.....2/28/52. Establish quotas on importation of certain articles and products containing raw materials with respect to which priorities have been established or allocations made under Defense Production Act of 1951. Banking and Currency.
- ROGERS (D Fla.)** (by request) HR 7753.....5/7/52. Amend Interstate Commerce Act in order to prohibit Interstate Commerce Commission from restricting right of a motor carrier to add to its equipment. Commerce.
- SADLAK (R Conn.)** HR 7157.....3/20/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that if domestic production of any commodity is in excess of amount necessary to meet allocations for defense then no limitation on purchase shall be imposed. Banking and Currency.
- SHAFFER (R Mich.)** H Res 614.....4/28/52. Provide for impeachment of Harry S. Truman, President of U.S. Judiciary.
- SMITH (D Miss.)** H Con Res 209.....4/22/52. Express sense of Congress that President has no authority to assume control over any private organization except as Congress may provide by law, and that his action in seizing steel mills violates the Constitution. Judiciary.
- SMITH (D Va.)** H Con Res 210.....4/22/52. Condemn seizure by Executive of the steel plants. Judiciary.
- SMITH (D Va.)** H Con Res 225.....6/11/52. Similar to ABBITT (D Va.), H Res 627.
- SPENCE (D Ky.)** HR 6546.....2/11/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to restore restricted authority to establish slaughter quotas, to repeal so-called Capehart amendment, and to restore control over real-estate credit; and extend act to June 30, 1954. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.)** HR 8210.....6/16/52. Amend and extend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Banking and Currency.
- SPENCE (D Ky.)** H J Res 488.....6/26/52. Continue for temporary period Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8007.....5/27/52. Provide that authority conferred on President by title IV of Defense Production Act shall not be exercised to maintain any ceiling price unless President finds it necessary to maintain allocation control under authority of title I of the Act. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8008.....5/27/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that all authority conferred under title IV with respect to agricultural commodities for which Congress has provided price support legislation terminate on June 30, 1952. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8009.....5/27/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to lay restrictions upon determination of ceiling prices for agricultural products. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8010.....5/27/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to designate date when ceiling price for any material shall be suspended. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8011.....5/27/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950 to allow President to determine what products and services are in short supply in relation to demand. Banking and Currency.
- TALLE (R Iowa)** HR 8097.....6/5/52. Amend Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, to prohibit imposition of slaughtering quotas or any regulations re allocation or distribution of meat or meat products unless Agriculture Secretary has certified that supply of meat is inadequate to meet civilian or military needs. Banking and Currency.
- WEICHEL (R Ohio)** HR 6859.....2/29/52. Amend section 704 of Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide that exemption from natural gas regulation in case of states having public regulatory agencies shall not apply if such agencies do not provide gas for hardship cases and disabled veterans. Banking and Currency.
- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.)** HR 8178.....6/11/52. Revoke regulation X in Defense Production Act re real estate minimum downpayments. Banking and Currency.
- WOOD (D Ga.)** H J Res 473.....6/3/52. Advise President of U.S. concerning will of Congress respecting labor dispute in basic steel manufacturing industry. Labor.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

- AANDAH (R N.D.)** HR 7228.....3/25/52. Prohibit certain reservations of mineral interest by federal land banks, Land Bank Commissioner, and Federal Farm Mortgage Assn., and provide for disposition of certain mineral interest heretofore reserved by them. Agriculture.
- ABBITT (D Va.)** H Res 496.....1/16/52. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate failure of Bureau of Mines and Defense Materials Procurement Agency to establish a manganese receiving depot in central Virginia or to survey manganese deposits there. Rules.
- ALBERT (D Okla.)** HR 6799.....2/26/52. Authorize construction and operation of facilities for experiments in underground gasification of coal and lignite and other carbonaceous deposits to increase energy and fuel resources of nation. Interior.
- ANDERSON (R Calif.)** HR 7178.....3/21/52. Authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, lower San Joaquin Valley, Central Valley project, Calif. Interior.
- ANDERSON (R Calif.)** HR 8144.....6/10/52. Similar to ANDERSON (R Calif.), HR 7178.
- BARTLETT (D Alaska)** HR 7247.....3/26/52. Provide for gradual elimination of salmon traps in waters of Alaska. Merchant Marine.
- BATTLE (D Ala.)** HR 6519.....2/11/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.
- BENNETT (R Mich.)** HR 6818.....2/21/52. Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery. Merchant Marine.
- BLATNIK (D Minn.)** H Res 637.....5/6/52. Direct Interior Secy., and Bureau of Mines in Interior Dept. to submit report to House concerning U.S. peat resources and possibilities for utilization of such resources for industrial, power and fuel purposes. Interior.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6094.....1/17/52. Amend Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for continuing highway construction, for two years. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 7691.....5/1/52. Require federal officers, agencies and employees to act in accordance with and submit to, the laws of several states re control, appropriation, use, and distribution of water and provide that U.S. shall sue and be sued in courts of such states in litigation arising therefrom. Interior.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 7520.....4/22/52. Prohibit certain reservations of mineral interest by federal land banks, Land Bank Commissioner, and Federal Mortgage Assn., and to provide for disposition of certain mineral interest heretofore reserved by them. Agriculture.

BURTON (D Va.) H Res 498.....1/17/52. Similar to ABBITT (D Va.), H Res 496.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8067.....6/2/52. Protect striped bass. Merchant Marine.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 7023.....3/12/52. Protect surface value of lands within national forests. Agriculture.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 6159.....1/22/52. Amend act of Feb. 7, 1905, authorizing Kensington & Eastern Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across Calumet River. Public Works.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 7486.....4/10/52. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, acquired in connection with Fort Peck project, of mineral interest in such lands. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6578.....2/14/52. Provide for research into practical means for economic production from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, or other beneficial consumptive uses. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7177.....3/21/52. Similar to ANDERSON (R Calif.), HR 7178.

EVINS (D Tenn.) HR 6038.....1/15/52. Authorize transfer of lands in Lincoln County, Tenn. to Tennessee Game and Fish Commission for fish cultural and wildlife-management purposes. Merchant Marine.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 6132.....1/21/52. Authorize preliminary examinations and surveys for runoff and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention. Public Works.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 6700.....2/19/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to permit mining and utilization of mineral resources of national-forest lands, or lands administered for national-forest purposes. Interior.

GREEN (D Pa.) HR 6847.....2/28/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8294.....6/19/52. Authorize construction of a ships' base for Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.

HART (D N.J.) HR 8295.....6/19/52. Authorize construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.

HESELTON (R Mass.) H Res 502.....1/23/52. Provide for an inquiry into adequacy of fuel supplies in New England. Rules.

HORAN (R Wash.) HR 6163.....1/22/52. Provide basis for authorization of irrigation works in connection with Chief Joseph Dam and provide financial assistance thereto from power revenues. Public Works.

JONES (D Ala.) HR 6532.....2/11/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

KENNEDY (D Mass.) HR 6862.....2/29/52. Further encourage distribution of fishery products. Merchant Marine.

KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) HR 6098.....1/17/52. Authorize State of Illinois and Chicago Sanitary District, under direction of Secy. of Army, to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting its water into Illinois waterway. Public Works.

LANHAM (D Ga.) HR 6721.....2/20/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

McKINNON (D Calif.) HR 7185.....3/21/52. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 6578.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) H Res 533.....2/22/52. Expressing sense of House re certain regulations of Secy. of Interior relating to migratory waterfowl in Mississippi and Central Flyway States. Merchant Marine.

MILLER (D Calif.) HR 7854.....5/14/52. Prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of state or territorial laws. Merchant Marine.

O'NEILL (D Pa.) HR 6840.....2/28/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 6704.....2/19/52. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 6578.

POTTER (R Mich.) HR 6500.....2/7/52. Amend resolution authorizing Director of Fish and Wildlife Service of Interior Dept. to investigate and eradicate sea lampreys in Great Lakes to continue appropriations for such program. Merchant Marine.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 6538.....2/11/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

REGAN (D Tex.) HR 6120.....1/18/52. Make provision for suitable accommodations for Customs Bureau and certain other government services at El Paso, Tex. Public Works.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 6755.....2/21/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 6100.....1/17/52. Similar to KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.), HR 6098.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5953.....1/9/52. Provide for opening of an area of not less than 20 per cent of total area of St. Marks wildlife refuge for hunting each year. Merchant Marine.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6189.....1/23/52. Amend Natural Gas Act to provide that no application for service extension by a natural gas company shall be approved by Federal Power Commission if such extension involves gas sale at a distance from gas fields or new construction, unless new service will not impair existing supplies. Commerce.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 7785.....5/8/52. Create committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification. Commerce.

SMITH (R Wis.) H Con Res 184.....1/22/52. Request President to refer to International Joint Commission a study and investigation of fluctuating water levels of the Great Lakes. Foreign Relations.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 7207.....3/24/52. Similar to ALBERT (D Okla.), HR 6799.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 7261.....3/26/52. Provide for conservation of fish and wildlife on Klamath Reservation in Oregon. Interior.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 6877.....3/3/52. Prohibit hunting, trapping, and fishing on public lands in violation of state or territorial laws. Merchant Marine.

WILSON (D Tex.) HR 8279.....6/18/52. Provide for use, control, exploration, development and conservation of certain resources of submerged lands of Continental Shelf lying outside traditional state boundaries. Judiciary.

YORTY (D Calif.) H Res 599.....4/4/52. Create select committee to conduct investigation and study of seaward boundaries of U.S. Rules.

YORTY (D Calif.) H Res 676.....6/9/52. Authorize Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate and study seaward boundaries of U.S. Rules.

YORTY (D Calif.) H Res 684.....6/11/52. Make certain provisions re establishment of seaward boundary of inland waters. Judiciary.

## PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

AANDAH (R N.D.) HR 7245.....3/26/52. Provide for return to former owners, of certain lands acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project, of mineral interest in such lands. Public Works.

AANDAH (R N.D.) HR 7795.....5/12/52. Modify comprehensive plans for flood control in Missouri River Basin to include adequate elementary and high-school facilities at Newtown, N.D., to replace facilities located in Sanish, and Van Hook, N.D. Public Works.

ADAIR (R Ind.) HR 8392.....6/27/52. Provide for construction of a post office at Albion, Ind. Public Works.

ANDRESEN (R Minn.) HR 6632.....2/14/52. Provide for construction of a highway and appurtenances thereto, traversing Mississippi Valley. Public Works.

ASPINAL (D Colo.) HR 6518.....2/11/52. Provide that excess-land provisions of federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands that will receive supplemental or regulated water supply from San Luis Valley project, Colo. Interior.

BAKEWELL (R Mo.) HR 6620.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 7609.....4/28/52. Amend section 6 of the act of July 31, 1950, relating to appropriations for construction by Secy. of Interior of Eklutna project, Alaska. Interior.

BENTSEN (D Tex.) HR 6175.....1/23/52. Provide for preliminary survey and examination of Port Mansfield Harbor in Texas, and channel connecting it with Gulf of Mexico, to determine action necessary to enable accommodation of deep-draft navigation. Public Works.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 7947.....5/22/52. Facilitate management of land and recreational resources of reclamation projects in or adjacent to national forests of South Dakota. Interior.

BISHOP (R Ill.) HR 6625.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 8321.....6/20/52. Authorize improvement of Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis. Public Works.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 6819.....2/27/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

BOSONE (D Utah) HR 7084.....3/17/52. Facilitate development of small reclamation projects. Interior.

BOYKIN (D Ala.) HR 6547.....7/5/52. Authorize improvement of Mobile Harbor, Ala. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 6856.....2/29/52. Extend duration of Water Pollution Control Act for three years. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7085.....3/17/52. Provide for an addition to George Washington Memorial Parkway by transfer from General Services Administrator to Secy. of Interior of tract of land in Arlington County, Va., known as Nevius tract. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7250.....3/26/52. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7340.....4/1/52. Similar to BUCKLEY (D N.Y.), HR 7250.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 7495.....4/10/52. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to increase authorization for appropriations for carrying out program for renovation and improvement of federally-owned buildings outside District of Columbia to \$60,000,000. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 8234.....6/17/52. Amend section 5 of act of June 29, 1888, re office of supervisor of New York harbor. Public Works.

CANNON (D Mo.) HR 6621.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

CARNAHAN (D Mo.) HR 6622.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7863.....5/15/52. Authorize appropriation of funds for establishment of Smithsonian Gallery of Art as part of a national war memorial in District of Columbia. Public Works.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 6524.....2/11/52. Similar to ASPINAL (D Colo.), HR 6518.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 7278.....3/27/52. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo., by Secy. of Interior. Interior.

CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) HR 6633.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8494.....7/3/52. Provide for new federal building in South Ozone Park, Long Island, N.Y. Public Works.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8495.....7/3/52. Provide for new federal building in Ozone Park, Long Island, N.Y. Public Works.

COLMER (D Miss.) H Res 654.....5/27/52. Provide for consideration of bill (S 97) to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for generating hydroelectric power at Cheatham Dam on Cumberland River in Tennessee. Rules.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 6634.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

CRUMPACKER (R Ind.) HR 8190.....6/12/52. Amend act of Feb. 7, 1905, as amended, authorizing Kensington & Eastern R.R. Co. to construct a bridge across Calumet River. Public Works.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 6619.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 5966.....1/10/52. Authorize modification of flood-control project for agricultural levee unit 513-512-R in Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 6612.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 6697.....2/19/52. Amend laws re construction of federal-aid highways to provide equality of treatment of railroads and other public utilities re cost of relocation of utility facilities necessitated by construction of such highways. Public Works.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 7780.....5/8/52. Provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes. Public Works.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 7817.....5/12/52. Similar to DAVIS (D Tenn.), HR 7780.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 6390.....2/4/52. Similar to BUCKLEY (D N.Y.), HR 7250.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 8501.....7/3/52. Amend federal aid highway act of 1952, authorizing additional works. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) H J Res 485.....6/20/52. Authorize compact between States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and certain other states, and Dominion of Canada re St. Lawrence Seaway. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 6180.....1/23/52. Authorize appropriation of \$600 million for continuing highway construction for two years under Federal-Aid Road Act. Public Works.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 8558.....7/5/52. Enable states and their agencies and political subdivisions to plan for construction of public works. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6464.....2/6/52. Amend American River Development Act to provide for extension of levee in American River Basin, El Dorado County, Calif., at cost of \$900,000. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6526.....2/11/52. Amend act re American River Basin development in California to provide for extension of a levee by Corps of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$90,000. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 6804.....2/26/52. Provide that costs of certain functions served by reclamation projects shall be nonreimbursable under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 7343.....4/1/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Trinity River development, Central Valley project, Calif., under federal reclamation laws. Interior.

FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 8505.....7/3/52. Authorize construction and operation of demonstration plant at Hazleton, Pa., to produce synthetic liquid fuel from anthracite. Interior.

FORD (R Mich.) H J Res 358.....1/10/52. Create a Great Lakes Water Level Commission. Public Works.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 8467.....7/2/52. Erect a post office building in borough of Bethel, Allegheny County, Pa. Public Works.

FURCOLO (D Mass.) HR 6729.....2/20/52. Grant consent and approval of Congress to the Connecticut River flood-control compact. Public Works.

GATHINGS (D Ark.) HR 6616.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 8213.....6/16/52. Amend programs on watersheds authorized by section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944. Public Works.

GOLDEN (R Ky.) HR 8214.....6/16/52. Similar to GOLDEN (R Ky.), HR 8213.

GRANGER (D Utah) HR 7652.....4/30/52. Make an appropriation for commencement of construction of Weber Basin reclamation project, Utah. Appropriations.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 6613.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 6614.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6956.....3/10/52. Permit Sanitary District of Chicago to divert and withdraw additional water from Lake Michigan. Public Works.

HAND (R N.J.) HR 7024.....3/12/52. Provide for opening of an area, not less than 20 per cent of total area, of Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge for hunting each year. Merchant Marine.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 7025.....3/12/52. Provide for exemption from land limitation provisions of federal reclamation laws as applied to supplemental water projects. Interior.

HAVENNER (D Calif.) HR 7595.....4/25/52. Authorize additional appropriations for lower San Joaquin River project. Public Works.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 6080.....1/16/52. Lessen erosion due to high water in Lake Michigan. Public Works.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 8125.....6/9/52. Declare Benton Harbor Canal at and above west side of Erie Street, Benton Harbor, Mich., a non-navigable stream. Public Works.

JACKSON (D Wash.) H J Res 439.....4/30/52. Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as Lewis and Clark National Turnway. Public Works.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 6529.....2/11/52. Provide for examination and survey of Ohio River in vicinity of Pomeroy, Ohio. Public Works.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6467.....2/6/52. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 6464.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 6531.....2/11/52. Similar to ENGLE (D Calif.), HR 6526.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 7597.....4/25/52. Similar to HAVENNER (D Calif.), HR 7595.

JONES (D Ala.) H Con Res 218.....5/29/52. Approve conveyance by Tennessee Valley Authority of terminal properties now owned by U.S. Public Works.

JONES (D Mo.) HR 6617.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 6618.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 7799.....5/12/52. Authorize appropriation of funds for establishment of Smithsonian Gallery of Art as part of a national war memorial in District of Columbia. Public Works.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 6494.....2/7/52. Provide for examination and survey of Lynn and Nahant Beaches, Mass. Public Works.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7385.....4/3/52. Provide that district engineer of Omaha district shall have full authority to grant rights of way for electrical poles and lines upon certain roads under jurisdiction of Corps of Engineers in South Dakota. Public Works.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 7580.....4/24/52. Modify general comprehensive plan for flood control in Missouri River Basin, to include certain additional projects therein. Public Works.

LYLE (D Tex.) HR 7406.....4/4/52. Authorize construction and maintenance of certain public works for navigation in Corpus Christi Bay area, Texas. Public Works.

MCCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 6630.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 6928.....3/6/52. Authorize appropriations to assist states and their political subdivisions in salvage of railway and streetcar rails. Public Works.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 8127.....6/9/52. Amend act of June 21, 1940, relating to alteration of certain bridges over navigable waters to include highway bridges. Public Works.

MAGEE (D Mo.) HR 6623.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 6629.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 6049.....1/15/52. Amend act approved May 26, 1928 re a bridge across Mississippi River at Bettendorf, Iowa. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 6624.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 8194.....6/12/52. Similar to MARTIN (R Iowa), HR 6049.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 6723.....2/20/52. Approve contracts and authorize their execution with Gerin and Fort Laramie, Goshen, Northport, and Pathfinder irrigation districts, and with individual water right contractors on North Platte federal reclamation project. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) H J Res 428.....4/22/52. Provide that federal public works projects, flood control projects, and programs authorized by Congress shall be carried out to full extent of the law. Public Works.

MORRIS (D Okla.) HR 7464.....4/9/52. Authorize Secy. of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain initial phase of Washita River Basin reclamation project, Okla. Interior.

MORRISON (D La.) HR 6607.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

MURPHY (D N.Y.) H J Res 400.....3/12/52. Authorize Secy. of Army to reimburse State of New York for funds expended in improving New York State canal system between Hudson River and Oswego, N.Y., to extent of \$1,500,000. Public Works.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 6615.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) HR 7761.....5/7/52. Provide for acquisition and preservation, as part of National Park Service, of building formerly owned by "Uncle Sam" Wilson which is located at 144 Ferry St., Troy, N.Y. Interior.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H J Res 419.....4/4/52. Provide that Government of Canada shall be required to take such action with respect to dam constructed in St. Lawrence River under act of June 18, 1902, as may be necessary to prevent further damage to citizens of U.S. resulting from operation of such dam. Foreign Affairs.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) H Con Res 179.....1/15/52. Request President to refer to International Joint Commission a study and investigation of fluctuating water levels of Great Lakes. Foreign Affairs.

PASSMAN (D La.) HR 6608.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 6440.....2/5/52. Revive and re-enact section 6 of act authorizing construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control purposes and approved Dec. 22, 1944. Public Works.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 7553.....4/23/52. Amend act to provide for establishment of Coronado International Memorial in State of Arizona. Interior.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 8094.....6/5/52. Authorize construction of works to restore to Palo Verde irrigation district, Calif., a means of gravity diversion of its irrigation water supply from Colorado River and providing certain benefits to Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz. Interior.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 6591.....2/14/52. Similar to PATTEN (D Ariz.), HR 8094.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 6606.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

RAYBURN (D Tex.) HR 7162.....3/20/52. Authorize Chief of Engineers to enter into contracts for use of dams and reservoirs under control of Army Dept. for storage and release of water for domestic and industrial uses. Public Works.



# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

ROBESON (D Va.) HR 7555.....4/23/52. Exchange land for purpose of Colonial National Historical Park. Interior.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 7855.....5/14/52. Provide for improvement of Gowanus Creek Channel, N.Y. Public Works.

SABATH (D Ill.) H J Res 372.....2/7/52. Permit diversion and withdrawal of additional water from Lake Michigan by Sanitary District of Chicago. Public Works.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 6728.....2/20/52. Similar to FURCOLO (D Mass.), HR 6729.

SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 6907.....1/14/52. Authorize improvement of Humboldt Bay, Calif., as recommended by Chief of Engineers in H Doc 143, 82nd Congress. Public Works.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 8165.....6/11/52. Authorize State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secy. of Army, to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into Illinois waterways. Public Works.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7977.....5/23/52. Provide for preliminary examination and survey to determine need for addition to channel in Pensacola Harbor, Fla. Public Works.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 6626.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6610.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

STEED (D Okla.) HR 7873.....5/15/52. Establish temporary commission to investigate costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control, in agricultural watersheds. Public Works.

STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 7297.....3/28/52. Prevent federal dam and reservoir projects from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations. Public Works.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 6627.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

TALLE (R Iowa) HR 8100.....6/5/52. Extend time for commencing and completing construction of bridge or bridges across Mississippi River at or near Clinton, Iowa, and at or near Fulton, Ill. Public Works.

TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 7762.....5/7/52. Similar to O'BRIEN (D N.Y.), HR 7761.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 6472.....2/6/52. Provide for preliminary examinations and surveys of Mona Lake-Lake Harbor and Black Creek regions in Michigan to determine action necessary to control floods and provide proper drainage in such regions. Public Works.

THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 6844.....2/28/52. Authorize survey and examination for flood control and drainage projects in Ninth Congressional district of Michigan. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 6303.....1/29/52. Provide for joint study and investigation of proposed St. Lawrence Seaway project to be conducted by Chief of Engineers and Interstate Commerce Commission. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) HR 6812.....2/26/52. Provide that existing project for navigation on Guadalupe River, Tex., be incorporated and made part of project for Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) H J Res 362.....1/21/52. Provide for prevention of salt water intrusion into Trinity River by erection of barriers for protection of adjacent rice lands. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D Tex.) H Res 565.....3/12/52. Request review of reports on Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Public Works.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 7778.....5/8/52. Authorize emergency appropriations for erection of certain post-office and federal-court buildings. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8315.....6/20/52. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between State of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning Delaware River Port Authority. Public Works.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8316.....6/20/52. Grant consent of Congress to supplemental compact between State of New Jersey and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania authorizing Delaware River Joint Commission to construct, finance, operate, maintain and own a vehicular tunnel or tunnels under, or additional bridge across, Delaware River and defining certain functions of said commission. Public Works.

WATTS (D Ky.) HR 6473.....2/6/52. Authorize a program for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention for Green River watershed in Kentucky and Tennessee. Public Works.

WEICHEL (R Ohio) HR 8545.....7/5/52. Provide flood relief for Lake Erie and Great Lakes. Public Works.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 6611.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 6910.....3/5/52. Establish temporary commission to investigate cost and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 7483.....4/9/52. Similar to MORRIS (D Okla.), HR 7464.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 6631.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

WILLIAMS (D Miss.) HR 6609.....2/14/52. ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 6823.....2/27/52. Similar to BOGGS (D La.), HR 6819.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 7324.....3/31/52. Provide an adequate channel in Old and Atchafalaya Rivers. Public Works.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 6628.....2/14/52. Similar to ANDRESEN (R Minn.), HR 6632.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 7082.....3/17/52. Direct Secy. of Army to complete survey of Pecatonica flood area, and to appropriate \$25,000 for such purpose. Public Works.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 8319.....6/20/52. Similar to WALTER (D Pa.), HR 8315.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 8320.....6/20/52. Similar to WALTER (D Pa.), HR 8316.

## TAXES

BEALL (R Md.) HR 6984.....3/11/52. Grant foster children dependency status for federal income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

BELCHER (R Okla.) HR 7996.....5/26/52. Amend sect on 1601 of Internal Revenue Code to authorize Secy. of Treasury to transfer to a state amounts erroneously paid to federal government which would be deductible from federal unemployment tax if paid directly to such state and to allow credit therefor. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 7849.....4/30/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to time of filing income tax returns. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (R Del.) HR 7835.....5/13/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prohibit deduction from gross income of bad debts owed by political parties and political organizations. Ways and Means.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 8271.....6/18/52. Amend section 457, Internal Revenue Code, to allow certain subsidized shipping companies a higher excess profits tax credit; thereby lowering excess profits tax. Ways and Means.

BOLTON (R Ohio) HR 7467.....4/9/52. Grant a limited exemption from income tax in case of pensions and annuities received by widows and orphans. Ways and Means.

BRAMBLETT (R Calif.) HR 7861.....5/15/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), HR 7835.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 8056.....5/29/52. Increase normal tax and surtax exemption for dependents from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.

BUFFETT (R Neb.) HR 7836.....5/13/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), HR 7835.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 6033.....1/15/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 6177.....1/23/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to prevent adjustment, after statute of limitations has run, of overpayments or deficiencies in certain cases where claim for refund or notice of deficiency could have been filed, but was not. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7118.....3/19/52. Amend section 23 (k) (4) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that loss from worthless debt owing to taxpayer by business in which taxpayer is interested and in management of which taxpayer is engaged shall be deemed to be in taxpayer's trade or business. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7119.....3/19/52. Amend section 502 (f) of Internal Revenue Code, re use of corporation property by shareholder, to provide that said section shall not apply to rents received during taxable years ending after Dec. 31, 1940, and before Jan. 1, 1950. Ways and Means.

CAMP (D Ga.) HR 7447.....4/8/52. Amend section 22 (d) of Internal Revenue Code, re method of inventorying goods. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 6492.....2/7/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to reduce rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7623.....4/28/52. Amend section 1332 of title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that for purposes of this section and section 1441 a corporation shall be deemed a citizen of state of its original creation. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 7735.....5/6/52. Amend section 2879 (b) of Internal Revenue Code, re time for payment of tax on spirits deposited in bonded warehouses. Ways and Means.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 8454.....7/2/52. Provide for state and local taxation of real property owned by U.S. and leased to private persons. Interior.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8121.....6/9/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 8056.

CLEMENTE (D N.Y.) HR 8148.....6/10/52. Increase amount of deduction allowed, for income-tax purposes for medical and dental expenses. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7059.....3/13/52. Similar to BROOKS (D La.), HR 8056.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7338.....4/1/52. Amend tax laws to facilitate wine production. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 7377.....4/3/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code so that taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained age of 65. Ways and Means.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 6837.....2/28/52. Grant foster children dependency status for federal income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

COTTON (R N.H.) HR 7838.....5/13/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), HR 7835.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 7426.....4/7/52. Provide that certain amounts expended by individuals for purchase of non-interest-bearing U.S. bonds may be deducted in computing net income. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 6951.....3/10/52. Amend section 3412 (c) (2) of Internal Revenue Code to broaden definition of gasoline. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 7379.....4/3/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code, re powers of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to obtain data, to provide that nothing in Reorganization Plan No. 1 shall be construed to impair any right to recover any tax which has been illegally assessed. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 7797.....5/12/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), HR 7835.

DAVIS (R Wis.) HR 7839.....5/13/52. Similar to BOGGS (R Del.), HR 7835.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 6241.....1/28/52. Provide for refund or credit of internal-revenue tax paid on liquors lost or unmarketable because of 1951 floods, if liquor is still in hands of original taxpayer or dealer. Ways and Means.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

**DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 6872.....3/3/52. Amend section 22 (b) (2) (B) of Internal Revenue Code, to exclude from gross income \$1,500 of all retirement and annuity payments, for income tax purposes. Ways and Means.

**DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 8561.....7/5/52. Encourage expansion of business by allowing a deduction, for income-tax purposes, of certain capital expenditures. Ways and Means.

**DONOHUE (D Mass.)** HR 8562.....7/5/52. Allow corporations an exemption of \$25,000 for income-tax purposes and provide that combined normal tax and surtax rate of 38 per cent shall be applicable to corporations having taxable incomes of less than \$50,000. Ways and Means.

**DOUGHTON (D N.C.)** HR 7188.....3/21/52. Provide that additional tax imposed by section 2470 (a) (2) of Internal Revenue Code shall not apply in respect of coconut oil produced in, or produced from materials grown in, Territory of Pacific Islands. Ways and Means.

**DOUGHTON (D N.C.)** HR 7189.....3/21/52. Amend provisions of Internal Revenue Code which relate to machine guns and short-barreled fire-arms to impose a tax on making of sawed-off shotguns and to extend such provisions to Alaska and Hawaii. Ways and Means.

**DOUGHTON (D N.C.)** HR 7876.....5/15/52. Make certain provisions re taxation of life insurance companies. Ways and Means.

**EATON (R N.J.)** HR 8198.....6/12/52. Amend section 112 (b) (7) of Internal Revenue Code relating to making and filing of elections in certain corporate liquidations. Ways and Means.

**EBERHARTER (D Pa.)** HR 7120.....3/19/52. Provide that federal excise tax on admissions shall not be levied on admissions if 50 per cent or more of proceeds therefrom inure to benefit of the State. Ways and Means.

**EBERHARTER (D Pa.)** HR 7651.....4/30/52. Extend time allowed for storage of distilled spirits in Internal Revenue bonded warehouses from 8 to 12 years.

**ELLIOTT (D Ala.)** HR 6577.....2/14/52. Provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 shall be entitled to same tax treatment of their medical expenses as disabled individuals over 65, and increase tax exemption for permanently disabled. Ways and Means.

**FLOOD (D Pa.)** HR 8322.....6/20/52. Provide that wagering taxes shall not apply with respect to suit clubs. Ways and Means.

**FORAND (D R.I.)** HR 7509.....4/22/52. Establish equitable basis for application of federal income tax to mutual fire insurance companies which operate on deposit plan. Ways and Means.

**FORD (R Mich.)** HR 6394.....2/4/52. Allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

**FORD (R Mich.)** HR 7121.....3/19/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit certain actions for recovery of overpayments of income taxes to be brought before expiration of 6 months from date of filing a claim for refund or credit. Ways and Means.

**GAMBLE (R N.Y.)** HR 8191.....6/12/52. Amend section 127 (a) of Internal Revenue Code and other statutes relating to deduction of war losses. Ways and Means.

**GRANGER (D Utah)** HR 6955.....3/10/52. Amend section 113 (a) (5) of Internal Revenue Code to broaden definition of property transmitted at death. Ways and Means.

**GRANT (D Ala.)** HR 7840.....5/13/52. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply, during period of 5 years, to admissions to Blue and Gray North-South championship football game. Ways and Means.

**GREGORY (D Ky.)** HR 8124.....6/9/52. Amend section 2400 of Internal Revenue Code with respect to ornaments to exempt from tax jewelry permanently affixed to wearing apparel as component part thereof. Ways and Means.

**HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 5992.....1/14/52. Similar to **BROOKS (D La.)**, HR 8056.

**HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 6988.....3/11/52. Provide extension of time for claiming refund or overpayment of income tax with respect to sales of livestock. Ways and Means.

**HAGEN (R Minn.)** HR 8428.....6/30/52. Grant additional income-tax exemptions to taxpayers supporting blind or aged dependents. Ways and Means.

**HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.)** HR 6889.....3/4/52. Raise income-tax exemptions from \$600 to \$800 on each dependent. Ways and Means.

**HARVEY (R Ind.)** HR 7182.....3/21/52. Provide for deduction, for tax purposes, by a divorced husband of certain payments for support of minor children and for reduction of tax exemptions claimed by divorced wife in such cases. Ways and Means.

**HAVENNER (R Calif.)** HR 6292.....1/29/52. Amend section 2470 of Internal Revenue Code to impose additional tax of three cents a pound upon coconut oil to be paid by first domestic processor of such oil. Ways and Means.

**HILLINGS (R Calif.)** HR 7842.....5/13/52. Similar to **BOGGS (R Del.)**, HR 7835.

**HOWELL (D N.J.)** HR 7251.....3/26/52. Make certain provisions re amount of gross income which dependent of a taxpayer may have, without loss by taxpayer of income-tax exemption for such dependent. Ways and Means.

**HUNTER (R Calif.)** HR 7382.....4/3/52. Authorize use of checks protected by bank letters of credit in payment of internal revenue taxes. Ways and Means.

**JENKINS (R Ohio)** HR 8338.....6/23/52. Amend section 319 (c) of Revenue Act of 1951 to make provisions of section (re depletion allowances for certain minerals) applicable to portion of fiscal year which follows Dec. 31, 1950. Ways and Means.

**JOHNSON (R Calif.)** HR 7337.....4/1/52. Similar to **COLE (R N.Y.)**, HR 7338.

**KEE (D W.Va.)** HR 7598.....4/25/52. Amend section 25 (b) (3) of Internal Revenue Code to change definition of dependent. Ways and Means.

**KEOGH (D N.Y.)** HR 6366.....1/31/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize receipt in bond and tax payment at rectifying plants of distilled spirits, alcohol, and wines for rectification, or bottling and packaging; and production of gin and vodka at rectifying plants. Ways and Means.

**KEOGH (D N.Y.)** HR 6926.....3/6/52. Amend section 107 (d) of Internal Revenue Code to provide relief in case where all or portion of an employee's gain upon sale of stock in his corporate employer is deemed to be compensatory. Ways and Means.

**KEOGH (D N.Y.)** HR 6927.....3/6/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to change provisions for withholding taxes. Ways and Means.

**KEOGH (D N.Y.)** HR 7230.....3/25/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to make nontaxable certain stock transfers made by insurance companies to secure performance of obligations. Ways and Means.

**KEOGH (D N.Y.)** HR 7443.....4/8/52. Amend section 3469 (a) of Internal Revenue Code, re tax on transportation of persons, etc. Ways and Means.

**KING (D Calif.)** HR 7893.....5/16/52. Provide for improved enforcement and administration of revenue laws. Ways and Means.

**LANE (D Mass.)** HR 8418.....6/28/52. Repeal section 616 of Revenue Act of 1951 (relating to a prohibition upon denial of Social Security Act funds). Ways and Means.

**LYLE (D Tex.)** HR 7975.....5/23/52. Amend section 112 (f) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that sale of cattle necessitated by drought conditions shall be deemed an involuntary conversion of property. Ways and Means.

**MCCORMACK (D Mass.)** HR 7607.....4/28/52. Amend Revenue Act of 1950, for benefit of certain religious institutions, for taxable years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1951. Ways and Means.

**MCCORMACK (D Mass.)** HR 7608.....4/28/52. Amend Revenue Act of 1951 for benefit of certain educational, charitable, scientific and literary institutions, for taxable years beginning Jan. 1, 1951. Ways and Means.

**MCCULLOCH (R Ohio)** HR 6369.....1/31/52. Amend section 474 (a) (1) of Internal Revenue Code re excess profits credit in case of certain taxable acquisition to provide that acquisition shall have been made prior to Dec. 15, 1950 instead of Dec. 1, 1950. Ways and Means.

**McMILLAN (D S.C.)** HR 6838.....2/28/52. Amend section 122 of Internal Revenue Code to provide that net operating loss for a taxable year shall be a net operating loss carry-back for five preceding taxable years. Ways and Means.

**McMILLAN (D S.C.)** HR 8299.....6/19/52. Provide that taxpayer may elect to have section 340 of Revenue Act of 1951 (relating to family partnerships) apply to certain taxable years beginning after 1938. Ways and Means.

**MARSHALL (D Minn.)** HR 8567.....7/7/52. Amend section 25 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that taxpayer shall be allowed credit for a child whom he is in course of adopting. Ways and Means.

**MARTIN (R Iowa)** HR 6224.....1/24/52. Reduce from 12 to 8 months time for which livestock must be held to qualify as "property used in trade or business" under capital gains and losses section of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

**MARTIN (R Iowa)** HR 6370.....1/31/52. Provide an amortization deduction re farm machinery, for income tax purposes. Ways and Means.

**MARTIN (R Iowa)** HR 8375.....6/26/52. Relating to amount of gross income which a dependent of a taxpayer may have without loss by taxpayer of an income tax exemption. Ways and Means.

**MARTIN (R Mass.)** HR 6536.....2/11/52. Provide that amounts which do not exceed 51 cents shall be exempt from tax imposed upon amounts paid for transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

**MASON (R Ill.)** HR 5998.....1/14/52. Exempt unperfected microfilm from excise tax on photographic apparatus. Ways and Means.

**MASON (R Ill.)** HR 7550.....4/23/52. Repeal certain excise tax rates on watches, clocks, cases and movements therefor. Ways and Means.

**MILLER (R N.Y.)** HR 7997.....5/26/52. Amend section 459 of Internal Revenue Code re tax relief for certain radio stations. Ways and Means.

**MILLS (D Ark.)** HR 7345.....4/1/52. Exclude from gross income proceeds of certain sports programs conducted for benefit of American National Red Cross. Ways and Means.

**MORANO (R Conn.)** HR 7042.....3/12/52. Amend section 23 (x) of Internal Revenue Code to increase maximum allowable deduction for medical expenses. Ways and Means.

**MOULDER (D Mo.)** HR 7201.....3/24/52. Similar to **BROOKS (D La.)**, HR 8056.

**MOULDER (D Mo.)** HR 7402.....4/4/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that compensation as an enlisted man in armed forces, and so much of compensation as officer in armed forces as does not exceed \$200 a month, shall be excluded from gross income. Ways and Means.

**MULTER (D N.Y.)** HR 7752.....5/7/52. Allow deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by taxpayer for education of a dependent. Ways and Means.

**NELSON (R Maine)** HR 6329.....1/30/52. Exempt children's skis and ski poles from manufacturers' excise tax on sporting goods. Ways and Means.

**NORBLAD (R Ore.)** HR 7846.....5/13/52. Similar to **BOGGS (R Del.)**, HR 7835.

**O'NEILL (D Pa.)** HR 8419.....6/28/52. Similar to **FLOOD (D Pa.)**, HR 8322.

# BILLS INTRODUCED (TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY)

- OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 8093.....6/5/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow as a deduction, from gross income under section 23 (1), the depreciation of property owned and occupied by taxpayer as his residence. Ways and Means.
- OSMERS (R N.J.) HR 8543.....7/5/52. Establish Commission on Tax Policy to study various methods for limiting taxing, appropriating, spending and borrowing powers of federal government. Ways and Means.
- PASSMAN (D La.) HR 7930.....5/21/52. Terminate manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline. Ways and Means.
- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7064.....3/13/52. Allow exemption of \$25,000 corporate income taxes on corporations which have been expended by corporation for capital expenditures. Ways and Means.
- PHILBIN (D Mass.) HR 7065.....3/13/52. Clarify deduction for income-tax purposes of allowances for salaries or other compensation for personal services. Ways and Means.
- RAINS (D Ala.) HR 6673.....2/18/52. Provide additional income-tax exemption for taxpayer who is supporting a child who is an invalid. Ways and Means.
- RAINS (D Ala.) HR 6842.....2/28/52. Amend section 22 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to encourage making of loans at low interest rates to veterans, and to widows of veterans, who wish to purchase or construct homes. Ways and Means.
- RAMSAY (D W.Va.) HR 5888.....1/8/52. Amend 18 U.S.C. to provide penalties for deducting, in income-tax returns, expenditures made for political purposes. Ways and Means.
- REED (R N.Y.) HR 7554.....4/23/52. Amend section 22 (b) of Internal Revenue Code to allow taxpayer to elect to value his inventories at cost or market, whichever is lower. Ways and Means.
- REED (R N.Y.) HR 7954.....5/22/52. Provide that no interest shall be assessed on deficiencies attributable to retroactive application of section 510 of Revenue Act of 1951. Ways and Means.
- REES (R Kan.) HR 6401.....2/4/52. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, which is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer. Ways and Means.
- REES (R Kan.) HR 7473.....4/9/52. Provide that individuals who have attained 70 years of age shall not be subject to taxes imposed under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, and provide that \$50 work clause shall not apply to work performed by such individuals. Ways and Means.
- RHODES (D Pa.) HR 7133.....3/19/52. Similar to HALL, E. A. (R N.Y.), HR 6889.
- ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 6541.....2/11/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on transportation of persons shall not apply to transportation by air of servicemen who have been ordered to duty outside U.S. Ways and Means.
- RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7404.....4/4/52. Grant an exemption from income tax in case of certain pensions and annuities of policemen and firemen. Ways and Means.
- RODINO (D N.J.) HR 7514.....4/22/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exclude \$1440 in aggregate of each of all retirement pensions and annuities. Ways and Means.
- ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 7111.....3/18/52. Increase income tax exemptions, including additional exemption for old age or blindness, from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.
- ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 7980.....5/23/52. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to athletic games and certain other events, where proceeds inure exclusively to benefit of a community chest. Ways and Means.
- ROGERS (D Tex.) HR 6542.....2/11/52. Increase personal income-tax exemption of taxpayer and additional exemption for his spouse from \$600 to \$750. Ways and Means.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 8240.....6/17/52. Amend section 23 (x) of Internal Revenue Code re amount of medical expenses allowed as a deduction. Ways and Means.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 8376.....6/26/52. Repeal section 117 (p) of Internal Revenue Code (relating to taxability of employee of termination payments). Ways and Means.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 8377.....6/26/52. Amend section 124 A of Internal Revenue Code to provide that amortization deductions shall not be granted when to do so might tend to promote undue concentration of economic power. Ways and Means.
- SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 7625.....4/28/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from excise tax on communications certain payments made for services and facilities utilized exclusively for civilian defense purposes. Ways and Means.
- SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 7386.....4/3/52. Similar to HUNTER (R Calif.), HR 7382.
- SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 8498.....7/3/52. Provide that a woman taxpayer who must work to support her dependents may deduct monies paid for care of her dependents while she works. Ways and Means.
- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 6051.....1/15/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that no income tax shall be imposed in case of any individual who dies after June 25, 1950, while on active military duty, for taxable year in which he died. Ways and Means.
- SIEMINSKI (D N.J.) HR 6333.....1/30/52. Similar to RODINO (D N.J.), HR 7404.
- SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7522.....4/22/52. Amend section 112 of Internal Revenue Code to provide the same rules for determining gain in case of sale or exchange of boats used in commercial fishing as are provided in case of sale or exchange of residences. Ways and Means.
- SIKES (D Fla.) HR 7523.....4/22/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide for sale at certain post offices of tobacco, cigar and cigarette tax stamps. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 6252.....1/28/52. Provide that gain shall not be recognized from sale or exchange of residence in case of any taxpayer involuntarily called or recalled to active duty with U.S. armed services. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7183.....3/21/52. Amend section 112 (n) of Internal Revenue Code, re nonrecognition of gain from sale or exchange of residence, with respect to persons serving on active duty with armed forces of U.S. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7255.....3/26/52. Amend section 165 (b) of Internal Revenue Code, re employee stock purchase plans, to provide that in no event shall amount actually distributed or made available to any distribu-
- tee include net unrealized appreciation in securities of employee corporation attributable to amount contributed by employee. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7599.....4/25/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code with respect to time for filing individual income-tax returns. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7754.....5/7/52. Amend section 811 (d) of Internal Revenue Code to limit its application in certain disability cases. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7755.....5/7/52. Amend section 8 of act to amend certain provisions of Internal Revenue Code to permit persons under a disability to take advantage of same. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 7784.....5/8/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code, section 433 (b) re computation of average base period net income to provide for adjustment for base period losses from branch operations. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 8151.....6/10/52. Provide for the correction of inequities under the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950, as amended. Ways and Means.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 8270.....6/18/52. Similar to SIMPSON (R Pa.), HR 7183.
- SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 8398.....6/27/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code re tax treatment of income derived by domestic corporations from sources within foreign countries. Ways and Means.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 6334.....1/30/52. Allow taxpayers, in computing adjusted gross income, to deduct expenses paid or incurred by them in connection with their employment on a commission basis. Ways and Means.
- STOCKMAN (R Ore.) HR 8128.....6/9/52. Amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the tax on the transportation of property shall not apply in the case of certain property exported from the U.S. Ways and Means.
- TAYLOR (R N.Y.) HR 5971.....1/10/52. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.
- THOMAS (D Tex.) HR 7387.....4/3/52. Allow a woman taxpayer who works through necessity to support her children, for income-tax purposes to deduct money paid by her for the services of a housekeeper, or nursemaid, or nursery school. Ways and Means.
- WALTER (D Pa.) HR 8241.....6/17/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt certain beneficiary associations from tax on corporations. Ways and Means.
- WIGGLESWORTH (R Mass.) HR 7519.....4/22/52. Increase the optional standard deduction for married persons filing separate income-tax returns. Ways and Means.
- WILLIS (D La.) HR 7698.....5/1/52. Permit the marital deduction for estate tax purposes with respect to certain life insurance proceeds. Ways and Means.
- YATES (D Ill.) HR 6824.....2/27/52. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that individuals may deduct from gross income expenses paid or incurred for transportation to and from work. Ways and Means.

# **82nd CONGRESS - -**

## **Action On Nominations**



# 1952 PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

**Military, Civilian Nominations Total 20,636; Senate Confirms All But 196**

President Truman sent fewer nominations to the Senate in 1952 than during any other of his full seven years in the White House. The total of 20,636 for 1952 was 5,330 below the total of 25,966 submitted in 1946, Mr. Truman's first full year as President. It was 34,675 below the peak year of 1949, when he sent 55,311 nominations to the Senate. In both cases the difference was made up primarily in the number of military nominations.

The number of military nominations rose sharply in 1946 when the President started sending up temporary promotions made during the war for confirmation as permanent advancements in rank. Military nominations continued to be unusually heavy until the backlog of temporary wartime promotions was cleared up, reaching their peak in 1949 when 31,034 military appointments were submitted.

The Senate did not always agree with the President's choices, but there were fewer controversies than in 1951.

There were no outright rejections, and the total of 196 unconfirmed nominations was about average.

## ACTION ON 1952 NOMINATIONS

<u>Postmasters</u>	814	<u>Air Force</u>	4,267
Confirmed	764	Confirmed	4,267
Withdrawn	3	Withdrawn	0
Unconfirmed	47	Unconfirmed	0
<u>All Other Civilians</u>	900	<u>Navy</u>	7,540
Confirmed	877	Confirmed	7,524
Withdrawn	2	Withdrawn	0
Unconfirmed	21	Unconfirmed	16
<u>Army</u>	6,023	<u>Marine Corps</u>	1,092
Confirmed	5,911	Confirmed	1,092
Withdrawn	0	Withdrawn	0
Unconfirmed	112	Unconfirmed	0

<u>Total Nominations</u>	20,636
Confirmed	20,425
Withdrawn	5
Unconfirmed	196

## Nominations Under Democratic Presidents

(March 4, 1933 through 1952)

<u>Session and Congress</u>	<u>Post-masters</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>	<u>Air Force</u>	<u>Marine Corps</u>	<u>Other civilians</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Extra session 73d, Mar. 4 to 6, 1933	None	None	None	----	None	16	16
1st sess. 73d, Mar. 9 to June 16, 1933	None	519	431	----	34	272	1,256
2d sess. 73d, Jan. 3 to June 18, 1934	4,753	1,310	1,139	----	126	494	7,822
1st sess. 74th, Jan. 3 to Aug. 26, 1935	5,115	6,714	1,958	----	564	647	14,998
2d sess. 74th, Jan. 3 to June 20, 1936	3,975	1,744	849	----	148	773	7,489
1st sess. 75th, Jan. 5 to Aug. 21, 1937	1,297	2,287	2,929	----	419	769	7,701
2d sess. 75th, Nov. 15 to Dec. 21, 1937	351	516	325	----	32	161	1,385
3d sess. 75th, Jan. 3 to June 16, 1938	3,439	1,249	856	----	70	630	6,244
1st sess. 76th, Jan. 3 to Aug. 5, 1939	3,916	2,910	3,025	----	652	838	11,341
2d sess. 76th, Sept. 21 to Nov. 3, 1939	None	None	None	----	None	None	None
3d sess. 76th, Jan. 3, 1940 to Jan. 3, 1941	6,222	7,350	2,680	----	435	1,045	17,732
1st sess. 77th, Jan. 3, 1941 to Jan. 2, 1942	1,780	4,353	3,868	----	718	706	11,485
2d sess. 77th, Jan. 5 to Dec. 16, 1942	3,118	5,068	2,868	----	766	1,039	12,859
1st sess. 78th, Jan. 6 to Dec. 21, 1943	1,930	4,278	3,525	----	500	1,426	11,656
2d sess. 78th, Jan. 10 to Dec. 19, 1944	3,170	2,519	3,289	----	383	858	10,119
1st sess. 79th, Jan. 10 to Dec. 21, 1945	3,662	3,340	2,233	----	180	1,641	11,056
2d sess. 79th, Jan. 14 to Aug. 2, 1946	937	12,511	7,737	----	3,626	1,155	25,966
1st sess. 80th, Jan. 3 to Dec. 19, 1947	1,285	25,323	11,144	540	759	1,506	40,557
2d sess. 80th, Jan. 6 to June 20, 1948	1,373	5,351	4,253	1,238	849	2,807	15,871
2d sess., 2d part, 80th, July 26 to Aug. 7, 1948	None	7,926	357	1,719	12	199	10,213
1st sess. 81st, Jan. 3 to Oct. 19, 1949	2,711	17,685	15,731	14,103	2,437	2,644	55,311
2d sess. 81st, Jan. 3, 1950 to Jan. 2, 1951	1,477	7,000	13,970	6,803	1,049	1,656	31,955
1st sess. 82nd, Jan. 3 to Oct. 20, 1951	1,326	7,294	5,541	8,200	2,402	1,521	26,284
2d sess. 82nd, Jan. 8 to July 7, 1952	814	6,023	7,540	4,267	1,092	900	20,636
Total of each classification, Mar. 4, 1933, to July 7, 1952	52,651	133,270	96,248	36,870	17,253	23,700	----
Grand total of all nominations received-- Mar. 4, 1933 to July 7, 1952	----	----	----	----	----	----	359,992

(Source: L. W. Bailey, Executive Clerk, Office of the Secretary of the Senate.)

## Postmasters

President Truman nominated 814 persons for postmasterships in 1952 -- at least one in every state except Delaware and Rhode Island. Three of these nominations were later withdrawn, and 764 were confirmed. There were no rejections, but 47 nominations were left unconfirmed when Congress adjourned.

According to Senate rules, all nominations not confirmed before a recess of 30 days or more, or before the annual adjournment, automatically lapse. It is not customary for the President to make recess appointments to postmasterships; consequently these 47 positions remained vacant, and were immediately available for GOP appointments when the Republican Administration took over in 1953.

Postmasters accounted for fewer than half of all civilian nominations made in 1952, as they had for the previous two years of 1950 and 1951. In earlier years of the 20-year period of Democratic control, postmasters outnumbered other civilian nominees from two to as much as ten-to-one.

## Other Civilians

The President made 900 nominations of civilians other than postmasters. The Senate confirmed 877 of these; two were withdrawn; 21 were not acted on.

There were 418 nominations in the Career Foreign Service; 154 in the Coast Guard; 130 in the Public Health Service; and 33 in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Most of these nominations are confirmed in routine fashion without controversy.

The Senate takes more time and devotes more study to the President's choices for major positions in the executive departments and agencies, boards and commissions, and federal judgeships. The Senate failed to act on some of these nominations, either for political reasons, or because they were sent up so late they were lost in the adjournment rush.

The President left some of these positions vacant, but he filled a number with recess appointments, which will lapse in 1953, and will be immediately available for the incoming President to fill.

Among recess appointments the President made were the following:

Thomas C. Buchanan, Pennsylvania, reappointed as a member of the FPC; Paul J. Wedel, Virginia, given a recess appointment to the Renegotiation Board when the Senate failed to confirm B. Bernard Greidinger of New York, who then requested that his name be withdrawn; J. Howard Rossbach, New York, given a recess appointment to SEC after the Senate failed to get around to the nomination which was sent up June 30.

John Carson of Michigan continued to serve as a member of FTC until a successor was nominated and confirmed.

His nomination was sent up June 18 and the Senate failed to act before adjournment.

## ACTION ON POSTMASTERS

State	Nominated	Confirmed
Alabama	10	10
Arizona	4	4
Arkansas	13	13
California	35	34
Colorado	15	15
Connecticut	4	4
Delaware	-	-
Florida	11	11
Georgia	14	14
Idaho	8	8
Illinois	38	36
Indiana	21	21
Iowa	28	27
Kansas	27	26
Kentucky	14	14
Louisiana	13	13
Maine	9	9
Maryland	4	4
Massachusetts	24	24
Michigan	27	26
Minnesota	15	14
Mississippi	20	20
Missouri	25	25
Montana	3	3
Nebraska	18	17
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	6	6
New Jersey	20	20
New Mexico	5	5
New York	74	63
North Carolina	13	13
North Dakota	24	16
Ohio	30	30
Oklahoma	15	13
Oregon	15	15
Pennsylvania	53	48*
Rhode Island	-	-
South Carolina	7	7
South Dakota	7	1*
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	33	33
Utah	2	2
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	17	17
Washington	15	14
West Virginia	11	10
Wisconsin	37	31*
Wyoming	4	3
Alaska	2	2
Hawaii	5	5
Puerto Rico	2	1

\*One nomination withdrawn.

In addition there were two district judgeships which were then filled by recess appointments--one in Alaska and one in the Northern district of California. And there were four Hawaii circuit judges serving on recess appointments.

# MAJOR NOMINATIONS

Following is a list of major nominations confirmed by the Senate during 1952. Nominations which were not confirmed are not listed.

## Executive Departments

### COMMERCE

Jack Garrett Scott, Colorado, Under Secretary of Commerce. Confirmed May 5.

John Thomas Schneider, District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Confirmed Jan. 24.

### DEFENSE

Charles A. Coolidge, Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of Defense. Confirmed Jan. 29.

#### Army

Karl Robin Bendetsen, California, Under Secretary of the Army. Confirmed May 5.

Fred Korth, Texas, Assistant Secretary of the Army. Confirmed May 16.

#### Air Force

Edwin V. Huggins, New Jersey, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed Jan. 29.

James T. Hill, Jr., District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. Confirmed July 4.

### INTERIOR

John J. Forbes, Pennsylvania, Director of the Bureau of Mines. Confirmed Feb. 20.

### JUSTICE

James P. McGranery, Pennsylvania, Attorney General. Confirmed by roll-call vote, 52-18, May 20.

### STATE

David K. E. Bruce, Virginia, Under Secretary of State. Confirmed Feb. 6.

John M. Allison, Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed Jan. 31.

Howland H. Sargeant, Rhode Island, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed Feb. 20.

Henry A. Byroade, Indiana, Assistant Secretary of State. Confirmed April 8.

Stanley Andrews, Arkansas, Technical Cooperation Administrator. Confirmed April 24.

Jonathan B. Bingham, New York, Deputy Technical Cooperation Administrator. Confirmed July 1.

### TREASURY

Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Confirmed Jan. 22.

Mabelle Kennedy, Oklahoma, Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Confirmed Jan. 22.

### INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Henry H. Fowler, Virginia, Defense Production Administrator. Confirmed May 19.

Roger L. Putnam, Massachusetts, Economic Stabilization Administrator. Confirmed Jan. 31.

Walter L. Greene, Alabama, Federal Housing Commissioner. Confirmed July 2.

W. John Kenney, District of Columbia, Deputy Director for Mutual Security. Confirmed March 12.

C. Tyler Wood, District of Columbia, Associate Deputy Director for Mutual Security. Confirmed Jan. 17.

Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., New York, Assistant Director for Mutual Security. Confirmed Jan. 17.

Ellis G. Arnall, Georgia, Director of Price Stabilization. Confirmed Feb. 18.

## Boards, Commissions, Corporations

### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Thomas E. Murray, New York, reappointment for term expiring June 30, 1957. Confirmed April 29.

Eugene M. Zuckert, Connecticut, for remainder of term expiring June 30, 1954. Confirmed Feb. 4.

### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Oris V. Wells, New Mexico, member of Board of Directors. Confirmed Jan. 17.

### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Ivy W. Duggan, Mississippi, Governor, for term expiring June 15, 1958. Confirmed June 12.

### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Robert T. Bartley, Texas, for remainder of term expiring July 1, 1958. Confirmed March 4.

Rosel H. Hyde, Idaho, reappointment for seven-year term expiring July 1, 1959. Confirmed May 15.

### FEDERAL MARITIME BOARD

Vice Adm. Edward L. Cochrane, USN (Ret.), reappointment for term expiring June 30, 1956. Confirmed June 27.

### FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Dale E. Doty, California, for remainder of term expiring June 22, 1954. Confirmed May 9.

### FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Abbot L. Mills, Jr., Oregon, member of Board of Governors for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1958. Confirmed Feb. 5.

James Louis Robertson, Nebraska, member of Board of Governors for remainder of term expiring Feb. 1, 1964. Confirmed Feb. 5.

### FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Albert A. Carretta, Virginia, for remainder of term expiring Sept. 26, 1954. Confirmed June 12.

### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Martin Kelso Elliott, Indiana, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1956. Confirmed July 1.

Anthony F. Arpaia, Connecticut, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1957. Confirmed July 1.

Charles D. Mahaffie, District of Columbia, reappointment for term expiring Dec. 31, 1958. Confirmed July 1.

J. Haden Alldredge, Alabama, reappointment for term expiring Dec. 31, 1958. Confirmed Jan. 24.

### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Allen V. Astin, Maryland, Director. Confirmed May 29.

### NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Ivar H. Peterson, Virginia, for remainder of term expiring Aug. 27, 1956. Confirmed March 17.

Abe Murdock, Utah, reappointment for term expiring Dec. 16, 1957. Confirmed July 1.

### NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Leverett Edwards, Oklahoma, reappointment for term expiring Feb. 1, 1955. Confirmed Jan. 22.

### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

The following members of the National Science Board were reappointed to six-year terms expiring May 10, 1958. All were confirmed May 9.

Sophie Bledsoe Aberle, New Mexico  
Chester I. Barnard, New York  
Robert Percy Barnes, District of Columbia  
Detlev W. Bronk, Maryland  
Gerty T. Cori, Missouri  
Charles Dollard, New York  
Robert F. Loeb, New York  
Andrey A. Potter, Indiana

### NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Jack Gorrie, Washington, chairman. Confirmed Jan. 29.

Edward T. Dickinson, New York, vice chairman. Confirmed Jan. 29.

### RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

William J. Kennedy, Ohio, reappointment for term expiring Aug. 29, 1957. Confirmed May 28.

### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Harry A. McDonald, Michigan, Administrator. Confirmed by roll-call vote, 46-23, Feb. 25.

### SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

David J. Coddair, Massachusetts, reappointment for term expiring Aug. 9, 1955. Confirmed July 2.

Kathryn McHale, Indiana, reappointment for term expiring Aug. 9, 1955. Confirmed July 2.

James O'Connor Roberts, District of Columbia, for term expiring April 9, 1954. Confirmed April 9.

Watson B. Miller, Maryland, for term expiring March 4, 1955. Confirmed March 4.

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Clarence H. Adams, Connecticut, for remainder of term expiring June 5, 1956. Confirmed May 7.

### TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Braydon G. Withey, Michigan, judge, for remainder of term expiring June 2, 1960. Confirmed May 29.

John George Bruce, Kentucky, judge, for remainder of term expiring June 2, 1958. Confirmed May 16.

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Raymond Ross Paty, Georgia, member of Board of Directors for term expiring May 18, 1960. Confirmed July 4.

### United Nations, Related Organizations

Andrew N. Overby, District of Columbia, United States Executive Director, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Confirmed Feb. 18.

David K. E. Bruce, Virginia, United States Alternate Governor, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for term of 5 years. Confirmed March 27.

The following were appointed as United States representatives on special commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council, for terms expiring Dec. 31, 1954, and all were confirmed April 8:

Arthur J. Altmeyer, Wisconsin  
Edward F. Bartelt, Illinois  
Stuart A. Rice, Virginia





# **LOBBY ROUNDUP**

**Lobby Spending**

**Lobby Registrations**

# 1951 LOBBY SPENDING ROUNDUP

## \$8.7 Million Total Fails for First Time to Exceed Previous Year's Outlay

Some \$8,771,096.79 was reported spent by groups and organizations registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying law in 1951. Twenty-three groups reported spending more than \$100,000 each during 1951. (For spending reported for first half of 1952, see Page 434. For 1950 spending, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 718.)

The Lobby Act requires that financial reports be filed quarterly with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House by groups attempting to influence the passage or defeat of national legislation.

Expenditures in 1951 were one and a half million dollars less than the amount declared spent in 1950 by firms, labor unions, associations and organizations which turned in financial reports to Congress. Thus, according to Congressional Quarterly's annual survey, 1951 was the first year in which reported lobby spending dropped below the prior year since the Lobby Act went into effect Aug. 2, 1946.

Yearly totals since passage of the Act were:

1947	--	\$5,191,856
1948	--	6,763,480
1949	--	7,969,710
1950	--	10,303,204
1951	--	8,771,097
		<u>\$38,999,347</u>

A decrease in the reported spending of just one group was more than enough to account for the 1951 decline. American Medical Association, formerly the top spender reporting, said it spent nearly a million less for legislative purposes in 1951 than in 1950. Most of the drop was due to reduced expenditures by AMA's publicity arm -- the National Education Campaign.

### AMA DROPS TO THIRD

AMA dropped to third among all spenders reporting, behind the American Farm Bureau Federation and Committee for Constitutional Government. AFBF said little of its spending was for legislative purposes; CCG said a "part" was.

There were several possible reasons for the trend-reversing decline during 1951. One was that fewer groups filed financial reports. Some 295 submitted reports in 1951 compared with 340 groups reporting a record of \$10,303,204 spent the previous year. Not all of the 295 reported for each quarter of 1951, and 26 that reported did not include figures.

Other possible reasons for the lower 1951 figures:

Less money (reported and otherwise) was spent in lobbying activities.

Less of the money spent for lobbying was reported.

Reporting methods changed to more nearly reflect money actually spent for legislative purposes (rather than spent for all purposes)

Fewer bills of the type that stimulated spending in the past were considered by Congress.

The top spender reported for 1951 was the American Farm Bureau Federation.

AFBF's original report gave \$1,595,815.74 as 1951 expenditures. But the organization later notified the Clerk of the House that it had made a book-keeping error in listing fourth-quarter expenses. The Clerk corrected the record so that AFBF was officially listed as spending \$878,813.14.

The next greatest amount, \$773,957, was listed by the Committee for Constitutional Government.

AFBF said that it was reporting spending for all purposes, rather than for legislative purposes only -- illustrating one of the variations in reporting methods, from group to group and year to year, that made comparisons difficult.

The official report form specified that "expenditures... in connection with legislative interests" were to be listed but some organizations noted that spending was for all purposes and others added a qualification that the amount reported was an "allocation" of total spending.

AFBF's "all purpose" spending increased from its 1950 listing of \$819,821. Its total was the third largest in 1950. CCG's \$773,957 reported was well under its listed \$921,549 for 1950, which also was second high. Third-ranking AMA reported \$450,372 for 1951. It topped them all in 1950 with \$1,326,078.

### 23 TOP \$100,000

In 1951 there were 23 groups that reported spending more than \$100,000. Even though most of them reported under the form heading, "expenditures in connection with legislative interests," many took the stand that not all spending was for legislative purposes.

CQ tabulated the amounts reported spent; and, where an organization made it clear that the amount reported was spent for purposes other than legislative activities, this was noted. The groups and amounts reported spent:

American Farm Bureau Federation (all purposes)	\$878,813.14
Committee for Constitutional Govt. (said only "part" of this sum was legislative)	773,957.59
American Medical Assn.	450,372.57
Natl. Assn. of Electric Companies (all purposes)	434,325.91
Natl. Assn. for Advancement of Colored People (all purposes)	335,591.49
Trucking Industry Natl. Defense Committee	249,882.56
Assn. of American Railroads	237,809.89
United World Federalists (all purposes)	207,286.82
The Proprietary Assn. (all purposes)	193,805.97
Natl. Milk Producers Fedn. (all purposes)	185,315.78
Atlantic Union Committee	158,714.48
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	133,625.76
Natl. Tax Equality Assn. (through third quarter only)	129,870.42

Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	118,479.66
Chamber of Commerce, U.S.A.	116,382.90
Natl. Council of Farmer Cooperatives	111,536.37
Natl. Coal Assn.	109,672.76
Natl. Fedn. of Post Office Clerks	108,332.94
American Federation of Labor	104,256.89
Committee on the Present Danger	102,723.40
Business Committee on Emergency Corporate Taxation (legislative interest ended first quarter)	102,580.09
Southern States Industrial Council	101,425.96
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Assn.	101,213.12

The total of the amounts these groups said they spent was \$5,445,976.47. This was nearly two-thirds of the money reported spent by all organizations.

Five groups reported their 1951 incomes exceeded \$500,000. The spending figures for all of these groups were much less than the amounts for receipts. The groups were:

Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., received \$3,014,058.91.  
Communications Workers of America, CIO, received \$2,670,234.63.  
National Canners Association, received \$1,149,179.72.  
U.S. Savings and Loan League, received \$563,849.75.  
American Hotel Association, received \$516,228.29.

### Spending By Categories

Here is a comparison of spending by different interest groups in 1951 and 1950:

1951		
Category	Spent	No. of groups reporting
Business	\$3,089,742	117
Citizens	1,498,309	36
Employee	581,488	30
Farm	1,281,785	10
Foreign Policy	581,005	11
Professional	673,442	18
Reclamation	412,004	11
Taxes	524,896	31
Veterans	128,425	5
(No spending)--	--	26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 8,771,096</b>	<b>295</b>
1950		
	Spent	No. of groups reporting
Business	\$ 3,410,054	141
Citizens	1,799,803	45
Employee	518,413	30
Farm	1,212,214	13
Foreign Policy	744,904	13
Professional	1,596,835	21
Reclamation	389,374	11
Taxes	443,186	31
Veterans	188,421	7
(No spending)	--	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,303,204</b>	<b>340</b>

### COMPARISONS DIFFICULT

Comparing financial figures reported under the Lobbying Law is a little like comparing a dozen apples

with a dozen oranges. Organizations have widely different interpretations of what is called for in the reporting of expenditures and receipts.

But reported receipts are comparable to even a lesser degree than expenditures. Some groups report a percentage which goes toward legislative expenses. Others report total receipts. Some report they receive "none," which usually means nothing is earmarked solely for legislative purposes. Some reported receiving less than they spent. The official form says the receipts section is designed "for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in connection with legislative interests."

### MANY DIDN'T REPORT

Spending figures CQ used in its tabulations were based only on financial reports submitted by organizations. The lobby law says both organizations and agents are to file financial reports; however, many agents make reports whereas their organizations do not. A check of fourth-quarter filings, which supposedly included group spending totals for 1951, showed that more than 200 agents filed as employees of organizations which did not submit fourth-quarter reports. Some organizations that did not file were named as employers by more than one agent -- some of them by several agents.

### DETAILS ON BIG SPENDERS

The American Farm Bureau Federation total of \$878,813 was higher than its reported 1950 spending -- also for all purposes -- of \$819,821. AFBF is a general farm organization with approximately 1.4 million farm family members in 46 states and Puerto Rico. Its program involves the educational, social and economic interests of farmers. According to information attached to the Federation's financial report, substantially all the group's income was from dues of farm families.

The Federation's legislative interests have existed since 1920, and have been in legislation directly affecting agriculture. The organization said in its financial report that only a "small portion" of the expenditures could be charged to lobbying.

Committee for Constitutional Government, Inc., reported spending \$773,957 -- second largest 1951 gross. In 1950 CCG reported \$921,549. In an appended statement, CCG said it strove for legislation leading to economy in governmental expenditures, stabilization of the price level, freedom of the press, freedom of contract, freedom of enterprise, freedom to work where and when one pleases, and free competition.

CCG said it opposed communism, socialism or fascism and favored upholding the fundamental principles set forth in the Constitution. The Committee was incorporated March 5, 1941.

American Medical Association dropped out of first place as biggest reporting spender in 1951, but had led the pack in 1949 and 1950. Most of the drop in AMA spending was accounted for by reduction in expenditures of its publicity arm -- National Education Campaign. (AMA Sept. 22, 1952, dissolved the NEC, but said its own publicity staff would carry on the AMA fight against "socialized medicine.")



## 1952 SPENDING - FIRST HALF

Twenty-six organizations, led by the National Association of Electric Companies, reported expenditures of more than \$25,000 apiece during the first six months of 1952 in reports filed under the Lobbying Act.

A compilation of organization financial reports for the first and second quarters showed the Electric Companies to have listed expenditures of \$232,877.04. Second high was the American Medical Association with \$134,560.92 -- or \$169,327.29 when the spending reported by AMA's National Education Campaign was added.

Some of the groups reporting indicated that they had listed all spending; others, spending for legislative purposes or an allocation for legislative work.

Over-all, the reports indicated a downward trend in spending. For the first six months of 1951, CQ found that 21 organizations had reported spending more than \$50,000. Only 13 topped that figure for the corresponding 1952 period.

The total amount spent for the entire year will be reported in the 1953 CQ Almanac. For spending in 1951, see page 432, this volume.

### FARM BUREAU DROPS

The 1951 top spender, the American Farm Bureau Federation, dropped to 15th for the first half of 1952. The Farm Bureau had told CQ that it would revise its reporting method and no longer would list its spending for all purposes.

A total of 156 organizations filed financial reports for either the first quarter, the second quarter, or for both. For the January-March period, 132 organizations filed reports. Of these, 41 did not report again for the second quarter.

In the second quarter, 24 other organizations filed their first report for 1952.

In addition to the organization spending reports, many individuals either filed financial reports or registrations under the federal law. During the first six months, representatives or legislative agents filed for 287 organizations which did not themselves file reports. These included some widely known organizations. Among them were:

National Association of Manufacturers, Americans for Democratic Action, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Committee for Constitutional Government, Dairy Industries Committee, Life Insurance Association of America, Mississippi Valley Association, National Asso-

## 26 Over \$25,000

Here are the 26 organizations that reported spending more than \$25,000 each during the first six months of 1952. In filing under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, some groups indicated that they were listing expenditures for all purposes.

Natl. Association of Electric Cos.	\$232,877.04
American Medical Association *	134,560.92
Association of American Railroads	129,843.76
Natl. Milk Producers Federation	86,018.96
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.	69,018.70
American Legion, Natl. Headquarters	67,063.88
Natl. Economic Council, Inc.	64,072.88
Atlantic Union Committee	63,532.24
Natl. Assn. of Real Estate Boards	60,600.18
Natl. Coal Association	55,394.75
Natl. Federation of Post Office Clerks	53,239.57
American Federation of Labor	51,845.35
Colorado River Association	50,470.52
Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.	44,291.02
American Farm Bureau Federation	43,172.00
Southern States Industrial Council	41,008.28
Conference of American Small Business Organizations, Inc.	35,373.49
National Housing Conference, Inc.	34,833.13
National Education Campaign, AMA *	34,766.37
Natl. St. Lawrence Project Conference	34,615.98
Independent Bankers' Association	32,259.90
Natl. Tax Equality Association	27,839.98
American Tariff League	26,619.36
Committee for Pipe Line Companies	26,436.67
Natl. Lumber Manufacturers Association	25,861.12
Committee for the Nation's Health	25,592.08

\* AMA and National Education Campaign figures total \$169,327.29.

ciation of Radio and Television Broadcasters, National Farm Labor Union, Pennsylvania Railroad, The Townsend Plan, Inc., United Mine Workers, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.

The total number of organization and individual financial reports in the second quarter was 799, compared with the 852 spending-receipts reports filed for the first quarter.

CQ noted reports by seven different former Members of Congress. Two former Senators -- Joseph H. Ball (R Minn.) and Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) -- filed for both quarters, as did former Reps. Clarence F. Lea (D Calif.), A. Carter Manasco (D Ala.) and J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.). Former Sen. John A. Danaher (R Conn.) filed a first-quarter report, former Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.) reported for the second, and ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D Calif.) for the second.

# CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY LOBBY REGISTRATIONS

Just as the number of organizations reporting 1952 lobby spending declined from 1951 (see Page 432), so did the number of registrations by lobbyists and organizations. Approximately 150 registrations were filed in 1952. More than twice as many -- 345 -- were filed in 1951.

One reason for the drop in second quarter registrations may have been reaction to a court ruling March 17 which invalidated vital sections of the 1946 Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, though the ruling later was reversed (see Page 454.) More than two-thirds of all 1952 registrations were filed during the first quarter.

The 1952 filings brought the total number of registrations for the six years since passage of the lobbying law to about 2,950. Most of these were filed by the lobbyists, rather than by the organizations which employ them, since the law usually is interpreted to mean that organizations are not required to register. (If engaged in lobbying, organizations must file quarterly financial reports, though. See Page 432. Individual lobbyists, in addition to registering also must file quarterly spending and receipts statements while engaged in legislative activity.)

## 2,150 AGENTS REGISTERED

In many cases, a lobbyist filed more than one registration through the years. New registrations usually are filed when an agent loses or gains a client, makes new financial arrangements for representing his employer, or changes his legislative objectives.

The actual number of "agents" registered, after subtracting second-time registrations, was about 2,150 for the 1946-1952 period. An agent usually is an individual, but sometimes is an entire law or public relations firm.

Agents are not equally active, of course. Some work at lobbying full time year after year. Others only lobby for short periods, and some who register do so just to be on the safe side of the law, although they say their work doesn't involve lobbying.

During any one year, several hundred lobbyists are active, judging from the number who file quarterly financial reports. Many organizations hire more than one registered lobbyist, and many lobbyists are in the pay of more than one organization. A survey by Congressional Quarterly showed that in 1950, lobby agents received nearly \$5 million in salary and reported paying out approximately \$1.25 million in expenses. The pay of individual lobbyists ranged from nothing to upwards of \$50,000 yearly. Those working free often were unpaid officials of national organizations.

## MAJOR LOBBY TARGETS

Among bills of particular concern to lobbying groups in 1952 were the extension of the Defense Production Act, the so-called "fair trade" bill, the new immigration act, Universal Military Training and the St. Lawrence Seaway project. Spending bills also stimulated organizational interest and more specialized groups lobbied for and against details of the tax and tariff programs.

The American Medical Association scored a much-publicized victory when a section of the social security

bill authorizing Federal Security Agency examinations of disabled persons was eliminated. The section, the AMA had charged, might lead to "socialized medicine." (See Page 140.)

Among new registrants in 1952 were several groups expressing interest in HR 5787, the "fair trade" law. They included the National Association of Retail Druggists, represented by former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D ILL.), and a group called Housewives United, representing 483 women opposed to the bill. The Defense Production Act extension also inspired new registrations, including Safeway Stores and other food groups and the Bowling Proprietors Association of America.

## LISTS 18 BILLS

An agent registering for the National Association of Electric Companies listed 18 bills specifically of interest to his group while the Movers Conference of America said it was concerned with nine Senate bills.

In filing to represent the Druggists Association, Lucas chalked up his eighth client for whom he registered under the Lobby Act. The Washington law firm of Pope, Ballard and Loos did even better, filing as an agent for 15 organizations in 1951-52.

Among former government officials listed for the first time as lobbyists was former Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.), registered as agent for the Alaska Statehood Committee, Government of Guam and U.S. Air Lines. Frank K. Woolley, former director of the Commodity Credit Corporation and assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, registered Jan. 7 as legislative counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter filed June 2 as agent for the West German Republic. Thurman Arnold had been Assistant Attorney General and federal judge, Abe Fortas was Undersecretary of the Interior and Paul Porter was a former chief of the FCC and OPA.

## HOW CQ CATEGORIZES

A roundup of registrations CQ obtained in 1952, through Dec. 16, starts on the next page. The registrations are listed by categories. Each is entered under the name of the organization or client represented. (For 1951 registrations, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 694.)

Categories are made up of groups with characteristics in common. All business organizations and individual firms are grouped together under "Business" and subdivided for convenience. Employee groups are listed together with such subdivisions as AFL, CIO and railway labor.

Other categories are Farm, Foreign Policy, Professional, Reclamation, Rivers and Harbors, Taxes, and Veterans and Military Affairs.

Groups interested mainly in civil rights, patriotic, welfare and religious measures are under "Citizens Groups."

Registrations made available to CQ too late for placing in categories start on page 452.

## BUSINESS

### General

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, New York City --

Joseph L. Borda filed as an employee of National Association of Manufacturers Feb. 18. He said he would have out-of-pocket expenses for restaurants, hotels, and travel. In listing his compensation, Borda said "With an excess of caution...I shall report more than one-third of my salary and such expenses as are incurred in my work." The portion reported was \$4,000 annually. (For action on NAM's lobby law case, see page 454 this volume, and CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 69.)

James W. Douthat, registered as an agent for NAM April 21.

Douthat said he would receive out-of-pocket expenses for travel, hotels and meals. He added that he doubted if his activities required his registration. Douthat explained that not more than one-third of his salary was compensation for legislative activities, but to be on the safe side he said he was reporting more than one-third of his salary -- \$5,500 annually. He did not list legislation supported or opposed by NAM.

Eugene J. Hardy filed May 23 as agent for NAM. He said he would be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses for travel, hotels and restaurant meals.

Hardy said that no more than one-fourth of his salary should be reported because of the non-legislative nature of his work. He said, "With perhaps an excess of caution and a desire to comply with the disclosure of information sought by Congress, I shall report more than one-fourth of my salary" and expenses. He reported a figure of \$3,000 annually. NAM legislative interests were not listed.

### Building Products, Real Estate

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF WHOLESALE PLUMBING, AND HEATING SUPPLY ASSOCIATIONS, INC., Washington, D.C. --

George Thomas Underwood filed April 9 as executive secretary of the Institute. He listed his legislative interests as "defense production controls, taxation, all other legislation affecting the business of members." Underwood gave his annual compensation as \$15,000, plus \$5,000 expenses.

#### HEATING, PIPING AND AIR CONDITIONING CONTRACTORS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC., New York City --

Joseph C. Fitts registered March 24 in the name of the Association and in his own name. He signed as secretary of the group, saying he would be interested in all legislation that affects the building industry and the heating, piping and air conditioning contracting industry. He added that the Association's primary interest is in keeping its membership informed through letters and an official monthly bulletin (circulation approximately 3,500). Fitts declared it was "the opinion of the National Association that our activities do not come under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act." No expenses or compensation were listed.

Lloyd B. Gruman, Jr., same address, also filed March 24, as assistant secretary. His registration contained the same information as that of Fitts.

Fitts had registered Feb. 11, 1950, as agent for the Association. Fitts also was listed as an agent for Liaison Committee for Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries. (See below).

#### LIAISON COMMITTEE FOR MECHANICAL SPECIALTY CONTRACTING INDUSTRIES, Washington, D.C. --

The names of eight employees of the Liaison Committee appeared on three registrations filed March 6 and 7. The Liaison Committee was comprised of executives of the National Association of Master Plumbers, National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., and the Heating, Plumbing and Air Conditioning Contractors National Association.

One registration was filed by George B. Roscoe, Washington, D.C. He said reimbursement would be for certain actual expenses only. He added that salary and expenses would be paid by the National Electrical Contractors Association. Roscoe registered Oct. 10, 1950, as agent for National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 772).

Another registration was filed for the Liaison Committee and signed by Roscoe. Agents listed on this registration were Roscoe, W. F. Clucas, Oliver Erickson, Joseph C. Fitts, Lloyd Gruman and the law firm of Weaver and Glassie.

Henry B. Weaver, Jr., Henry H. Glassie and Thomas M. Cooley II, doing business as the law firm of Weaver and Glassie, Tower Building, Washington, D.C., also filed a registration. The Weaver and Glassie registration said the firm would be on a retainer fee of \$4,250, a monthly retainer of \$750 "plus additional payments as may be mutually agreed upon from time to time."

Roscoe said he was interested in all legislation affecting the mechanical specialty contracting industries. "The Committee's preponderant interest is to keep its constituent associations informed...and to promote and advocate the passage of beneficial legislation concerning fair bidding procedures, federal contracting policies, controls and subcontracting policies and procedures."

The registration filed by Weaver and Glassie said they would be interested particularly in legislation forbidding unqualified and inexperienced contractors from undertaking mechanical specialty work on a cost plus basis and forbidding bid-shopping after award of fixed price contracts unless the net saving therefrom accrued to the government.

Dwight L. Casey, Charlotte, N.C., registered April 5 as trade association representative for this Committee.

He said salary and certain expenses were paid by the National Electrical Contractors Association. No amounts were listed.

W. J. Varley, San Francisco, Calif., filed May 15 as agent for the Liaison Committee. He said he would be paid actual expenses only, by the National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.

Banks Arendell, attorney, Raleigh, N.C., registered April 18 as agent for the Committee.

He said he was particularly interested in enactment of S 2907, a bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies.

He said he would be reimbursed for actual expenses only. These were to be paid by the Carolinas (Charlotte) Chapter, National Electrical Contractors Assn., Inc.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS OF THE U.S., Washington, D.C. --**

Joseph B. McGrath, assistant legislative director, registered June 23 as agent for the NAHB. McGrath said he was generally interested in legislation affecting construction and housing and was specifically interested in the Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1952, the Housing Act of 1952 and the Defense Production Act. He said NAHB, a trade association for home builders, was in favor of parts of these measures and against other parts.

The registrant said his expenses would be about \$20 a month and his annual salary was \$9,000.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER PLUMBERS, Washington, D.C. --**

W. F. Clucas signed a registration in the name of the Association April 16. He said this national trade association was interested in S 2907, a bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies and for other purposes; and all legislation affecting the building construction and piping industries.

Clucas expressed the opinion that the organization's activities did not come under the Lobbying Act. Although no specific compensation was listed, the registration indicated that \$4,416 had been spent since the first of 1952. Clucas also registered for Liaison Committee for Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries.

**NATIONAL BUILDING GRANITE QUARRIES ASSOCIATION, INC., New York City --**

A report filed March 7 for the National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc., served as both a registration and withdrawal for the organization. According to an attached explanation, the Association did not register in its own name when, in September, 1949, its lobbying activities began. On Sept. 23, 1949, Wesley E. Disney, former Democratic House Member from Oklahoma, filed as agent for the Association, but no registration was filed in the name of the Association. This was neglected on advice of regular counsel, according to the Association treasurer. But later, the Association was advised to register in its own name, although legislative activities had ceased.

The Association employed Disney, who served in the House from 1931 to 1945, to advise on federal tax matters and to represent the Association before Congressional committees "to show the need for extending to granite producers the percentage depletion allowance (in taxes) accorded procurers of other natural resources."

Larry Gall, law partner of Disney, told CQ that in 1951 the granite producers were included in the percentage depletion allowance, so legislative activities terminated in October, 1951.

**NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC., Washington, D.C. --**

W. J. Varley, San Francisco, Calif., national trade association representative, registered May 15 for the Electrical Contractors Association. (Varley also registered for Liaison Committee. See above.)

He said the group was interested in all legislation that affects the building construction and electrical industries.

The registrant stated that he was paid for actual expenses only, that these expenses and his salary were paid by National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc.

Dwight L. Casey filed April 7 as an agent for the Association. Casey said that activities of the Association that may come within the scope of the Lobbying Act were very few if any. He said salary and certain expenses were paid by the National Electrical Contractors Association. No amounts were given.

**TILE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, New York City --**

Carl Byoir and Associates, Inc., New York City, registered March 21 as public relations and publicity agent for the Tile Council, an organization of manufacturers of clay wall and floor tile. Alfred E. McMillan, vice president of Byoir and Associates, signed the registration. He said the duration of legislative interest was uncertain and that he was concerned with matters affecting import and export duties.

McMillan said compensation was paid by the year for public relations work. He gave the figure of \$36,000 for actual expense, for salaries, travel, advertising and printing. Carl Byoir and Associates filed prior registrations for Schenley Industries, Inc. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 427); W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. (p. 781); and Levitt and Sons, Inc. (p. 695). The public relations firm listed a \$36,000 fee basis with each of these other clients when it filed for them.

## Financial

**CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, San Jose, Calif. --**

William F. McKenna, attorney, Kensington, Md., and Los Angeles, Calif., registered May 7 as agent for California Conference of Savings and Loan Associations.

McKenna declared he would be interested in the advancement of legislation relating to community thrift and home-financing institutions, including the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, National Housing Act and proposed legislation such as HR 7699, to define the limitations of government control of savings and loan associations and to provide judicial and administrative remedies.

He stated there were no anticipated expenses and said that actual travel and accommodations costs would be under \$500.



**HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORPORATION, Chicago --**

W. W. Gerhard, Drexel Hill, Pa., registered Jan. 21 as an agent for Household Finance. He said his legislative interests would be centered on federal regulation and control of consumer credit, specifically section 601 of the Defense Production Act of 1950.

Gerhard declared his salary would be \$7,560 annually, but the registrant said he had "numerous other duties on behalf of his employer not connected with federal lobbying." He estimated "not more than 50 per cent of total employable time will be spent in such lobbying activities." He said the only expense would be traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,400 per year.

**NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR CONSUMER CREDIT, INC., Washington, D.C. --**

Ex-Sen. Francis J. Myers (D Pa.), Philadelphia, Pa., registered March 17 for the Foundation.

He said he was against Regulation W under the Defense Production Act, which provided controls on consumer installment credit. Myers stated he believed the activities of the Foundation did not require registration under the Lobbying Act.

Myers served in the House from 1939 to 1944 and in the Senate from 1945 to 1951. He was majority whip in the 81st Congress. Myers is associated in his law firm with Cornelius C. O'Brien. He is a former deputy attorney general for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

**Food and Agricultural Products**

**AMERICAN PULPWOOD ASSOCIATION, New York, N.Y. --**

A. W. S. Bromley, registered as agent for the Pulpwood Association. He did not specify legislative interests, salary or expenses.

**ASSOCIATED RETAIL CONFECTIONERS OF THE U.S. --**

William D. Blatner, Chicago, secretary of the organization, filed on March 10. He said he would keep members of the Association informed of bills of interest to them by means of bulletins and that his legislative interest would be periodic depending on what bills were before Congress, such as excise taxes and business control legislation, affecting the manufacturing retail confectioners. Blatner listed his annual salary at \$8,400. Only a small part, if any, he declared, could be construed as for influencing legislation.

**CALIFORNIA FIG INSTITUTE, Fresno, Calif. --**

Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington, D.C., a law firm, May 10 registered for the California Fig Institute. The registration was signed by John Breckinridge, a partner.

Breckinridge said he was interested in tariff, customs, foreign trade and agricultural legislation, appropriations for agriculture and the Tariff Commission. He said the Institute was against certain provisions of the Customs Simplification Bill (HR 5505) which he said were not truly simplifications of procedures or practices. Expenses were anticipated as minor cash expenditures, travel, taxis, telephone, telegraph. Compensation was given as \$90 a day. (For prior registrations of Pope, Ballard and Loos, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 698-9, 706-7).

**COOPERATIVE FOOD DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA, Chicago, Ill.;  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FOOD CHAINS, Washington, D.C.;  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL GROCERS, Washington, D.C.;  
SUPER MARKET INSTITUTE, Chicago, Ill. --**

Morris M. Lee, Jr., a partner in the law firm of Selva and Lee, New York City, filed a registration March 6 as agent for these four organizations. These associations were interested in amendments to the Defense Production Act. Morris said the compensation to his firm would be \$4,000 per month.

The firm registered March 17, 1948, for the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, p. 427).

**DAIRY INDUSTRY COMMITTEE, Washington, D.C. --**

Robert S. Gordon, an officer of the National Dairy Products Corporation, filed April 24 as chairman of the steering committee of Dairy Industry Committee. DIC is composed of representatives of constituent associations: American Butter Institute, National Creameries Association, National Cheese Institute, American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Association, Milk Industry Foundation, International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Gordon said his legislative interest would continue until June 30, 1952. He added that he was acting on behalf of DIC for termination, exemption or amendment of price controls of dairy foods under the Defense Production Act. He stated there would be no expenses except as reported by DIC and no compensation.

Robert E. Jones, Washington, D.C., registered March 13, as agent for the Dairy Industry Committee. He listed his compensation as \$1,000 monthly, plus out-of-pocket expenses, and declared he would be concerned with all legislation affecting the dairy industry.

**MILK INDUSTRY FOUNDATION --**

Benjamin F. Castle, Washington, D.C., executive director of Milk Industry Foundation, a trade association of milk dealers, filed a registration March 10.

Castle said the Foundation "has a general legislative interest in statutes or bills which affect the interests of milk dealers." Its only specific legislative interest at the time was the Defense Production Act and any amendments to it "which may affect the interest of milk dealers," Castle said.

He said he would give the legislative part of his pay in quarterly financial reports. In an attached statement, Castle said he felt the Lobbying Act was not applicable to the Foundation.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARGARINE MANUFACTURERS, Washington, D.C. --**

Morris M. Lee, Jr., a partner in the public relations firm of Selva and Lee, signed a registration April 14 as agent for the Margarine Manufacturers.

Lee said he favored HR 5012, a bill to amend the Navy ration statute to provide for the serving of oleo-margarine or margarine.

Lee added that anticipated expenditures would be minor and that no specific fee was involved as this was but a small part of the firm's work for the Association as public relations counsel. Lee also registered March 6 for Super Market Institute. (See above).

**NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. --**

Otto Lowe, University Club, Washington, registered as consultant with the National Canners Association Feb. 2. He declared he would work on a month-to-month basis dealing with legislation affecting the canning of food products. He gave his monthly expenses as \$125 and compensation as \$500 monthly.

**NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, Memphis, Tenn. --**

Wilson E. Still, Memphis, Tenn., office of executive vice president, filed May 21 for the Cotton Council.

Still said he was interested in any legislation affecting the raw cotton industry. He did not list his compensation or expenses.

Earle R. Kennedy, Memphis, Tenn., office of the executive vice president, registered March 26. He described the Cotton Council as a non-profit welfare organization to promote the consumption of American grown cotton, cottonseed and cotton products.

Compensation, Kennedy said, was for all his duties and only an incidental part related to legislative matters.

**NATIONAL CREAMERIES ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, 1, Minn. --**

Otie M. Reed filed Jan. 31 as economist for the National Creameries Association. Reed first filed under the lobbying law March 29, 1949, as economist for the National Milk Producers Federation. He filed an amended registration Jan. 31 declaring his employment by the Milk Producers Federation terminated on that date.

In filing for NCA, Reed said "any legislation that may affect milk producers and dairy product manufacturing concerns" would interest him. He declared his annual salary would be \$12,000 plus expenses. He added, "This payment covers all work for the Association including such services, if any, as may be rendered in connection with lobbying." The NCA is an organization of cooperative and proprietary dairy product manufacturing firms.

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF OIL SEED PRODUCTS, San Francisco, Calif. --**

Ex-Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D Mo.), Kansas City, Mo., registered March 11 for the National Institute of Oil Seed Products -- "a trade association interested in trading rules concerning oil seed such as copra and products thereof."

Bell said he was seeking enactment of HR 6292, which would reduce the tax on coconut oil and abolish a provision earmarking all taxes on coconut oil produced by Guam and American Samoa to their treasuries.

The former Congressman, who served in the House from 1935 to 1949, said he anticipated no expenses and declared his compensation would be \$6,000 a month.

Bell had registered for other groups. He filed Feb. 21, 1950 and April 6, 1949, for the Philippine-American Committee and for a group of claimants in a World War I shipping case, respectively. (CQ Almanacs, Vol. VI, 1950, p. 787; Vol. V, 1949, p. 850).

**NATIONAL MILK PRODUCERS FEDERATION, Washington, D.C. --**

Four employees of the National Milk Producers Federation filed amending registrations with the House clerk during the first week of 1952 because of changes in salary. One of them later terminated employment.

Margaret K. Taylor, educational director of the Federation, who first registered Jan. 13, 1947, filed again Jan. 4, 1952. Mrs. Taylor's annual salary was raised from \$9,000 to \$9,450. She was formerly a Republican party official in New York State.

Otie M. Reed, economist for the Federation, who first registered March 29, 1949, filed again Jan. 5, 1952. His salary was boosted from \$9,000 to \$9,450 a year. However, in a subsequent registration, Reed said his employment with the Federation terminated Jan. 31. He registered for the Creameries Association the same date (see above).

H. Willis Tobler, legislative representative, first registered for the Federation March 29, 1949. He filed his amended registration Jan. 4, 1952. His salary was increased to \$8,715 annually.

Marion R. Garstang, counsel, filed first April 26, 1948. He re-filed Jan. 7, 1952. His salary was raised from \$9,000 to \$9,450 a year.

These four employees said their interests were in any legislation that "may affect milk producers or the cooperatives through which they act together to process and market their milk." All said their salaries covered all services connected with their posts, including any in legislation.

**SUN-PACIFIC, INC., San Diego, Calif. --**

The law office of Northcutt Ely, Washington, D.C., was registered June 5 as agent of Sun-Pacific, Inc., importers of fishery products. The registration said legal services would be supplied in support of amendments to HR 5693, to impose an import duty of three cents a pound on tuna fish. No expenses or compensation were listed on the registration.

## Oil, Gas and Mining

**AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE, N.Y.C. --**

John H. Bivins, director of the American Petroleum Industries Committee of API, registered Jan. 31, saying he was concerned with legislation affecting the petroleum industry. Bivins asserted that "by far the preponderant part" of his duties "have nothing to do with legislation." He gave his annual salary as \$32,500, and said there was no way to determine in advance the proportion of his time, if any, he would devote to federal legislation.

The registrant said expenses he expected would be travel, sustenance and communication.

#### MINERAL RECOVERY TRUSTEES, Dickinson, N.D. --

The law firm of Mackoff, Kellogg, Muggli and Kirby, Dickinson, N.D., registered Jan. 14 as representing Brooks Keogh, Ray Lillibridge and John H. Hanson, trustees operating under the name of "Mineral Recovery Trustees" in behalf of former owners of lands sold to the U.S. The trustees also filed Jan. 29 in their own names.

On Jan. 29, Earl Quale and Arno Wisness, Watford City, N.D., registered on one report, and Carl Indergaard, Belfield, N.D., filed a separate report. All listed themselves as employed by the Mineral Recovery Trustees.

The law firm, the Trustees and the employees all stated they were interested in "a bill proposed to be introduced seeking recovery of right to repurchase mineral rights by former owners of lands sold to the U.S." It was indicated there were several hundred former owners.

(Six Senators -- Zales N. Ecton (R) and James E. Murray (D) of Montana; William Langer and Milton R. Young, North Dakota Republicans; and Francis Case and Karl E. Mundt, South Dakota Republicans -- Jan. 31 introduced a bill (S 2563) to permit former owners to buy back mineral rights in land sold to the government for grazing purposes.)

The attorneys said they would receive cash out-of-pocket expenses and the contingent fee of one-fourth of minerals recovered for the persons joining in the trust agreements. Trustees were to receive the same expenses and a contingent fee of two per cent of minerals recovered. Employees said they were to get a contingent fee of two per cent of minerals recovered also. All registrants also filed disclaimers under which they reserved the right to claim that the organization filing was not required to sign the report or register or report under the Lobbying Act.

#### OHIO COAL ASSOCIATION, Cleveland, Ohio --

Ed D. Schorr, Columbus, Ohio, filed as agent for Ohio Coal Association Jan. 24. He said his legislative interest would be in mine safety. Anticipated expenses were for travel and office. He said that compensation had not been determined.

A registration was also filed in the name of the Association on Jan. 23. It was signed by the president of the organization and listed anticipated expenses for office and travel, but no definite amount was specified.

### Power and Communications

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES, Washington, D.C. --

Donald T. Burke registered Feb. 19 as an employee of the National Association of Electric Companies. NAEC is a trade association of 97 operating electric utilities. Burke said he received a total salary of \$7,000 a year plus expenses.

Burke declared the Association was interested in all legislation that might affect Association members, including:

The Army Civil Functions Act, the Revenue Act of 1951; HR 3400, to authorize transmission by the Secretary of Interior of electric energy generated at the international dam on the Rio Grande; bills to authorize development of power projects on the Niagara Falls and River;

HR 4963 and S 2161 to authorize construction of fuel-fired electric generating plants in the Pacific Northwest; HR 5743 to authorize construction of the initial phase of the Snake River reclamation project; and certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, TVA Act, Federal Power Act, Rural Electrification Act of 1936, reclamation acts, and Flood Control Act of 1944.

#### NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RADIO AND TELEVISION BROADCASTERS, Washington, D.C. --

Abiah A. Church, Washington attorney, registered April 10, explaining that he was interested in any legislation that affected the broadcasting industry. He stated the Association was for S 658, to amend the Communications Act to clarify and add definitions; HR 5470, HR 7062, to amend section 315 of the Communications Act to exempt broadcasters from liability for statements they must carry and are not allowed to censor.

Church said the Association had taken a stand against S 1579 and S J Res 76, to establish a National Citizens Advisory Board on Radio and Television; S 2444, HR 1514 and HR 5889, to prohibit advertising of alcoholic beverages.

Church said the Association was interested in but had not necessarily taken a position on: HR 2948, radio fraud bill; HR 3589 and HR 2464, copyright bills; S 1624, S 2116, S 1563 and S 1564, regarding the transmission of gambling information; S 1526 and HR 4229-4231, exempting organized sports from anti-trust laws; H Res 278, 520, 541 and S Res 127, regarding investigation of radio and television programs; H Con Res 175, 176 and S Con Res 54, to establish election day as a holiday; and H Res 62, 538, and 540, resolutions regarding televising and broadcasting of Congressional Committee hearings.

The registrant gave his annual compensation as \$5,000 with expenses estimated at not more than \$25 monthly.

#### TEXTILE BROADCASTING COMPANY, Greenville, S.C. --

Glen A. Wilkinson, Washington, D.C., registered as an agent of the Textile Broadcasting Company.

Wilkinson listed his organization as opposing a section of S 658, the Communications Act Amendments of 1951. He said he would be paid "modest expenses... (and) compensation at the usual rate for legal services."

#### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, New York, N.Y. --

A registration dated Jan. 3 was filed by J. G. Corona, who told CQ his main position with Western Union was as legislative service representative. Corona listed his general legislative interests as any proposals affecting the interests of the telegraph company, in addition to his administrative duties at the company's Washington offices.

He said his anticipated quarterly expenses for travel, food, lodging and entertainment would be \$100. The registrant said he would be paid an annual salary for his legislative and administrative duties but would not be allocated any specific sum for legislative activities. K. W. Heberton was registered under the lobbying act since Jan. 27, 1947, as employed by Western Union.

### Retail and Service Groups

**ALDENS, INC.,** Chicago, Ill. --

F. L. Waggoner, Chicago, traffic manager, registered Feb. 25 as representative for Aldens, Inc., a retail and mail order firm.

Waggoner said he was interested in current postal rate bills and any other legislation relating to the postal service. He did not estimate expenses or compensation for his activities.

**BALTIMORE RETAIL DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION, INC.,**  
Baltimore, Md.;  
**MARYLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.,**  
Baltimore, Md. --

Herbert Levy, Baltimore, filed a registration Feb. 5 listing both Maryland Pharmaceutical Association and Baltimore Retail Druggists Association as his employers. Both groups are subdivisions of the National Association of Retail Druggists, MPA being on the state level and BRDA on the local level.

Levy said his legislative activities for the two associations of independent retail druggists would be to present their "advocacy of Congressional legislation to enable the states to legalize effectively vertical resale price maintenance of branded commodities."

Specifically he named HR 5767 and "other legislation to enable states to legalize effectively vertical resale price maintenance of branded commodities."

Levy declared that he would not receive compensation for his services and would not be reimbursed for nominal expenses.

**JULIUS GUTMAN AND COMPANY, INC.,** Baltimore, Md. --

Julius M. Westheimer, president of the Gutman department store, registered April 21. He said his legislative interest was in opposing bills to revive non-signer clauses in "fair trade" bills which would bind all sellers of a manufacturer's product to a minimum resale price set by contracts between the manufacturer and certain sellers.

But he said he was for HR 4365, to prohibit setting minimum prices thereby repealing the so-called "fair trade" enabling act. The registrant did not state his compensation or expenses.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS,**  
Chicago, Ill. --

Lucas and Thomas, Washington, D.C., the law partnership of ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.) and Charles A. Thomas, filed as agents June 13.

He said this trade association of independent retail druggists was especially interested in seeing passed HR 5767, a House-passed measure to validate state laws forbidding price-lowering on "name brand" products.

Lucas said his firm would be compensated at the rate of \$1,500 a quarter. He said anticipated expenses until the end of the present session would be not more than \$200.

Other organizations Lucas and Thomas filed as agents for after Lucas left the Senate in January, 1951, were Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, American Finance Conference, Radar-Radio Industries of Chicago, Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, Billiard and Bowling Institute of America and Bowling Proprietors Association of America. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 694, 696, 697, 701, 705, 706). The firm's office said only the first three groups were still clients at the time the firm registered for the Retail Druggists.

**NATIONAL RETAIL FURNITURE ASSOCIATION,**  
Chicago, Ill. --

Julian W. Caplan, Washington, D.C., registered as agent. He said his legislative duties would be "sporadic." His employer, he stated, was interested in "renewal" of the Defense Production Act of 1952; retention of the Herlong Amendment guaranteeing retailers and wholesalers their customary percentage margin over costs; discontinuance of consumer credit-control authority; HR 6546, to extend the Defense Production Act with amendments; S 2594, to continue the Small Defense Plants Administration and Housing and Rent Act; HR 5767, restoring state "fair trade" laws.

Caplan said his salary would be \$100 a month, "allocated for assigned duties in connection with activities for which (financial) reports are required." He anticipated no expenses.

**SAFEWAY STORES,** Oakland, Calif. --

Stratton Shartel, Kansas City, Mo., lawyer, filed as an agent for the Safeway Stores retail groceries Feb. 20. He stated his main legislative concern would be the Defense Production Act. Shartel said he would be paid a \$10,000 retainer, plus travel expenses.

### Transportation

AIR

**AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,**  
Washington, D.C. --

Edward O. Rodgers, assistant to the president of the Air Transport Association, registered May 28. He said his employer was interested in legislation that would aid the "proper advancement of the airline industry." He said \$5,000 was the proportion of his annual salary for legislative activities. He added that legislative expenses probably would not exceed \$50 a quarter for local travel and food.

**BROWN COUNTY AIRPORT COMMITTEE,** Green Bay, Wis. --

LaVern R. Dilweg, attorney, Washington, D.C., filed a registration May 28.



Dilweg said his legislative interests would continue until HR 7890, a bill to authorize supplemental payments to the sponsors of certain projects under the Federal Airport Act, was enacted.

The registrant said he had received a \$1,000 retainer fee and would get an additional \$5,000 if the bill became law.

U.S. AIR LINES, INC., New York City --

Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) registered March 26 as agent for U.S. Air Lines. In another registration for U.S. Air Lines, signed by J. A. Wooten, president, and filed the same date, Peterson was listed as legislative agent.

He said his legislative interest would continue through the 82nd Congress, that he was supporting legislation favorable to freight air carriers. Peterson added that he was for certain amendments to S 436, the Air Mail Subsidy Separation Act of 1951. He did not list which amendments.

Peterson said he would receive compensation of \$5,000 a year for legal services as well as legislative services. He said about one-fourth was for legislation. He said he would be paid for expenses, estimated at \$600.

Peterson registered in January as legislative representative for both Alaska Statehood Committee and the Government of Guam. (See page 445). He retired from his seat in the House of Representatives at the end of the 81st session.

#### HIGHWAY

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, INC., Washington, D.C. --

Lloyd Vernon Stover, attorney, registered March 20 for American Trucking Associations. He stated that his legislative interests were all bills, resolutions and investigations affecting the trucking industry. Stover said his annual compensation was \$3,600.

J. H. ROSE TRUCK LINE, INC., Houston Tex. --

Frank C. Biggs, attorney, Washington, D.C., filed registrations April 4, both for himself as agent and for J. H. Rose Truck Line.

Biggs said the duration of his legislative interest would be approximately six months. He said he was interested in all amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act, and specifically S 2358, a bill to amend the Act by establishing certain rules for the operations of irregular common carriers by motor vehicle. Biggs said he was against this bill and for the confirmation of Charles D. Mahaffie as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. (Mahaffie was confirmed.)

Biggs gave his annual compensation as \$6,000 for all services, legislative and non-legislative.

MOVERS CONFERENCE OF AMERICA, Washington, D.C. --

James F. Rowan signed a registration filed Feb. 27 in the name of the organization. "Main object of the Conference," as stated by Rowan, "is education of those engaged in transportation of household goods by means

of motor vehicle on matters affecting state and federal regulatory laws with respect thereto, public relations, reciprocity, the mutual improvement and advancement of those engaged in such transportation within the U.S."

Rowan said bills of interest to members of the Conference would amend the Interstate Commerce Act, establish rights of the Interstate Commerce Commission; amend provisions relating to procedure of the Interstate Commerce Commission; establish size limits on vehicles; concern taxes on motor vehicles and standardize rates on household goods.

Anticipated expenses would be for printing, postage and out-of-pocket expenses. No compensation was given on the registration.

Rowan registered Jan. 23, 1947, as an agent for Household Goods Carriers Bureau, Inc.

REGULAR COMMON CARRIER CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, INC., Washington, D.C. --

Robert J. McBride, general manager of the conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., registered Jan. 4. He registered for the ATA Regular Common Carrier Conference the same date.

McBride, who had been employed in his present position for this national trade organization of the trucking industry since 1939, declared that his general legislative interest was "the protection and fostering of the interests of federally regulated motor carriers of general commodities."

He said no money was received by him for specific legislative purposes. In the registration report for the Conference, McBride said, "the only compensation to be made by this Conference for legislative activity is to its staff, particularly its general manager, in annual salary for the composite of his numerous duties." The salary figure was not listed.

McBride said he felt the regulations of the lobbying act were not applicable either to him or the Conference since it was not their purpose to influence any legislation. But he registered to be on the safe side.

Roland Rice, an attorney in Washington since 1933, registered Jan. 7 as general counsel for the Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc. He was registered as employed by the American Trucking Association on Dec. 16, 1946.

Rice listed his general legislative interests as the same as McBride's. He added that "no money is received by the registrant or by the Conference for specific or general legislative purposes." He said he was compensated at an annual rate for the sum total of services performed as general counsel for the Conference.

#### WATER

COMPANIA MARITIMA, Manila, P.I.;  
PHILIPPINE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Manila, P.I. --

John A. O'Donnell, Washington, D.C., an attorney, registered Feb. 25 as a representative for both companies.

Joseph F. Marias, San Francisco, Calif., filed Feb. 25 also as a representative for both firms.

O'Donnell and Marias said their legislative interest was a Senate bill (S 2514) to provide for rehabilitation of interstate commerce of the Philippine Republic by authorizing the Commerce Department to sell eight surplus government vessels to Philippine citizens.

O'Donnell told CQ the eight 5,000-ton ships were chartered to the companies he represents.

O'Donnell stated he was on a retainer of \$5,000 for legal services and \$10,000 for "successful termination of the matter." He added that few expenses were anticipated.

Marias estimated his expenses for travel, hotels, meals, telegrams, cables and stenographic assistance at \$1,000 a month. He said he had represented one of the companies, *Compania Maritima*, for more than 20 years and was compensated at no fixed rate but by the amount of work done. He judged his compensation would be \$10,000 if successful, \$5,000 if not.

**PACIFIC AMERICAN TANKSHIP CORPORATION, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. --**

Robert F. Donoghue, Washington, D.C., an attorney, registered March 14 as agent for the Tankship Association, a trade association of West Coast companies operating tank vessels. He also filed a registration the same date in the name of the Association.

Donoghue said he would be interested in legislation affecting the Merchant Marine, particularly the tanker division, and in amendments to Coast Guard, shipping and navigation laws, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 and the Transportation Act of 1940 and appropriations to agencies administering maritime laws.

The registrant said he would receive \$300 a month retainer and out-of-pocket expenses. He stated that he considered the Lobbying Act not applicable to him or the Association.

**PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY, N.Y.C. --**

Leander I. Shelley, N.Y.C., an attorney, filed March 27 for the Port Authority. Shelley said his client was supporting S 2722, a bill to exempt common carriers by water from regulation of rates under the Defense Production Act of 1950; S 2815, a bill to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend time during which requests may be made for reimbursement for damages to public airports resulting from military operations; HR 4484, to establish titles of the states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands.

Shelley said his client was against S J Res 20, to provide temporary control of offshore lands.

An annual compensation of \$15,000 was received by Shelley, but he said the legislative part was small.

## Miscellaneous Companies

**ARO, INC., Tullahoma, Tenn. --**

W. E. Moser, secretary, signed a registration filed for ARO, Inc., an engineering firm doing work for the armed services. Arnold, Fortas and Porter, a law firm, Washington, D.C., was listed as agent for ARO.

Another registration the same date -- April 17 -- was filed by Arnold, Fortas and Porter, and signed by Milton V. Freeman, a partner. Freeman said the firm he represented was against a House Appropriations Committee amendment to the Defense Appropriation bill for fiscal 1953.

The Committee amendment stated that "no part of such appropriation shall be used to make any payment to ARO, Inc., for operation of the Arnold Engineering Development Center." Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.) offered an amendment on the floor of the House April 9 to delete the language barring payment by the Air Force to ARO. It was rejected by voice vote. (See page 101).

Compensation and expenses of the firm for legislative activities were listed as "undetermined."

Arnold, Fortas and Porter have previously registered as agents for Western Union Telegraph Company, Consumer Mail Order Association of America and American Molasses Company (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 94, and 697).

**ATWOOD COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. --**

Barron K. Grier, a member of the law firm of Miller and Chevalier, Washington, D.C., signed a registration filed Jan. 25 for the Atwood Company. He listed as of specific legislative interest, an amendment to section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950. He said his compensation was a retainer of \$1,500 plus 20 per cent of the tax savings to the employer accomplished by the firm. Expenses anticipated were "ordinary out-of-pocket expenses of lawyers," estimated not to exceed \$250.

**ERNST AND ERNST, Cleveland, Ohio --**

H. T. McAnly and H. J. Raymond both filed registrations May 7 as agents for Ernst and Ernst, certified public accountants. They said they were concerned with HR 7447, to amend the Internal Revenue Code. They said their interest in this bill "is a professional interest in the advancement of sound accounting practices and does not represent employment by any specific client." No expenses or compensation were listed.

## Miscellaneous Trade Groups

**AMERICAN PYROTECHNICS ASSOCIATION --**

Raymond Gittelman, Washington, D.C., an attorney, registered March 6 as an agent for the American Pyrotechnics Association. Gittelman said he would oppose HR 4528 and S 1700. Both measures provide for fine and/or imprisonment for persons transporting fireworks in interstate commerce in violation of state laws. Gittelman said he favored HR 6722, which designates the Bureau of Mines to regulate fireworks in interstate commerce. Gittelman gave his compensation as a fixed fee of \$2,500 and anticipated \$250 expenses.

**BOWLING PROPRIETORS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,**  
Chicago, Ill. --

Richard H. Wels, partner in the law firm of Moss and Wels, filed March 10 for the Bowling Proprietors Association. He said his legislative interest would continue through the 82nd Congress and would be directed toward legislation pertaining to economic controls over the industry. Wels said his compensation for the year 1952 would be \$2,500.

**COMITE FRANC DOLLAR, Paris, France --**

Five registrations were filed for Comite Franc Dollar, a branch of the Conseil National du Patronat, a French manufacturers association, that was concerned with the development of French exports to North America.

The law firm of Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Ball, Washington, D.C.; Henry B. Mitchell II, a member of the firm; George W. Ball, a partner in the firm; Adam Yarmolinsky, another member of the firm, and Margaret E. Gordon, an employee of the firm, all registered March 21.

The registrations said the general interest of the client was in "all matters affecting imports into the U.S., tariffs, quotas, etc." Specifically, they supported S 2104, to repeal the power of the President to control imports of fats and oils under the Defense Production Act, and opposed extending the power to control imports of fats and oils.

Compensation was to be paid directly to the law firm and was not yet agreed upon. Expenses were estimated at \$500. Legislative interest will continue indefinitely, it was declared.

**INSTITUTE OF MAKERS OF EXPLOSIVES, New York City --**

Kenneth J. McAuliffe, New York City, attorney, registered May 15 for the explosives manufacturers group.

He said he wanted enactment of HR 6521, and S 2702, amending the U.S. Code to provide further for the safe unloading and discharging of explosives in connection with transportation by vessel. He listed his compensation as \$125 a day for time consumed, plus travel expenses.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURE LIMESTONE INSTITUTE, INC., Washington, D.C. --**

Robert M. Koch, executive secretary of NALI, filed Feb. 1 in the name of the organization. He said his legislative work would concern all legislation which directly or indirectly affected the interest of agricultural limestone producers.

Koch explained that the National Agricultural Limestone Association, for which he previously registered Jan. 23, 1947, ceased to do business on Dec. 31, 1951, when it was merged with Agricultural Limestone Institute, a division of the National Crushed Stone Association.

Koch was formerly executive secretary for NALA.

**NATIONAL FERTILIZER ASSOCIATION, INC., Washington, D.C. --**

W. R. Allstetter, vice president of the Association, registered May 29. He said his legislative interests were "very minor and are only incidental to principal activities." He said he was interested in "any legislation that might affect the manufacturer or distributor of fertilizer or the general agricultural economy."

He said that \$50 of his salary during this quarter might be allocated for legislative interests.

**NATIONAL PAPER NOVELTIES ASSOCIATION, Silver Spring, Md. --**

H. R. Miller and J. R. Miller, law partners, registered Jan. 26 for the National Paper Novelties Association, an organization of 12 manufacturers of paper games mostly in the mid-West.

The registrants stated they were opposed to S 1624 which would prohibit the transportation of gambling devices or materials in interstate commerce. H.R. Miller told CQ the manufacturers he represented made games similar to, but not entirely like, punch boards. Miller stated on the registration he was for amendments to sections 3285 and 3290 of the Internal Revenue Code, which pertain to wagering tax laws, according to Miller.

The registrants said their legislative interest would continue until February, 1953. They estimated their expenses at \$1,000, compensation at \$5,000. Miller told CQ, "We are not attempting to influence legislation, but more to give our people (the manufacturers) a report on what's going on at the Capitol."

**PIN CLIP AND FASTENER ASSOCIATION, New York City --**

Pope, Ballard and Loos, Washington, D.C., law firm, Jan. 10 filed for Pin Clip and Fastener Association.

The registration gave general legislative interests as tariff, customs and trade legislation. Of specific interest to the group was the Customs Simplification Bill of 1951 (HR 5505), to amend the Tariff Act of 1930. The organization declared it was against certain provisions "which are not truly simplifications of customs procedure or administration."

Rates of compensation were listed as \$125 a day. Anticipated expenses were listed as minor cash expenditures, travel, taxis, telephone and telegraph. The registration report was signed by John Breckinridge, a member of the law firm.

The law firm, then called Pope and Ballard, first registered under the lobbying law Oct. 14, 1946. It has represented several organizations.

**RECORD INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC., New York City --**

Ernest S. Meyers, attorney, New York City, registered May 23 for the Record Industry Association.

Legislative interest of the group was listed as HR 3589, a bill to amend the U.S. Code with respect to recording and performing rights in literary works. Meyers

said his Association had not supported or opposed the bill but "submitted an analysis of an ambiguity in the bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee and some of its Members and have made suggestions to obviate an unintended result."

Meyers said his retainer fee did not cover legislative interests, and no additional compensation was expected.

John W. Griffin filed a registration in the name of the Record Industry Association June 6.

#### WOOL STOCK-TEXTILE FIBER INSTITUTES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WASTE MATERIAL DEALERS, INC., New York City --

Robert A. Saltzstein, attorney, Washington, D.C., registered June 17. He said his client was interested in a technical amendment concerning wool in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act of 1953. He told CQ he was neither supporting nor opposing the amendment but was interested in its interpretation.

This legislative interest, he said, would continue until approximately July 15, 1952. The registrant said that legal fees were to be determined.

Saltzstein registered previously for Emergency Committee of Small and Medium-Size Magazine Publishers and for Hedwig Lydia Riedner. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, pp. 701, 712).

#### U.S. POTTERS ASSOCIATION, East Liverpool, Ohio --

Lyle W. Jones, Washington, D.C., registered March 19 as Washington representative for the trade association of the pottery industry.

#### U.S. WOOD SCREW SERVICE BUREAU, New York City--

George P. Byrne, Sr., filed registrations March 4 for U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau and for himself as managing director of the trade association. He said his legislative interest would continue indefinitely, that he would seek legislation for higher tariffs and import quotas for screws, nuts, rivets and similar fasteners. His registration said "no special funds are set aside for this work."

Becher Hungerford also registered as agent for U.S. Wood Screw Service Bureau, and George P. Byrne, Jr., filed as legal counsel for the Bureau. Both registrations contained information similar to those filed by George P. Byrne, Sr.

### CITIZENS GROUPS

#### Civic, Civil Rights, General

##### ALASKA STATEHOOD COMMITTEE, Juneau, Alaska --

Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.), registered Jan. 16 as agent for the Statehood Committee, organized under the territorial laws of Alaska. He stated on the registration his service to the Committee would continue as long as the bill providing for statehood for Alaska (S 50) was pending in the Senate. He added that the Committee was for the bill.

Peterson said on the report that the only expense anticipated was railroad fare to Washington from his Lakeland, Fla., home, and expenses while in the Capital plus a clerical expense estimated at \$300. He listed his compensation as \$1,500 plus actual expenses.

##### CONSUMERS' LOBBY, Washington, D.C. --

Robert I. Fine, acting secretary of Consumers' Lobby, filed Jan. 10 both for himself and for the Lobby. He said his legislative work would continue for one year. He said he was interested in legislation directly affecting the consumer, specifically S Res 169. This measure would create a select committee on consumer interests in the national emergency, particularly food, fuel and clothing prices. He said he favored this bill. Anticipated expenses for the office and literature were \$1,500. Fine's compensation was listed as "contingent."

Philip L. Rizzo also registered Jan. 10 as agent for Consumers' Lobby. He listed the same legislative interests as did Fine. His compensation also was described as "contingent."

##### GOVERNMENT OF GUAM, Agana, Guam --

Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) filed Jan. 9 as legislative representative for Guam. Included in his interests were "certain bills amending the National Guard and Housing Acts and making the same applicable to Guam." (See Alaska registration, above.)

Peterson estimated his expenses at \$2,500 for travel, living away from home, stenographic, telephone and telegraph. He gave as a figure for compensation: \$10,000 per year and \$2,500 in lieu of expenses and actual traveling expenses (payable quarterly). He said this covers legal work other than legislative.

##### HOUSEWIVES UNITED, Washington, D.C. --

Mrs. Frances Wright, secretary of the group, described Housewives United as a small, national club interested in home economics as well as legislative economics. She registered June 3 for the group and for herself.

The registrant said she was interested in economic legislation affecting family life and was against so-called fair trade bills, particularly HR 5767, to permit minimum price agreements with respect to brand products.

Expenses and compensation were not listed on the registration; however, Mrs. Wright told CQ income came from membership dues.

##### JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE, Salt Lake City, Utah --

Richard H. Akagi, Washington, D.C., registered April 10. Akagi said his legislative interest would continue through the 82nd Congress and would be concerned with HR 2865, to provide for naturalization of former citizens of the U.S. who lost their citizenship through voting in a political election or plebiscite in occupied Japan; and S 865, to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act by extending the time limit for filing debt claims against property held by the Alien Property Custodian.



He also declared interest in S 2055 and HR 5678, to revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization and nationality. Akagi said he would be paid \$100 a month for legislative duties.

#### **KLAMATH TRIBE OF INDIANS --**

Dice Crane, Klamath Agency, Ore., registered April 18 as representative for the Klamath tribe. He said he was concerned with legislation relating to Indians and was interested in the enactment of bills to provide payments, benefits or certain rights for the Indians, especially the Klamath Tribe. Crane did not list any compensation or expenses connected with his work.

#### **MEMONINEE TRIBE OF INDIANS, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis. --**

Lester Dickie, Keshena, Wis., official delegate of the Menominee Tribe, filed March 21 for legislative activity to continue for about one month. John Fossum and Al Dodge, also listed as official delegates, filed the same date. All three delegates said they were authorized by the Tribe to obtain enactment of legislation to provide for distribution of a portion of the tribal funds on deposit in the U.S. Treasury to individual members of the tribe and to allocate the remainder of the tribal funds for purposes designated by the Tribal Council.

The registrants said they opposed enactment of HR 1551, to confer civil and criminal jurisdiction upon the State of Wisconsin in cases involving Indians.

The delegates favored enactment of H J Res 8, pertaining to lifting federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; HR 264, to put Indians on the same basis as non-Indians with respect to enforcement of liquor laws; and HR 2495, pertaining to sale of intoxicants to Indians. No compensation or expenses were listed by any of the registrants.

#### **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 100 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C. --**

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, registered Feb. 8. He said he was interested in "all bills covered by the convention-adopted program of the organization." Mitchell's annual salary was listed as \$5,770.76.

#### **UNEMPLOYED SERVICE ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C. --**

A registration was filed May 20 in the name of the organization. It was signed by Joseph Molnar, manager. The stated purpose of the group was "to promote legislation for the benefit of the taxpayers."

Molnar said his group was not interested in any specific bill but in "various proposals for unemployed people."

No compensation or expenses information was given.

Molnar filed in 1949 for The Unemployed; in 1947 for Unemployed Service Assn.; in 1946 for Taxpayers and The Unemployed and in 1951, in his own name.

## **Welfare, Religious**

#### **AMERICAN PARENTS COMMITTEE, Washington, D.C. and N.Y.C. --**

Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, executive director of American Parents Committee, registered Jan. 11. She said the legislative program of the Parents Committee included support of:

S 337 and HR 2707 on federal aid to medical education, HR 274 and S 445 on local public health services and units, S 3102 and HR 7296 on physically handicapped children's education, and cabinet status for the Federal Security Agency.

Mrs. Stough, who became director Jan. 2, said her salary would be \$416.66 a month. Anticipated expenses were estimated at probably less than \$50 a month for taxis and incidentals. An agent for APC first registered Jan. 16, 1947.

#### **AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, N.Y.C.; ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION, N.Y.C. --**

#### **NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, N.Y.C.; UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATIONS, N.Y.C. --**

Luke C. Quinn, Jr., Washington D.C., public relations, filed Jan. 30 for all four of these organizations. He said his legislative interest would be concerned with public health, specifically, "to present the need for adequate appropriations by the Federal legislature for research in the fields of disease which kill and disable people."

Quinn listed anticipated annual fees as: ACS, \$17,500; UCPA, \$4,000; ARF, \$3,600; NMSS, \$2,400. Estimated annual expenses for office and overhead were given as \$12,000. Expenses for travel and entertainment (reimbursable) were estimated at \$5,000 per annum.

Other registrations, each listing Quinn as agent, were filed by the organizations individually. (See below).

#### **AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, N.Y.C. --**

Mefford R. Runyon, executive vice-president of the American Cancer Society, signed a registration filed in the name of ACS Jan. 24. It listed Quinn as agent for the Society. (See above). The registration said legislative interest was in appropriations for public health. Expenses were set at approximately \$20,000 per annum, covering salaries, office and traveling expenses.

#### **ARTHRITIS AND RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION, New York City --**

Thomas E. Freeman, vice president, signed the registration filed in the Foundation's name March 17. Quinn was listed as agent for the Foundation. (See above). The registration said legislative interests were centered on appropriations for public health. Quinn's fee was given as \$3,600 a year, plus direct expenses of travel and incidentals.

#### **NATIONAL MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, New York City --**

Sylvia Lawry, executive director of NMSS, filed Feb. 26 in the name of the Society, listing Quinn as agent.

Quinn's fee was listed as \$2,400 a year, plus direct expense for travel and incidentals.

Legislative interest was listed as public health appropriations.

#### UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY ASSOCIATIONS, New York City --

K. K. Van Meter, executive director of UCPA, registered March 3 in the name of the Associations. Quinn was listed as public relations counsellor and agent. (See above). His compensation was given as \$4,000 a year, plus direct expenses of travel and incidentals.

Appropriations in public health were listed as the main legislative interest.

#### AMERICAN ZIONIST COUNCIL --

Isaiah L. Kenen, New York City, registered March 13 as public relations counsel for American Zionist Council. He said duration of his work as agent for the Council would be eight months. Kenen said he was concerned with measures for economic assistance to the Near East and Israel. He listed his compensation as \$1,120 a month, plus expenses.

#### BLUE CROSS COMMISSION, Chicago, Ill. --

Benjamin H. Long, an attorney, registered for the Blue Cross Commission March 6. Another registration filed the same day listed Long as agent and was signed by William S. McNary, chairman. The Commission is a coordinating agency for Blue Cross plans throughout the country.

The Commission said it was interested in the following Senate measures, although it said it took no position for or against the measures: S 114, S 439 and S 1309, all of which provide for extension of the War Damage Corporation as provided for in the War Corporation Act of 1950; and S 1848, the War Disaster Act of 1951. The Commission was interested in similar bills in the House of Representatives.

The registration said that expenses would be for professional employment of an attorney. It did not estimate the cost.

#### CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF, Washington, D.C. --

A registration form was filed in the name of the Committee May 26. It listed Mrs. Margaret F. Stone, secretary, as agent, and was signed by Mrs. DeForest Van Slyck, chairman. Margaret Stone registered Oct. 12, 1946, as an agent for National Women's Trade Union League of America.

The registration stated that the Committee was supporting legislation to authorize U.S. contributions to UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund).

#### FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION, Washington, D.C. --

Rhoads Murphey, Bethesda, Md., university professor of Far Eastern affairs, registered Feb. 13 as agent for the Friends Committee. He said his activities would

be educational and legislative work in Washington and among members of the Society of Friends throughout the country. His legislative interest was expected to continue for six months and would be directed to legislation for the development of the United Nations into a world federation; international control and reduction of armaments; U.S. cooperation in world-wide economic rehabilitation and development; protection of recognized civil liberties, and adequate recognition of the rights of conscience.

He said he would support omnibus immigration legislation, appropriations for the International Children's Emergency Fund, and the amendment of Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) to S J Res 20. This amendment would provide that all federal revenues from tidelands oil be used for education. Murphey said he opposed Universal Military Training and S 2550 which would revise laws relating to immigration and naturalization.

#### MOSLEM AMERICAN CITIZENS UNION, Philadelphia, Pa. --

L. Selim Glick, registered March 25 as volunteer organizer of the proposed Moslem American Citizens Union.

Glick said among the objects and aims of the Union are: "To watchfully serve in defense of the American Constitution and American world prestige, particularly in Islamite matters and to defend the Religion of Islam and the welfare of the Moslems under the principle of freedom and equality of all religious denominations." He added he would specifically advocate a religious equality bill for the drafted personnel of the armed forces, and would work "until one is enacted or equality is effected in the operation of the armed forces."

Personal correspondence to Congressmen and others would be employed to influence public opinion, Glick said. He declared that expenses would be nominal and from his own pocket. He indicated he would receive no compensation.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Calif. --

The law office of Northcutt Ely registered June 4 as representative of the University in support of amendments to HR 7656, Veterans' Educational Assistance Act of 1952. The amendments would grant Korean veterans the same rights in attending universities which are not tax-supported as was granted to veterans of World War II by Public Law 347 of the 78th Congress, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The registration was signed by Northcutt Ely. He did not list expenses or compensation anticipated by the firm.

Ely has registered for several groups in the past: American Public Power Assn., Colorado River Board of California, Los Angeles Dept. of Water and Power, Imperial Irrigation District, Water Project Authority of the State of California, Water Resources Board of the State of California, Salt River Valley Water Users Assn., and East Bay Municipal Utility District of Oakland, Calif. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 712).

#### WOMEN AGAINST WAR --

Mrs. Caresse Crosby, Washington, D.C., registered in her own name Feb. 25 as director of Women Against

War. She told CQ this group was a loosely-organized association, international in scope.

Mrs. Crosby declared that her legislative interest will continue "until world peace is assured." She said she was advocating a peace bond bill. She said such a bill was introduced in 1950 but was tabled. Mrs. Crosby was registered at the time as agent for Women of the World Against War.

The registrant also said she was for creation of the office of Secretary of Peace. Mrs. Crosby told CQ she wanted the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights adopted by all countries. She also said that a World Center was being established in Paris as a meeting place for women of the world to assemble and decide on legislation for peace. She listed no compensation or expenses.

## EMPLOYEE GROUPS

### AFL

**BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS, AFL,** (Formerly, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees), Cincinnati, Ohio --

Oscar W. Holste, Otts D. Steinback, and Henry P. Schmidt all registered April 22 as legislative representatives for the Brotherhood.

They said they were interested in HR 6525 and S 2639, bills to increase the daily rate of unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, as well as all legislation affecting labor, particularly railroad labor.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AFL,** Washington, D.C. --

Charles F. West, Jr., filed a registration April 14 as labor union representative. He stated he would be concerned with "all legislation affecting the socio-economic and political interests of the American workingman including all pending legislation dealing with Social Security, national health, aid to the physically handicapped, labor relations, displaced persons, etc."

West did not list any compensation or expenses.

**INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, AFL,** District Lodge No. 44, Washington, D.C. --

William H. Ryan, Machinists Buildings, Washington, D.C., registered Jan. 18 as assistant legislative representative and assistant to the president. He said he was employed Jan. 1, 1952, and that approximately 5 per cent of his time, but not more than 10 per cent, would be spent on legislative work. No general or specific legislative interests were mentioned. Ryan gave his salary as \$499.98 per month. An agent first registered for the International Association of Machinists Oct. 4, 1946.

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, AFL,** Kansas City, Kan. --

Harold J. Buoy filed Jan. 18 as agent for the union. He previously registered in May, 1951.

Buoy stated his legislative interests would be directed toward legislation pertaining to labor, generally. He did not list anticipated expenses or salary.

### CIO

**GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC EMPLOYEES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE, CIO,** Washington, D.C. --

Gerald FitzGerald, legislative director for the union, registered April 25. He said he would support "all legislation favorable to internal peace, security, prosperity and general welfare" and would "oppose all legislation detrimental to those objectives."

FitzGerald said anticipated expenses would be limited to publications. He gave his compensation as \$3,888 a year.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS, CIO,** Washington, D.C. --

Gardner Jackson, registered May 2 to do legislative and representative work for the organization. He said his activities would be keyed to all legislation affecting labor such as the Defense Production Act, Fair Employment Practices Commission and civil rights measures.

He listed his compensation as \$7,500 annually and expenses as not normally more than \$10-\$15 a week for cab fare, telephone and like expenses.

**TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, CIO,** New York City --

Kate W. B. Alfriend, Washington, D.C., filed Feb. 25 as an agent for the Textile Workers Union.

She listed the duration of her legislative interests as Feb. 4 to March 8, 1952, gave her compensation as \$500, and said expenses would be for taxis and phone calls.

John W. Edelman, Washington representative for the Textile Workers, told CQ Miss Alfriend was not specifically concerned with lobbying but was helping conduct legislative institutes. These activities were arranged by the education department of the Union to familiarize visiting groups of workers with legislative processes.

**UNITED SHOE WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO,** Washington, D.C. --

Russell J. Taylor, legislative representative for United Shoe Workers, filed Feb. 8. He said the duration of his duties was indefinite. Taylor gave as his general legislative interest support of all labor legislation to better working conditions and opposition to all legislation not aimed at the general welfare of workers. He declared his expenses over a three-month period would be \$484. He told CQ his salary for a three-months period was \$1,105.

Taylor first registered as agent for the United Shoe Workers of America Feb. 4, 1947. He told CQ that he was registering again because his duties as legislative representative had ceased in June, 1951, and commenced again.

## Railway Labor

### AMERICAN TRAIN DISPATCHERS ASSOCIATION (Ind.), Chicago, Ill. --

Benjamin Edward Bowden registered April 22 as legislative representative for this railway union. He filed in the name of the group.

He said his legislative interest included HR 6525 and S 2639, amendments to the Railway Unemployment Insurance Act. Both would hike the daily rate of unemployment, sickness and maternity benefits under the Act.

Bowden did not list expenses or compensation on the registration. However, on a prior registration in 1950, he gave his compensation as \$19.50 a day, not exceeding five days a week, and living expenses as about \$11 a day.

## Other Employees

### ACTIVE-RETIRED LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, S. Portland, Maine --

Robert E. Lee, bookkeeper for the Lighthouse Service Employees Association, filed two registrations Feb. 5. One was in the name of the Association, the other in his own name. Lee said he was interested in aiding the social welfare of the retired and active members of the former lighthouse service, and specifically was working for passage of HR 1526, HR 1995 and HR 2273.

Lee listed as compensation \$15 a week as bookkeeper; \$25 for preparation and distribution of a newsletter to the approximately 1,400 members of the group; and \$15 a day and expenses while working in Washington for the Association. Another employee registered for the Association Feb. 9. He was Clarence F. Cockrell, Baltimore. Cockrell said his compensation would be \$15 a day when away from home, plus expenses incurred in his work.

### FOREMANSHIP FOUNDATION, Dayton, Ohio --

Gerard D. Reilly, Washington, D.C., an attorney and former member of the NLRB, filed Feb. 12 as an agent for the Foremanship Foundation. Reilly said the Foundation was an organization "concerned with the development and maintenance of management standards among supervisory personnel in mass production industries." He said his legislative interests would continue for one year and would center on provisions relating to supervisors in the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947, and on bills bearing on such provisions, for example, HR 6239, HR 6250, and S 2503.

These bills, all introduced in 1952, would amend the National Labor Relations Act to permit a closed shop in the printing and publishing industry and peaceful picketing to force recognition or bargaining with a labor organization and to eliminate provisions outlawing secondary boycotts and providing for injunctions.

Reilly said he would be paid \$5,000 as agent for the Foremanship Foundation. He first registered for this organization Feb. 28, 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, pp. 368, 370, 762, 785). Reilly also has registered at various times as representative for General Electric

Company, General Motors Corporation, Pond Creek Pocahontas Company and Printing Industry of America, Inc. Reilly served on the NLRB from 1941-46. He was special counsel to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee in 1947 and helped write the Taft-Hartley Act.

### UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA (Ind.), N.Y.C. --

George S. Goldstein, Washington, D.C., naming United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers as his employer, registered for the first time Jan. 9.

Goldstein listed legislative interests: Support of all legislation favorable to national peace, security, democracy, prosperity and the general welfare; opposition of legislation detrimental to these objectives.

Goldstein listed his salary as \$390 monthly, plus expenses of \$65 monthly which he said would be for such items as cab fares and meals.

## FARM GROUPS

### AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, Washington, D.C. --

Frank K. Woolley, who resigned Oct. 31, 1951, as a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation and special assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, registered Jan. 7, 1952, as legislative counsel for the American Farm Bureau Federation. He became legislative counsel for the Federation Nov. 2, 1951. He said on the registration report that his interests would be directed toward "legislative matters concerning agriculture." His annual salary was listed as \$11,250.

Woolley formerly was also deputy administrator of the Agriculture Department's Production and Marketing Administration; but March 30, 1951, he was notified that his assignment had been restricted to the Commodity Credit Post. Though his Production and Marketing Administration service ended, he kept his position as CCC director since that was gained by Presidential appointment.

### AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, Denver, Colo. --

Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattsville, Wyo., president of the Cattlemen's Association, registered April 16. He said he was interested in legislation affecting the cattle industry. Hyatt said he would receive no compensation other than for expenses in connection with Association activities, part of them legislative matters.

### THE NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Washington, D.C. --

Roy Battles registered as an employee of this group, declaring that legislative interests would occupy only a small part of his time. He said he would deal with National Grange publications and publicity.

Battles said his annual salary was \$10,000, of which only a small part "and a minor amount of expense can be justly charged to lobbying." He added that he would be paid for actual travel or entertainment expenses.



## FOREIGN POLICY

### AMERICAN CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AID ABROAD, New York City --

Dorothy Norman, chairman of the Committee, signed a registration filed April 28 in the name of the Committee. She said the legislative aim of the Committee was to support the Mutual Security Program for 1953 insofar as the economic assistance and technical aid sections are continued.

Legislative interests included bills to appropriate funds for economic and technical aid. No expenses or compensation were listed.

Evelyn Merson, Washington representative for the group, filed May 12. No expenses or compensation were listed.

### COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF CLAIMANTS PURSUANT TO U.S.-YUGOSLAV CLAIMS SETTLEMENT, New York City --

The Very Rev. D. J. Shonkletovich, chairman, signed a registration filed May 15 for the Committee. He said his group represents claimants against Yugoslavia under the U.S.-Yugoslav Claims Settlement Act of July 19, 1948.

Rev. Shonkletovich said his legislative interest would continue for the "duration of the International Claims Commission insofar as it adjudicates claims under the U.S.-Yugoslav Claims Settlement of July 19, 1948, which by statute will be completed no later than March 10, 1954."

He said he would "seek such amendments of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 as will more efficiently result in the distribution of the \$17 million settlement under the Yugoslav Claims Agreement." The registrant did not list any expenses or compensation.

### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY --

The law firm of Arnold, Fortas and Porter, Washington, D.C., registered as agent for the West German Republic. Thurman Arnold, partner, signed the registration.

Arnold said he would be concerned with matters of general legislative interest to the Federal Republic of West Germany and its residents. Interest will center particularly on compensation for the German Embassy which was seized and sold by the U.S. in World War II.

Arnold told CQ that the fact that the German Embassy was sold and the Japanese Embassy was not was a touchy topic to West Germany, especially since the signing of the peace treaty between West Germany, the U.S., Britain and France.

Arnold told CQ he was interested in the passage of S 2439, a bill which would authorize \$300,000 for the acquisition and maintenance of a German Embassy by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Other bills of concern to West Germany were HR 5890 and S 2452, measures to repeal provisions of a law prohibiting payments of pensions or other benefits to

German or Japanese citizens or subjects residing in Germany or Japan during World War II. Arnold said enactment of these bills would allow American veterans' relatives who were living in Germany during the war to receive the same pensions benefits as veterans' relatives who were living in the U.S.

Arnold said he could not estimate the expenses and compensation for his firm.

### INDEPENDENT SHIPPING INDUSTRY OF THE FREE TERRITORY OF TRIESTE --

Samuel W. Gilman, public relations counsel, Asbury Park, N.J., registered March 10. He said his duties were performed on behalf of the independent shipping industry of the Free Territory of Trieste and that payment was being made by Lussino Societa de Navigazione, D. Tripovich Societa de Navigazione, Navigazione Generale Gerolimich & Cia., S.A. de Armamento Marittima Oriente, Carlo and Figlio Martinolich and Fratelli Cosulich -- all of the Free Territory of Trieste.

Gilman said he was concerned with passage of a bill providing for the sale of 10 Liberty ships by the U.S. government to the shipping industry of Trieste.

He said his employment would cease about the end of May, 1952. Anticipated expenses for travel and printing were \$2,500. Terms of compensation were unfixed, he said.

## PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN, Washington, D.C. --

Mrs. Reka Hoff, filed April 10 for AAUW. She said the Association was in favor of federal aid to education, Economic Cooperation Administration and the Point Four program, legislation that would guarantee women equal pay for equal work, strengthening the United Nations, appropriations for school construction and higher teachers pay, independent status for the U.S. Office of Education and reciprocal trade agreements without peril points. Mrs. Hoff did not list compensation or expenses.

### ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, INC., Chicago, Ill. --

A registration was filed Feb. 25 in the name of the organization by Harry E. Northam, executive secretary. Northam stated, "The Association concerns itself only with proposed legislation affecting physicians and surgeons in the practice of their profession."

He added that a monthly newsletter sent to members occasionally contained legislative matter. Also a bulletin was distributed irregularly to some 350 medical leaders. Northam said that about \$1,500 a quarter was spent for printing and mailing the newsletter and bulletin.

Northam, who first registered for the Association Jan. 28, 1948, said not more than 10 per cent of the Association's efforts were devoted to work with the Congress.

### AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. --

Herbert H. Fockler filed Feb. 18 as an agent for the American Library Association. He said his interest

generally was legislation affecting libraries and librarians, and specifically a proposed Public Library Service Act which would give federal aid to states for library service. Fockler said his compensation for working half days during the present session would be \$1,000. He estimated his expenses at \$50 a quarter.

#### ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL PHOTOGRAMMETRISTS, Washington, D.C. --

Fowler W. Barker, secretary of the Association, filed March 19, saying his objective was to obtain the invoking of Sec. 251, paragraph 9 of the Federal Property and Administrative Service Act of 1949 for the benefit of photogrammetric map-making contractors. Barker told CQ this particular section permitted negotiated contracts.

He estimated his expenses for legislative effort at not more than \$50 for the quarter. He said his compensation was \$1,000 a month, plus \$170 a month for personal expenses and travel.

#### DOCTORS FOR FREEDOM, Houston, Tex. --

C. R. Hodell, registered March 10 for Doctors for Freedom. He stated he was interested in all legislation and political campaigns and added he would receive no compensation. He said contributions were to be solicited for printing and mailing expense only.

#### NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, Ft. Wayne, Ind. --

Robert C. Harris registered as agent Jan. 16 for the Teachers Association. He said his legislative interests would be concerned specifically with HR 2764 which would provide that part or all of certain pensions be exempt from federal income taxes.

Ethel Percy Andrus, Glendale, Calif., registered as an agent for the Retired Teachers Association Jan. 24.

Harry L. Senger, Cincinnati, Ohio, registered Feb. 11 as an employee of the National Retired Teachers Association.

None of the three estimated expenses or compensation on the registration.

#### RECLAMATION, RIVERS AND HARBORS

##### LONG BEACH HARBOR COMMISSION, Long Beach, Calif. --

William D. McAdams, of McAdams and Associates, public relations, Washington, D.C., filed March 10 for the harbor commission.

McAdams stated he would conduct a public relations program to disseminate information about the states' claims to tide and submerged lands. He listed specific legislation he was concerned with as S 940, a bill to release to the states all federal interest in lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters within their borders, and S 1988, a private bill for the relief of Leslie A. Connell, Tacoma, Wash., mail collector, in a claim against the government for reimbursement.

McAdams stated his compensation would be \$3,190 a month "for all Washington expenses, including office, staff salaries, and others pertinent to public relations operation" for an indefinite period of employment.

Also filing for the Long Beach Harbor Commission was Robert L. Irvin, Long Beach, Calif., public relations counsel, who registered March 17. He said his legislative interest would continue until Dec. 3, 1952. "Tidelands" oil legislation was given as his main concern. Irvin said he was supporting S 940, a bill to release to the states all federal interest in lands beneath tidewaters and navigable waters within their boundaries; and HR 4484, Submerged Lands Act.

Irvin said he would receive a monthly fee of \$800, and \$320 for office expenses.

Irvin said he did not believe he was subject to the provisions of the Lobbying Act, since he was retained by the Long Beach Harbor Commission as its local public relations counsel for 80 per cent of his time, and tidelands legislation was not the principal subject of his contract. He previously registered Oct. 10, 1950, as agent for Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc.

#### NATIONAL ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY PROJECT CONFERENCE, Washington, D.C. --

Earl C. Bassett, same address, filed a registration April 29 as agent for the Conference. He said his work was devoted to "opposition to all proposals to construct the St. Lawrence Seaway project." Bassett gave his salary as \$150 a week plus actual cost of meals, lodging and incidentals. He previously registered Oct. 10, 1946, as agent for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and Feb. 19, 1951, for the St. Lawrence Project Conference.

#### TAXES

##### MUTUAL INSURANCE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL TAXATION, Chicago, Ill. --

John J. Wicker, Jr., Richmond, Va., registered for this organization. He said he was interested in all measures affecting taxation of mutual fire and casualty insurance and would be employed on the basis of "reasonable compensation for whatever time and service rendered plus reimbursement for actual expenses incurred."

#### VETERANS, MILITARY AFFAIRS

##### DISABLED EMERGENCY OFFICERS OF THE WORLD WARS, Washington, D.C. --

G. D. Tilghman registered March 19 in the name of the organization and in his own name. The organization is a non-profit association of disabled non-regular officers. Tilghman signed as national adjutant.

Tilghman said he would be concerned with all legislation affecting disabled veterans and their dependents, and survivors of deceased veterans. No expenses or compensation were listed.

#### INDIVIDUALS, MISCELLANEOUS

##### RICHARD H. AKAGI, Los Angeles, Calif. --

The registrant filed March 24 under his own name, listing no employer. He said his legislative interest, to

continue for approximately one month, was: "To revise the laws relating to immigration, naturalization and nationality and for other purposes." Legislation he said he was in favor of included HR 5678 and S 2550, bills which provide for a general revision of the immigration, naturalization and nationality laws. Akagi said there were no anticipated expenses and no pay or salary involved.

Akagi also registered for the Japanese American Citizens League Anti-Discrimination Committee. (See page 445.)

**BROOKS KEOGH, RAY LILLIBRIDGE and JOHN H. HANSON --**

See -Mineral Recovery Trustees, page 440.

**ESTATE OF ARNOLD ADLER, Kansas City, Mo. --**

Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, attorneys, Washington, D.C., filed April 15 for the estate of Arnold Adler. The registration was signed by ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., a partner.

Reeves told CQ his firm was interested in a liberalization of the Technical Changes Act of 1949. He said the expenses had not been determined and added that no daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation was to be paid.

The law firm previously registered under the Lobbying Act as representing American Export Lines, American President Lines, estate of George A. Carden, Sr., Farrell Lines, Grace Line, Wilcox Electric Company, United States Line Company, estate of Anne Peyton, and Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. Reeves said, however, that representation of all these organizations or individuals had been terminated for some time.

The firm registered for several refractories firms and one estate in 1951. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 700 and 713).

**WILLIAM HENRY LYSTER, Hicksville, L.I., N.Y. --**

Loring M. Black, Washington, D.C., an attorney, registered Feb. 25 as representative for Lyster. Black told CQ that Lyster was a Canadian seeking legislation which would give him legal residence here.

Black said his expenses would not exceed \$100, that he was on a \$250 retainer fee, and that his compensation would be \$500 on introduction of a bill giving Lyster relief and \$1,750 on enactment of the bill.

**MACKOFF, KELLOG, MUGGLI and KIRBY --**

See - Mineral Recovery Trustees, page 440.

**MRS. NELL F. STEPHENS, licensed practical nurse, Washington, D.C. --**

Mrs. Stephens registered April 24 in her own name. She told CQ she was not acting for any organization. She said her activities were carried on in the interest of nursing. Mrs. Stephens said she was in favor of S 3041, a bill to amend the act defining a registered nurse and providing for registration of nurses in the District of Columbia. She wanted to keep unreliable women from acting as nurses, she told CQ. She listed no expenses or compensation.

**WILLIAM A. SUTHERLAND, Atlanta, Ga. --**

J. Milton Cooper, Washington, D.C., tax attorney and former clerk of the House Ways and Means Committee, Feb. 27 filed for Sutherland, an Atlanta attorney with offices in Washington. Cooper said he favored HR 3168, a tax bill. He said his compensation was to be agreed upon and he would have no expenses.

Previously, Cooper registered for National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, Jan. 19, 1951; National Coal Association, Jan. 8, 1949; National Lime Association, Jan. 18, 1949, and Thomas D. Griffin, loan companies, Jan. 26, 1950.

**P. DIACON ZADEH, New York City --**

A. E. Notarianni, attorney with the firm of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross, Washington, D.C., registered May 19 in behalf of Zadeh. The firm of Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross also filed a registration for Zadeh the same day.

Notarianni said he would attempt to have Zadeh awarded "just compensation" for the requisitioning by the government 10 years ago of Zadeh's tanker, "Oil-shipper." Notarianni said compensation was covered by a general contract of employment as associate counsel with Cummings, Stanley, Truitt and Cross.

## OTHER REGISTRATIONS

Below are lobby registrations made available to Congressional Quarterly too late for inclusion in the appropriate categories.

**PHILCO CORPORATION, Philadelphia, Pa.**

A registration was filed July 30 in the name of Philco Corporation. It was signed by Philip Dechert, general counsel. The registration listed as agents Henry B. Weaver, Jr., Henry H. Glassie and Thomas M. Cooley II, attorneys, doing business as the firm of Weaver and Glassie with offices in Washington, D. C.

The registration said the firm from time to time would advise the Corporation on legislative matters which might involve talking to Members of Congress. It said the Corporation had a continuing interest in all legislation affecting manufacture of its products and television broadcasting, including tax legislation.

Legislative work was said to be incidental to general representation and would be paid for on the basis of time spent. The firm was to get no specific fee or retainer.

Another registration, also dated July 30, was filed in the name of Weaver, Glassie and Cooley. It was signed by Weaver and listed Philco as employer. Information contained in both registration relating to legislative interests was substantially the same.

**ANTHRACITE OPERATORS' WAGE AGREEMENT COMMITTEE, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.**

Arnold Levy of the firm Freedman and Levy, Washington, D. C., filed Aug. 1 as counsel for the Anthracite Operators' Wage Agreement Committee. This is an association representing persons and companies engaged in producing and distributing anthracite coal.

Levy said the Committee was interested in all legislation affecting the anthracite industry. He said he would be paid a general retainer covering legal services at the rate of \$1,500 a month, plus reimbursements monthly for travel, telephone and other expenses. Levy said the legal services were predominately non-legislative in character and that no separate compensation was received for legislative activities.

MISS ELIZABETH A. KENDALL, Washington, D. C.

Miss Kendall, who listed herself as "an individual taxpayer" registered Sept. 4. She said she was interested in any legislation relating to development of the Antarctic Continent, such as that regarding geopolitical decisions, inventions, transportation, communications, equipment, long-range planning and development of natural resources "in the interests of all U.S. taxpayers and world peace and prosperity."

She said she was particularly interested in a resolution introduced in the 81st Congress (HJ Res 291) de-

claring the right of sovereignty of the U.S. over a certain portion of the Antarctic Continent and reserving the rights of the U. S. to other areas of the continent.

Miss Kendall said her expenses would be mainly for postage, telephone and photostats, "perhaps \$100 to \$1,000, whatever I can afford."

AIR CRAFT INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, Washington, D. C.

Harold G. Mosier, same address registered Sept. 12 as a representative of this national trade association of the aircraft manufacturing industry.

Mosier said he was employed on a contract basis, that the contract expired Sept. 1, 1954. He said he was concerned with any legislation affecting the aviation industry in general. He listed his compensation as \$15,000 per annum plus expenses not to exceed \$300 per month.



# COURT ACTION ON LOBBY LAW

## High Tribunal Reversed Ruling That Parts of Statute Were Unconstitutional

Key sections of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were declared unconstitutional in a decision announced March 17 by a special federal court. The court did not rule on the general principle of lobby registration. It did rule that sections of the existing law were too vague to give persons a clear idea of what was illegal, and it ruled that the penalties prescribed for persons breaking the lobby law deprived them of their constitutional rights.

But the Supreme Court Oct. 13 reversed the special court and left the Act in full force. The high Court did not actually rule on the lobby law itself, but on a technicality.

The National Association of Manufacturers, which had brought the original suit, petitioned the Supreme Court Oct. 28 to reconsider its decision -- an action the Court rarely takes.

### BACKGROUND ON CONTROVERSY

In its original suit, filed against Attorney General J. Howard McGrath Jan. 28, 1948, the NAM asked a special three-judge federal court in Washington, D. C., to declare that sections of the Lobby Act were unconstitutional and that even if they were constitutional the sections did not apply to NAM. It asked further that the federal government be enjoined from prosecuting the NAM for non-compliance until after a final court decision on constitutionality had been reached.

The Lobby Act had been the subject of controversy ever since it was enacted in 1946 as part of the Legislative Reorganization Act. Authors of the bill said it was designed to bring lobbying into the open, not to interfere with the Constitutional right of everyone to "petition" Congress.

But there were many disputes as to the meaning of sections of the law. Critics also questioned whether it did not in fact curb the right of petition.

Lobby registrations and reports showed that many persons did not understand the complex law. Some filed under protest. Some groups active on Capitol Hill declined to file.

The NAM had not regularly filed quarterly reports under the Act. Although it filed some financial statements with Congress, the organization maintained that it was not a lobby and that the law was unconstitutional.

Persons working for the NAM had registered and filed quarterly reports as lobbyists. In 1952 six persons reported as lobbyists for the NAM. They questioned the Act, but said they were filing under Section 308 (points six, seven and eight below) to be on the safe side. That section was not challenged by the NAM.

### LAW'S MAJOR PROVISIONS

The law contained the following major provisions, as generally accepted by persons working with it:

1. Directed every person or group who received or spent money for lobbying to keep detailed records.

2. Required each lobby organization to file quarterly statements with Congress giving the names of persons who gave \$5,000 or more to the organization, the total sum of all contributions, names of persons to whom an expenditure was made in the amount of \$10 or more, the purpose of the expenditure, the total of all expenditures.

3. Opened the filed statements to the public.

4. Specified that the Lobby Act should apply to persons or groups who in any manner collected or received money for the principal purpose of influencing Congressional action on legislation.

5. Specified that political committees were exempt from the Act.

6. Directed all lobbyists (an individual, law firm, etc.) hired to lobby for an organization to register with Congress giving the name of their employers, their salaries, and expenses, and the purpose for which they were hired.

7. Required lobbyists to file quarterly statements with Congress giving expenditures and income and describing publications they had caused to be issued.

8. Specified that newspapers as well as persons merely testifying before Congressional committees were exempt from the law.

9. Provided penalty of \$5,000 fine and one year imprisonment for violations of the Act.

10. Provided further that a person convicted under the act could not engage in lobbying or appear before a Congressional committee for three years after his conviction, on penalty of \$10,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

### HOW COURT REASONED

The NAM, in its suit, contended that points one through five (Sections 303 through 307 in the Act) and points nine and 10 (Section 310) were unconstitutional.

In its decision, March 17, 1952, the special court upheld the NAM's contentions. The court's reasoning, given in its formal opinion, was as follows:

The Act's definition of a lobby organization was not clear. A lobby group was defined in the Act as "any person (except a political committee...) who by himself or through any agent or employee or other persons in any manner whatsoever, directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes:

"(a) The passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States.

"(b) To influence directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States."

"A criminal statute," the court decision said, "must define the crime with sufficient precision...In order that any person may be able to determine whether any action...is prohibited. A criminal statute which does not comply with this principle is repugnant to the due process cause and is, therefore, invalid.

"...the conclusion is inescapable that Sections 303 to 307 are invalid. The clause, 'to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress' is manifestly too indefinite and vague to constitute an ascertainable standard of guilt.

"...it may cover any one of a multitude of undefined activities. No one can foretell how far the meaning of this phrase may be carried...

"What is meant by 'principal purpose'? Is the term 'principal' used as distinguished from 'incidental'? May a person have a number of principal purposes? Or is the term used as meaning the 'chief' purpose of a person's activities? When does a purpose become principal and when does it cease to be such? The Act contains no definition of that term."

#### PENALTY CLAUSE

The portion of the penalty clause revoking a person's right to lobby or testify in committee if he had been convicted under the Act was criticized by the court:

"Freedom of speech and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances are guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution...The penalty provision of the Act, however, manifestly deprives a person convicted of violating the statute of his constitutional right of freedom of speech and his constitutional right to petition the legislative branch of the Government. This clause is obviously unconstitutional.

"A person convicted of a crime may not for that reason be stripped of his constitutional privileges. In principle this provision is no different than would be an enactment depriving a person of the right of counsel, or the right of trial by jury, for a period of three years after conviction."

Although the ruling cut the heart out of the law, it remained in effect technically, as did the sections requiring lobbyists to register and file statements, which had not been contested by the NAM.

#### SUPREME COURT RULING

The Supreme Court, by its Oct. 13 ruling, put back into force the sections of the Act held unconstitutional by the special court. It made no findings on the law itself but merely ruled on a technicality.

The Justice Department, in asking the high tribunal for a reversal of the lower court's decision, contended that the special court's order was entered against J. Howard McGrath 25 days after McGrath had left office as Attorney General on April 7, thus making it no longer a live issue from a legal standpoint.

The Supreme Court went along with the Justice Department reasoning and set aside the case, but left the path open for a new challenge of the law.

On Oct. 28 the NAM filed a petition for rehearing before the Supreme Court. In the petition, NAM contended that motions to substitute the name of Attorney General James Patrick McGranery for J. Howard McGrath had been filed and the time for substitution had not yet expired. It was alleged that dismissal of the case by the high tribunal as moot was erroneous, that the case cited by the Supreme Court to substantiate its action was not applicable.

The National Association of Manufacturers asked that the Court grant its motion to substitute the name of McGranery and then proceed to hear the case on its merits.

If the Court declined to take these steps, NAM contended that the Court should strike that part of its Oct. 13 order which dismissed the case and should send the case back to the lower court for consideration of NAM's motion for substitution, thus reviving the case.



**BACKGROUND FOR**  
**83rd CONGRESS**



# CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS - 1952

## Eisenhower Victory Swept Republicans Into Control Of Both Houses

The 1952 vote landslide that carried Republicans Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Richard M. Nixon into office as President and Vice President also swept the GOP into control of the House and Senate.

Senate membership in the 82nd Congress -- 49 Democrats, 46 Republicans and one Republican independent (Wayne Morse of Oregon) -- shifted in the 83rd Congress to 48 Republicans, 47 Democrats and one independent (Morse). In the event of a tie, the deciding vote would be cast by the Vice President, a Republican.

In the House, Republicans won 221 of the 435 seats, 3 more than needed for control of that chamber in the 83rd Congress. The Democrats seated 213 members, but the figure was lowered to 212 by the post-election death of one Democratic Congressman. The lone independent (Frazier Reams of Ohio) won re-election. Before the 1952 election, Democrats held 231 seats, Republicans 200.

In the 35 Senate races decided by the Nov. 4 election, 12 Democrats were elected (35 held over); and 23 Republicans were elected (25, plus Morse, held over). The Republicans picked up six Senate seats from Democrats -- in Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Michigan, Maryland, and Wyoming. Democrats picked up four seats -- in Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, and Washington.

### SPOTLIGHT ON SENATE RACES

The national spotlight played on several Senate races. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R Mass.), who ran Eisenhower's pre-convention campaign, lost to Rep. John F. Kennedy (D). Though Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), elected to the Senate in 1946, beat out Thomas E. Fairchild (D), he trailed far behind Eisenhower's vote in the state. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), one of the 14 Republicans who were first elected in the "class of '46," defeated Gov. Henry F. Schricker (D), but his vote fell far short of that for Eisenhower in Indiana.

Another Republican member of the "class of '46," James P. Kem (Mo.) was defeated by former Air Force Secretary and RFC Director W. Stuart Symington (D), though Eisenhower carried Missouri. Senate Majority Leader Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.) was beaten by Barry M. Goldwater (R).

In two of the closest Senate contests, Rep. Charles E. Potter (R) nosed out Sen. Blair Moody (D) in Michigan, and Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) won re-election over Patrick J. Hurley (R), former Secretary of War and one-time Ambassador to China who was making his third try for a Senate seat from New Mexico.

A House election surprise was the defeat of Albert M. Cole, four-term GOP Representative from Kansas' First District, by Howard S. Miller (D). The outcome reportedly hinged on a local issue, the Tuttle Creek project. Miller claimed Cole had supported it and said it would benefit Kansas City while flooding farms and houses in the district.

In the Sixth District in Virginia, Richard H. Poff (R) was elected in an "Ike-coattail" upset. Two other Virginia districts also named Republicans, William C. Wampler in the Ninth and Joel T. Broyhill in the Tenth. In North Carolina's Ninth District, Charles R. Jonas (R) took a House seat once occupied by his father.

### COMMITTEE CONTROL

Because of the Republican victory Senators with service as brief as two to eight years were in line for coveted committee chairmanships in the 83rd Congress.

As Republicans ousted the Democrats from control of the 16 Senate committees, four GOP Senators held enough seniority to take up again the reins they held during the Republican 80th Congress (1947-48). Twelve other Republicans were in line as committee chairmen for the first time.

Regionally, the election left Senate Committee control for the opening of the 83rd Congress centered in the Eastern, Central and Western states, in that order. Under the Democrats, Southerners and Westerners predominated as committee heads.

Republicans, in winning control of the House in the 83rd Congress, swept Southerners of six states from control of 10 of the 19 committees. The Midwest replaced the South as the home of most House committee chairmen.

Representatives from six Central states, on the basis of seniority, were in position to control 13 of the 19 House committees. The election left Illinois alone with five lawmakers holding top GOP seniority on their committees. Five others vaulted to chairmanships by the GOP victory were from Middle Atlantic states and one was from New England.

Most of the new chairmen headed the same committees during the GOP-controlled 80th Congress.

There were several "firsts" in the 83rd Congress. Distaff membership hit an all-time high with eleven women elected to the House, and one re-elected to the Senate. And for the first time in Congressional history, a mother-son team--Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R) and son Oliver P. Bolton (R) both of Ohio--was sent to Congress.

Seven ex-Congressmen who did not serve in the 82nd Congress were returned to the House or Senate, and six members of the House in the 82nd Congress were elected to the Senate in the 83rd. Three Governors were also elected to the Senate.

About 17 per cent of the new House membership was made up of "freshmen," with California sending more new Representatives--eleven--to Congress than any other state.

The Republican election sweep split delegations from six of 28 states that were "solid" (all Democrats or all Republicans) in 1951, leaving a total of 22 unbroken delegations in the new Congress. (For additional data on membership in the 83rd Congress, see the following sections on Vital Statistics, Party Lineup, House-Senate Membership and Senate sketches.)

# VITAL STATISTICS – SENATE, 1953

## Ages, Professions, Seniority and Veteran Status of Senators

The chart below gives the official roster of the Senate for the 83rd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of the Member, as of Dec. 31, 1952; column 10, unofficial seniority in his party (latter figure based on years served, precedent, and opinions of key officials). A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the Member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of Members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Age                       | 6. Journalism                     |
| 2. Agriculture               | 7. Law                            |
| 3. Business or Banking       | 8. Teaching                       |
| 4. Medicine or Dentistry     | 9. Check indicates veteran status |
| 5. Civic Service or Politics | 10. Seniority in party.           |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>ALABAMA</b>											<b>MAINE</b>											<b>OHIO</b>										
Hill (D)	58					✓		✓		✓	Payne (R)	52		✓		✓				✓	37	Bricker (R)	59				✓	✓		✓	18	
Sparkman (D)	53					✓		✓	✓	✓	Smith (R)	54		✓		✓	✓			✓	22	Taft (R)	63				✓	✓			3	
<b>ARIZONA</b>											<b>MARYLAND</b>											<b>OKLAHOMA</b>										
Goldwater (R)	43		✓		✓					✓	39	Beall (R)	58		✓		✓				✓	38	Kerr (D)	56		✓		✓		✓	✓	26
Hayden (D)	73				✓					✓	2	Butler (R)	55							✓	28	Monroney (D)	50		✓		✓	✓			35	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>											<b>OREGON</b>										
Fulbright (D)	47				✓			✓	✓		18	Kennedy (D)	35			✓	✓				✓	41	Cordon (R)	62			✓	✓		✓	9	
McClellan (D)	56				✓			✓		✓	14	Saltonstall (R)	60			✓		✓			✓	13	Morse (I)	52			✓	✓	✓		**	
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											<b>MICHIGAN</b>											<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>										
Knowland (R)	44				✓	✓				✓	15	Ferguson (R)	63			✓		✓				8	Duff (R)	69			✓	✓			29	
Kuchel (R)	42				✓		✓			✓	34	Potter (R)	36			✓					✓	32	Martin (R)	73	✓		✓	✓		✓	18	
<b>COLORADO</b>											<b>MINNESOTA</b>											<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>										
Johnson (D)	68	✓	✓								8	Humphrey (D)	41		✓		✓			✓		30	Green (D)	85	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	8	
Millikin (R)	61							✓		✓	7	Thye (R)	56	✓		✓					✓	18	Pastore (D)	45			✓	✓		✓	34	
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>											<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>										
Bush (R)	57		✓								33	Eastland (D)	48	✓		✓	✓					13	Johnston (D)	56			✓	✓		✓	17	
Purtell (R)	55		✓								35	Stennis (D)	51			✓	✓					22	Maybank (D)	53	✓		✓			✓	12	
<b>DELAWARE</b>											<b>MISSOURI</b>											<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>										
Frear (D)	49	✓	✓		✓					✓	30	Hennings (D)	49			✓		✓			✓	36	Case (R)	56	✓		✓	✓		✓	27	
Williams (R)	48	✓	✓								19	Symington (D)	51		✓	✓					✓	42	Mundt (R)	52	✓	✓	✓		✓		20	
<b>FLORIDA</b>											<b>MONTANA</b>											<b>TENNESSEE</b>										
Holland (D)	60				✓			✓		✓	19	Mansfield (D)	49		✓		✓			✓	✓	40	Gore (D)	45			✓	✓	✓	✓	38	
Smathers (D)	39				✓		✓		✓	✓	37	Murray (D)	76			✓		✓				6	Kefauver (D)	49			✓	✓			28	
<b>GEORGIA</b>											<b>NEBRASKA</b>											<b>TEXAS</b>										
George (D)	74				✓		✓				1	Butler (R)	74		✓		✓					5	Daniel (D)	42			✓	✓	✓	✓	42	
Russell (D)	55				✓		✓		✓	✓	3	Griswold (R)	59		✓		✓			✓	✓	31	Johnson (D)	44			✓	✓		✓	27	
<b>IDAHO</b>											<b>NEVADA</b>											<b>UTAH</b>										
Dworshak (R)	58				✓	✓				✓	24	Malone (R)	62		✓		✓			✓	✓	19	Bennett (R)	54	✓					✓	28	
Welker (R)	46	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	28	McCarran (D)	76			✓	✓		✓			5	Watkins (R)	66	✓		✓	✓		✓	19	
<b>ILLINOIS</b>											<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>											<b>VERMONT</b>										
Dirksen (R)	56				✓		✓			✓	26	Bridges (R)	54		✓		✓	✓				1	Atken (R)	58	✓		✓				6	
Douglas (D)	60				✓	✓			✓	✓	30	Tobey (R)	72	✓	✓		✓					2	Flanders (R)	72	✓		✓				16	
<b>INDIANA</b>											<b>NEW JERSEY</b>											<b>VIRGINIA</b>										
Capehart (R)	55	✓	✓							✓	12	Hendrickson (R)	54			✓		✓		✓	✓	23	Byrd (D)	65	✓		✓	✓			4	
Jenner (R)	44				✓		✓			✓	17	Smith (R)	72			✓		✓	✓	✓		10	Robertson (D)	65			✓	✓		✓	20	
<b>IOWA</b>											<b>NEW MEXICO</b>											<b>WASHINGTON</b>										
Gillette (D)	73	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	25	Anderson (D)	57	✓	✓		✓					29	Jackson (D)	40			✓	✓			39	
Hickenlooper (R)	56				✓		✓		✓	✓	11	Chavez (D)	64			✓		✓				7	Magnuson (D)	47			✓	✓		✓	15	
<b>KANSAS</b>											<b>NEW YORK</b>											<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>										
Carlson (R)	59	✓			✓					✓	25	Ives (R)	56		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	19	Kilgore (D)	59			✓	✓		✓	11	
Schoeppel (R)	58				✓		✓			✓	21	Lehman (D)	74		✓		✓			✓	✓	31	Neely (D)	78			✓	✓		✓	24	
<b>KENTUCKY</b>											<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>											<b>WISCONSIN</b>										
Clements (D)	56	✓			✓					✓	32	Hoey (D)	75			✓	✓	✓				16	McCarthy (R)	43			✓	✓		✓	19	
Cooper (R)	50				✓		✓			✓	30	Smith (D)	65			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	33	Wiley (R)	68			✓	✓			3	
<b>LOUISIANA</b>											<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>											<b>WYOMING</b>										
Ellender (D)	61	✓			✓		✓			✓	9	Langer (R)	66	✓		✓		✓				4	Barrett (R)	60	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36
Long (D)	34				✓		✓			✓	23	Young (R)	55	✓		✓						14	Hunt (D)	60			✓	✓		✓	✓	26

\*\*Morse, an independent, had no party seniority.

## VITAL STATISTICS – HOUSE, 1953

The chart below gives the official roster of the House for the 83rd Congress. Column 1 shows the age of Member, as of Dec. 31, 1952; column 10, unofficial seniority in his party (latter figure based on years served, precedent, and opinions of key officials.) A check mark (✓) in column 9 indicates that the Member is a war veteran. Check marks in columns 2 through 8 indicate prior professions of Members, based on data from official records and on information supplied by the legislators. The summary below gives the designations applying to each column:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
<b>ALABAMA</b>											<b>ALABAMA</b>											<b>MAINE</b>											<b>MARYLAND</b>										
3 Andrews (D)	46					✓		✓	✓	27	9 Landrum (D)	43						✓	✓	✓	✓	68	1 Hale (R)	63					✓	✓	✓	✓	21										
9 Battle (D)	40									✓	36	7 Lanham (D)	64									✓	36	3 McIntire (R)	44	✓	✓						51										
1 Boykin (D)	67	✓	✓								12	1 Preston (D)	44									✓	2	2 Nelson (R)	45					✓	✓	✓	38										
7 Elliott (D)	39					✓	✓	✓	✓	49	8 Wheeler (D)	37	✓								✓	✓	36	<b>MARYLAND</b>																			
2 Grant (D)	55					✓	✓	✓	✓	14	<b>IDAHO</b>											2 Devereux (R)	49			✓	✓								✓	49							
8 Jones (D)	40					✓	✓	✓	✓	37	2 Budge (R)	42						✓	✓	✓	✓	49	4 Fallon (D)	50	✓	✓						30											
5 Rains (D)	50					✓	✓	✓	✓	30	1 Pfost (D)	46	✓	✓								68	7 Friedel (D)	50	✓	✓						68											
4 Roberts (D)	40	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	58	<b>ILLINOIS</b>											3 Garmatz (D)	49	✓	✓										38								
6 Seiden (D)	31					✓	✓	✓	✓	68	16 Allen (R)	54						✓	✓	✓	✓	8	6 Hyde (R)	43					✓	✓	✓	54											
<b>ARIZONA</b>											17 Arends (R)	57	✓										✓	11	1 Miller (R)	57						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31					
2 Patten (D)	45	✓							✓	49	25 Bishop (R)	62	✓									19	5 Small (R)	56	✓	✓						54											
1 Rhodes (R)	36					✓	✓	✓	✓	54	19 Chlperfield (R)	53									✓	16	<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>																				
<b>ARKANSAS</b>											21 Mack (D)	36										✓	49	6 Bates (R)	35											✓	41						
1 Gathings (D)	49					✓	✓	✓	✓	15	15 Mason (R)	70									✓	13	2 Boland (D)	41					✓	✓	✓	68											
4 Harris (D)	49					✓	✓	✓	✓	24	24 Price (D)	47									✓	30	10 Curtis (R)	59					✓	✓	✓	54											
5 Hays (D)	54					✓	✓	✓	✓	25	14 Reed (R)	62									✓	11	4 Donohue (D)	51								✓	36										
2 Mills (D)	43					✓	✓	✓	✓	15	20 Simpson (R)	58	✓								✓	21	8 Goodwin (R)	71								✓	21										
6 Norrell (D)	56					✓	✓	✓	✓	15	22 Springer (R)	43									✓	49	1 Heselton (R)	52	✓							✓	25										
3 Trimble (D)	58					✓	✓	✓	✓	30	18 Velde (R)	42									✓	38	7 Lane (D)	54							✓	✓	22										
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>											23 Vursell (R)	71	✓									21	14 Martin (R)	68	✓										✓	✓	3						
7 Allen (R)	53					✓	✓	✓	✓	31	<b>Chicago—Cook County</b>											12 McCormack (D)	61											✓	✓	5							
13 Bramblett (R)	51	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	31	3 Busbey (R)	57	✓									47	9 Nicholson (R)	64	✓							✓	35										
6 Condon (D)	40					✓	✓	✓	✓	68	13 Church (R)	60										49	11 O'Neill (D)	40	✓							68											
2 Engle (D)	41					✓	✓	✓	✓	26	1 Dawson (D)	66									✓	25	3 Philbin (D)	54	✓	✓					✓	✓	25										
10 Gubser (R)	36	✓							✓	54	8 Gordon (D)	59										23	5 Rogers (R)	71								✓	4										
14 Hagen (D)	38					✓	✓	✓	✓	68	10 Hoffman (R)	59	✓	✓							✓	38	13 Wigglesworth (R)	61								✓	6										
12 Hunter (R)	36					✓	✓	✓	✓	49	12 Jonas (R)	67									✓	38	<b>MICHIGAN</b>																				
11 Johnson (R)	64					✓	✓	✓	✓	21	5 Kluczynski (D)	56	✓								✓	58	12 Bennett (R)	48					✓	✓		30											
4 Mailliard (R)	35	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	4 McVey (R)	67	✓								✓	49	8 Bentley (R)	34								✓	54										
8 Miller (D)	61	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	30	6 O'Brien (D)	74	✓								✓	24	10 Cederberg (R)	34	✓							✓	54										
3 Moss (D)	39	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	68	2 O'Hara (D)	69									✓	67	6 Clardy (R)	60	✓							✓	54										
29 Phillips (R)	65	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	21	11 Sheshan (R)	43	✓								✓	49	18 Dondero (R)	67								✓	8										
1 Scudder (R)	64	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	9 Yates (D)	43	✓								✓	49	5 Ford (R)	39								✓	38										
5 Shelley (D)	47					✓	✓	✓	✓	52	7 Vacancy												4 Hoffman (R)	77					✓	✓	✓	11											
27 Sheppard (D)	67	✓								13	<b>INDIANA</b>											11 Knox (R)	53	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54							
28 Utt (R)	53	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	4 Adair (R)	45	✓	✓							✓	49	2 Meader (R)	25	✓							✓	49										
30 Wilson (R)	36	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	5 Beamer (R)	56	✓	✓							✓	49	3 Shafer (R)	59	✓							✓	13										
9 Younger (R)	57	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	7 Bray (R)	49	✓								✓	49	9 Thompson (R)	65								✓	49										
<b>Los Angeles County</b>											11 Brownson (R)	38	✓									✓	49	7 Wolcott (R)	59											✓	✓	7					
23 Doyle (D)	65					✓	✓	✓	✓	48	3 Crumpacker (R)	35	✓								✓	49	<b>Detroit—Wayne County</b>																				
21 Hiestand (R)	67	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	2 Halleck (R)	52	✓								✓	12	15 Dingell (D)	58	✓							✓	8										
25 Hillings (R)	29	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	49	6 Harden (R)	58									✓	38	16 Lesinski (D)	38								✓	58										
20 Hinshaw (R)	58	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	16	10 Harvey (R)	51	✓								✓	34	1 Machrowicz (D)	53					✓	✓	✓	✓	58										
19 Holifield (D)	49	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	25	1 Madden (D)	60									✓	25	17 Oakman (R)	49	✓							✓	46										
22 Holt (R)	28	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	8 Merrill (R)	40									✓	✓	54	13 O'Brien (D)	52					✓	✓	✓	54										
18 Hosmer (R)	37	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	54	9 Wilson (R)	46									✓	19	14 Rabaut (D)	66	✓							✓	44										
16 Jackson (R)	42					✓	✓	✓	✓	31	<b>IOWA</b>											<b>MINNESOTA</b>																					
17 King (D)	54	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	23	5 Cunningham (R)	62								✓	✓	19	7 Andersen (R)	55	✓				✓	✓	✓	16											
13 McDonough (R)	57	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	25	4 Dolliver (R)	58								✓	✓	25	1 Andresen (R)	62	✓							✓	9										
24 Poulson (R)	57	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	30	3 Gross (R)	53								✓	✓	38	8 Blatnik (D)	41	✓							✓	36										
26 Yorty (D)	42					✓	✓	✓	✓	58	8 Hoeven (R)	57								✓	✓	21	9 Hagen (R)	51	✓					✓	✓	✓	21										
<b>COLORADO</b>											7 Jensen (R)	60	✓									✓	16	5 Judd (R)	54	✓									✓	✓	21						
4 Aspinall (D)	56	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	49	4 LeCompte (R)	65								✓	✓	16	6 Marshall (D)	46	✓							✓	49										
3 Chenoweth (R)	55	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	46	1 Martin (R)	59								✓	✓	16	4 McCarthy (D)	36	✓							✓	49										
2 Hill (R)	66	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	19	2 Taille (R)	60									✓	✓	16	2 O'Hara (R)	57					✓	✓	✓	19										
1 Rogers (D)	52					✓	✓	✓	✓	58	<b>KANSAS</b>											3 Wier (D)	64											✓	✓	49							
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>											3 George (R)	52								✓	✓	✓	✓	42	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>																		
3 Cretella (R)	55					✓	✓	✓	✓	54	5 Hope (R)	59								✓	✓	5	1 Abernethy (D)	49					✓	✓	✓	✓	25										
1 Dodd (D)	45	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	68	1 Miller (D)	73	✓							✓	✓	68	6 Colmer (D)	62							✓	✓	8										
4 Morano (R)	44					✓	✓	✓	✓	49	4 Rees (R)	66	✓							✓	✓	13	3 Smith (D)	34								✓	58										
5 Patterson (R)	44					✓	✓	✓	✓	31	2 Scrivner (R)	54								✓	✓	22	2 Whitten (D)	42						✓	✓	✓	21										
AL Sadlak (R)	44					✓	✓	✓	✓	31	6 Smith (R)	59								✓	✓	31	4 Williams (D)	34							✓	✓	36										
2 Seely-Brown (R)	44	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	48	<b>KENTUCKY</b>											5 Winstead (D)	48	✓										✓	✓	25							
<b>DELAWARE</b>											4 Chelt (D)	45								✓	✓	✓	✓	30	<b>MISSOURI</b>																		
AL Warburton (R)	36					✓	✓	✓	✓	54	8 Golden (R)	61								✓	✓	38	5 Bolling (D)	36						✓	✓	✓	49										
<b>FLORIDA</b>											1 Gregory (D)	55	✓							✓	✓	13	9 Cannon (D)	73						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	4				
2 Bennett (D)	42					✓	✓	✓	✓	49	7 Perkins (D)	40								✓	✓	49	8 Carnahan (D)	55								✓	48										
1 Campbell (D)	57	✓	✓																																								

\*Approximate age.



# Ages, Professions, Seniority and Veteran Status of Representatives

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Age<br>2. Agriculture<br>3. Business or Banking<br>4. Medicine or Dentistry<br>5. Civic Service or Politics | 6. Journalism<br>7. Law<br>8. Teaching<br>9. Check indicates veteran status<br>10. Seniority in party |
|--|---|

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
3 Harrison (R)	55	✓								51	11 Jones (D)	38	✓									54	1 Rivers (D)	47									20				
2 Hruska (R)	48				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	12 Shuford (D)	57				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68	SOUTH DAKOTA														
4 Miller (R)	60	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	NORTH DAKOTA											2 Berry (R)	50	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49				
NEVADA											AL Burdick (R)	73	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36	1 Lovre (R)	48				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	38			
AL Young (R)	30				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	AL Krueger (R)	62	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	TENNESSEE														
NEW HAMPSHIRE											OHIO											2 Baker (R)	50	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49					
2 Cotton (R)	52		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31	14 Ayres (R)	36	✓	✓								49	8 Cooper (D)	59			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6					
1 Merrow (R)	46				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	23 Bender (R)	56	✓	✓								45	9 Davis (D)	55			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	17					
NEW JERSEY											8 Betts (R)	48										49	4 Evans (D)	42			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36			
11 Addonizio (D)	38	✓								49	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	67			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	18	3 Frazier (D)	62			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49					
3 Auchincloss (R)	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	35	✓								✓	54	7 Murray (D)	58			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25					
8 Canfield (R)	54			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	19	16 Bow (R)	51			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	5 Priest (D)	52			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20					
6 Case (R)	48									25	7 Brown (R)	59	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16	1 Reece (R)	63	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	43					
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	5 Clevenger (R)	67	✓	✓								16	6 Sutton (D)	37	✓	✓						49					
2 Hand (R)	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25	21 Crosser (D)	78											TEXAS														
14 Hart (D)	59									11	20 Feighan (D)	47									25	15 Bentsen (D)	31			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	43					
4 Howell (D)	48	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	18 Hays (D)	41	✓								✓	49	2 Brooks (D)	30			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68				
12 Kean (R)	59									16	2 Hess (R)	54									✓	44	17 Burleson (D)	46			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36					
9 Osmer (R)	45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	50	10 Jenkins (R)	72	✓								✓	4	AL Dies (D)	51	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	66					
10 Rodino (D)	43									49	19 Kirwan (D)	66	✓								✓	13	7 Dowdy (D)	40			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	65					
13 Sieminski (D)	41	✓								58	4 McCulloch (R)	51									✓	34	21 Fisher (D)	49			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25					
7 Widnall (R)	46									40	17 McGregor (R)	56	✓								✓	18	3 Gentry (D)	56			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68					
1 Wolverton (R)	72									5	6 Polk (D)	56	✓								✓	45	13 Icard (D)	38			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	62					
NEW MEXICO											9 Reams (I)	55	✓										20 Kilday (D)	52			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15				
AL Dempsey (D)	73	✓								55	3 Schenck (R)	53	✓									51	12 Lucas (D)	44			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36					
AL Fernandez (D)	50									25	1 Scherer (R)	47										54	14 Lyle (D)	42			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30					
NEW YORK											15 Secrest (D)	48									✓	45	19 Mahon (D)	52			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11			
3 Becker (R)	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	12 Vorys (R)	56									✓	16	1 Patman (D)	59	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6				
37 Cole (R)	48									11	13 Weiher (R) *	52									✓	21	11 Poage (D)	53	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13				
2 Derounian (R)	34										OKLAHOMA											4 Rayburn (D)	70			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1					
26 Gamble (R)	67	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	3 Albert (D)	44									✓	36	16 Regan (D)	59	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	40				
27 Gwinn (R)	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25	1 Belcher (R)	53									✓	49	18 Rogers (D)	44			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	58				
32 Kearney (R)	63									21	2 Edmondson (D)	33									✓	68	6 Teague (D)	42	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	33				
38 Keating (R)	52									31	5 Jarman (D)	37									✓	58	8 Thomas (D)	54			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13				
33 Kilburn (R)	59	✓								✓	4 Steed (D)	48	✓								✓	49	9 Thompson (D)	56	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	39				
40 Miller (R)	38									✓	6 Wickersham (D)	46	✓								✓	47	10 Thornberry (D)	43			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49				
30 O'Brien (D)	51									✓	OREGON											5 Wilson (D)	51			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36					
39 Ostertag (R)	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	3 Angell (R)	77									✓	16	UTAH														
42 Pillon (R)	48									54	2 Coon (R)	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	2 Dawson (R)	49			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	53				
41 Radwan (R)	41									✓	4 Ellsworth (R)	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21	1 Stringfellow (R)	30	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54				
43 Reed (R)	77	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	1 Norblad (R)	44									✓	27	VERMONT														
35 Riehlman (R)	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31	PENNSYLVANIA											AL Prouty (R)	46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49			
28 St. George (R)	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31	11 Bonin (R)	48									✓	54	VIRGINIA														
36 Taber (R)	72									2	30 Buchanan (D)	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	61	4 Abbott (D)	44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	42			
31 Taylor (R)	50									21	17 Bush (R)	59	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	10 Brovhill (R)	33	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54			
1 Wainwright (R)	31									✓	10 Carrigg (R)	51	✓								✓	51	3 Gary (D)	60			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31				
29 Wharton (R)	53	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	29 Corbett (R)	47	✓								✓	24	2 Hardy (D)	48	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	36			
34 Williams (R)	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	9 Dague (R)	54									✓	31	7 Harrison (D)	48			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	35				
New York City											28 Eberharter (D)	60									✓	13	6 Poff (R)	29			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54
5 Bosch (R)	44									✓	12 Fenton (R)	63	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16	1 Robeson (D)	69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	53			
24 Buckley (D)	62	✓								11	27 Fulton (R)	49	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	25	8 Smith (D)	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7			
11 Celler (D)	64									4	23 Gavin (R)	59									✓	21	5 Stanley (D)	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	34			
17 Coudert (R)	54									✓	25 Graham (R)	72									✓	16	9 Wampler (R)	26			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54			
7 Delaney (D)	51									48	7 James (R)	**	✓								✓	38	WASHINGTON														
23 Dollinger (D)	49									✓	24 Kearns (R)	52	✓								✓	31	4 Holmes (R)	50	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21			
16 Donovan (D)	54									✓	21 Kelley (D)	69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	20	5 Horan (R)	54	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	21			
12 Dorn (R)	41									✓	8 King (R)	55	✓								✓	51	3 Mack (R)	61	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	33			
22 Fine (D)	49									✓	13 McConnell (R)	51	✓								✓	23	AL Magnuson (D)	41			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68			
25 Fino (R)	40									✓	26 Morgan (D)	46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	30	1 Pelly (R)	50			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54			
8 Heller (D)	47									✓	16 Mumma (R)	62	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	49	6 Tollefson (R)	51			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	31			
6 Holtzman (D)	39									✓	14 Rhodes (D)	54	✓								✓	49	2 Westland (R)	47			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54			
21 Javits (R)	48									✓	22 Saylor (R)	44	✓								✓	39	WEST VIRGINIA														
10 Kelly (D)	46									✓	18 Simpson (R)	52	✓								✓	14	3 Bailey (D)	66			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	48			
9 Keogh (D)	45									✓	19 Stauffer (R)	64	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	54	6 Byrd (D)	34			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	68			
19 Klein (D)	48									✓	20 Van Zandt (R)	54	✓																								



# HOUSE PARTY LINE-UP

Breakdown Of Membership Elected To 83rd Congress--Convened Jan. 3, 1953

	82nd Congress	83rd Congress
Democrats .....	232	213
Republicans .....	202 (counts vacancies*)	221
Independents .....	1	1

NEEDED FOR CONTROL - 218

## DISTRIBUTION BY STATES

82nd Congress			83rd Congress		Gain/Loss		82nd Congress			83rd Congress		Gain/Loss	
	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>		<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>R</u>
Ala.	9	0	9	0	0	0	Nev.	1	0	0	1	-1	1
Ariz.	2	0	1	1	-1	1	N.H.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Ark.***	7	0	6	0	-1	0	N.J.	5	9	5	9	0	0
Calif.***	10	13	11	19	1	6	N.M.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Colo.	2	2	2	2	0	0	N.Y.***	22	23	16	27	-6	4
Conn.	2	4	1	5	-1	1	N.C.	12	0	11	1	-1	1
Del.	0	1	0	1	0	0	N.D.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Fla.***	6	0	8	0	2	0	Ohio***	6	16**	6	16**	0	0
Ga.	10	0	10*	0	0	0	Okla.***	6*	2*	5	1	-1	-1
Idaho	0	2	1	1	1	-1	Ore.	0	4	0	4	0	0
Ill. ***	8*	18	9*	16	1	-2	Pa.***	13	20	11	19	-2	-1
Ind.	2	9	1	10	-1	1	R.I.	2	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa	0	8	0	8	0	0	S.C.	6	0	6	0	0	0
Kan.	0	6	1	5	1	-1	S.D.	0	2	0	2	0	0
Ky. ***	7	2	6	2	-1	0	Tenn.***	8	2	7	2	-1	0
La.	8	0	8	0	0	0	Tex.***	21	0	22	0	1	0
Maine	0	3	0	3	0	0	Utah	2	0	0	2	-2	2
Md. ***	3	3	3	4	0	1	Vt.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mass.	6	8	6	8	0	0	Va.***	9	0	7	3	-2	3
Mich. ***	5	12	5	13	0	1	Wash.***	2	4	1	6	-1	2
Minn.	4	5	4	5	0	0	W.Va.***	6	0	5	1	-1	1
Miss.***	7	0	6	0	-1	0	Wis.	1	9*	1	9	0	0
Mo. ***	9	4	7	4	-2	0	Wyo.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mont.	1	1	1	1	0	0							
Neb.	0	4	0	4	0	0	Total**	232	202	213	221	-19	19

\*\*\* Net gain/loss includes gains or losses through redistricting or reapportionment. In cases where party gains and losses do not balance--the difference is caused by reapportionment or redistricting.

\* Oklahoma - Includes two vacancies -- 1 Dem., 1 GOP in 82nd. (For details of vacancies, see page 31).

\*Wisconsin -- Includes one GOP vacancy in 82nd

\*Illinois - Includes one Dem. vacancy in 82nd and 83rd.

\*Georgia--Includes one Dem. vacancy in 83rd.

\*\*One additional seat is held by Independent Frazier Reams.

# HOUSE MEMBERSHIP: 83rd CONGRESS

Here are Members elected to the House of the 83rd Congress, by state and district. Asterisks indicate incumbents in the 82nd Congress.

## ALABAMA

1. Frank W. Boykin (D) \*
2. George M. Grant (D) \*
3. George W. Andrews (D) \*
4. Kenneth A. Roberts (D) \*
5. Albert Rains (D) \*
6. Armistead Selden, Jr. (D)
7. Carl Elliott (D) \*
8. Robert E. Jones, Jr. (D) \*
9. Laurie C. Battle (D) \*

## ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes (R)
2. Harold A. Patten (D) \*

## ARKANSAS

1. E. C. Gathings (D) \*
2. Wilbur D. Mills (D) \*
3. James W. Trimble (D) \*
4. Oren Harris (D) \*
5. Brooks Hays (D) \*
6. W. F. Norrell (D) \*

## CALIFORNIA

1. Hubert B. Scudder (R) \*
2. Clair Engle (D) \*
3. John E. Moss (D)
4. William S. Mailliard (R)
5. John F. Shelley (D) \*
6. Robert L. Condon (D)
7. John J. Allen (R) \*
8. George P. Miller (D) \*
9. J. Arthur Younger (R)
10. Charles S. Gubser (R)
11. Leroy Johnson (R) \*
12. Allan O. Hunter (R) \*
13. Ernest K. Bramblett (R) \*
14. Harland Hagen (D)
15. Gordon L. McDonough (R) \*
16. Donald L. Jackson (R) \*
17. Cecil R. King (D) \*
18. Craig Hosmer (R)
19. Chet Holtfield (D) \*
20. Carl Hinshaw (R) \*
21. Edgar W. Hiestand (R)
22. Joseph M. Holt (R)
23. Clyde Doyle (D) \*
24. Norris Poulsen (R) \*
25. Patrick J. Hillings (R) \*
26. Samuel W. Yorty (D) \*
27. Harry R. Sheppard (D) \*
28. James B. Utt (R)
29. John Phillips (R) \*
30. Robert C. Wilson (R)

## COLORADO

1. Byron G. Rogers (D) \*
2. William S. Hill (R) \*
3. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R) \*
4. Wayne N. Aspinall (D) \*

## CONNECTICUT

- AL Antoni N. Sadiak (R) \*
1. Thomas J. Dodd (D)
2. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R) \*
3. Albert W. Cretella (R)
4. Albert P. Morano (R) \*
5. James T. Patterson (R) \*

## DELAWARE

- AL Herbert B. Warburton (R)

## FLORIDA

1. Courtney W. Campbell (D)
2. Charles E. Bennett (D) \*
3. Robert L. F. Sikes (D) \*
4. William C. Lantaff (D) \*
5. A. S. Herlong, Jr. (D) \*
6. Dwight L. Rogers (D) \*
7. James A. Haley (D)
8. D. R. Matthews (D)

## GEORGIA

1. Prince H. Preston (D) \*
2. Vacancy\*\*\*\*
3. E. L. Forrester (D) \*
4. A. Sidney Camp (D) \*
5. James C. Davis (D) \*
6. Carl Vinson (D) \*
7. Henderson Lanham (D) \*
8. W. M. Wheeler (D) \*
9. Phil Landrum (D)
10. Paul Brown (D) \*

## IDAHO

1. Gracie Pfost (D)
2. Hamer H. Budge (R) \*

## ILLINOIS

1. William L. Dawson (D) \*
2. Barratt O'Hara (D)
3. Fred E. Busbey (R) \*
4. William E. McVey (R) \*
5. John C. Kluczynski (D) \*
6. Thomas J. O'Brien (D) \*
7. Vacancy\*\*\*\*
8. Thomas S. Gordon (D) \*
9. Sidney R. Yates (D) \*
10. Richard W. Hoffman (R) \*
11. Timothy P. Sheehan (R) \*
12. Edgar A. Jonas (R) \*
13. Mrs. Marguerite S. Church (R) \*
14. Chauncey W. Reed (R) \*
15. Noah M. Mason (R) \*
16. Leo E. Allen (R) \*
17. Leslie C. Arends (R) \*
18. Harold H. Velde (R) \*
19. Robert B. Chipperfield (R) \*
20. Sid Simpson (R) \*
21. Peter F. Mack, Jr. (D) \*
22. William L. Springer (R) \*
23. Charles W. Vursell (R) \*
24. Melvin Price (D) \*
25. C.W. (Runt) Bishop (R) \*

## INDIANA

1. Ray J. Madden (D) \*
2. Charles A. Halleck (R) \*
3. Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (R) \*
4. E. Ross Adair (R) \*
5. John V. Beamer (R) \*
6. Mrs. Cecil M. Harden (R) \*
7. William G. Bray (R) \*
8. D. Bailey Merrill (R)
9. Earl Wilson (R) \*
10. Ralph Harvey (R) \*
11. Charles B. Brownson (R) \*

## IOWA

1. Thomas E. Martin (R) \*
2. Henry O. Talle (R) \*
3. H. R. Gross (R) \*
4. Karl M. LeCompte (R) \*
5. Paul Cunningham (R) \*
6. James I. Dolliver (R) \*
7. Ben F. Jensen (R) \*
8. Charles B. Hoeven (R) \*

## KANSAS

1. Howard S. Miller (D)
2. Errett P. Scrivner (R) \*
3. Myron V. George (R) \*
4. Edward H. Rees (R) \*
5. Clifford R. Hope (R) \*
6. Wint Smith (R) \*

## KENTUCKY

1. Noble J. Gregory (D) \*
2. Garrett L. Withers (D) \*
3. John M. Robson, Jr. (R)
4. Frank L. Chelf (D) \*
5. Brent Spence (D) \*
6. John C. Watts (D) \*
7. Carl D. Perkins (D) \*
8. James S. Golden (R) \*

## LOUISIANA

1. F. Edward Hebert (D) \*
2. Hale Boggs (D) \*
3. Edwin E. Willis (D) \*
4. Overton Brooks (D) \*
5. Otto E. Passman (D) \*
6. James H. Morrison (D) \*
7. T. A. Thompson (D)
8. George S. Long (D)

## MAINE

1. Robert Hale (R) \*
2. Charles P. Nelson (R) \*
3. Clifford G. McIntire (R) \*

## MARYLAND

1. Edward T. Miller (R) \*
2. James P. S. Devereux (R) \*
3. Edward A. Garmatz (D) \*
4. George H. Fallon (D) \*
5. Frank Small, Jr. (R)
6. DeWitt S. Hyde (R)
7. Samuel Friedel (D)

## MASSACHUSETTS

1. John W. Heselton (R) \*
2. Edward P. Boland (D)
3. Philip J. Philbin (D) \*
4. Harold D. Donohue (D) \*
5. Mrs. Edith N. Rogers (R) \*
6. William H. Bates (R) \*
7. Thomas J. Lane (D) \*
8. Angier L. Goodwin (R) \*
9. Donald W. Nicholson (R) \*
10. Laurence Curtis (R)
11. Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D)
12. John W. McCormack (D) \*
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) \*
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) \*

## MICHIGAN

1. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D) \*
2. George Meader (R) \*
3. Paul W. Shafer (R) \*
4. Clare E. Hoffman (R) \*
5. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R) \*
6. Kit Clardy (R)
7. Jesse P. Wolcott (R) \*
8. Alvin M. Bentley (R)
9. Miss Ruth Thompson (R) \*
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
11. Victor A. Knox (R)
12. John B. Bennett (R) \*
13. George D. O'Brien (D) \*
14. Louis C. Rabaut (D) \*
15. John D. Dingell (D) \*
16. John Lesinski, Jr. (D) \*
17. Charles G. Oakman (R)
18. George A. Dondero (R) \*

## MINNESOTA

1. August H. Andresen (R) \*
2. Joseph P. O'Hara (R) \*
3. Roy W. Wier (D) \*
4. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) \*
5. Walter H. Judd (R) \*
6. Fred Marshall (D) \*
7. H. Carl Andersen (R) \*
8. John A. Blatnik (D) \*
9. Harold C. Hagen (R) \*

## MISSISSIPPI

1. Thomas G. Abernethy (D) \*
2. Jamie L. Whitten (D) \*
3. Frank E. Smith (D) \*
4. John Bell Williams (D) \*
5. Arthur Winstead (D) \*
6. William M. Colmer (D) \*

## MISSOURI

1. Frank M. Karsten (D) \*
2. Thomas B. Curtis (R) \*
3. Mrs. John B. Sullivan (D)
4. Jeffrey P. Hillelson (R)
5. Richard Bolling (D) \*
6. William C. Cole (R)
7. Dewey Short (R) \*
8. A.S.J. Carnahan (D) \*

## MISSOURI (Cont.)

9. Clarence Cannon (D) \*
10. Paul C. Jones (D) \*
11. Morgan M. Moulder (D) \*

## MONTANA

1. Lee Metcalf (D)
2. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) \*

## NEBRASKA

1. Carl T. Curtis (R) \*
2. Roman L. Hruska (R)
3. Robert D. Harrison (R) \*
4. A. L. Miller (R) \*

## NEVADA

- AL Clifton Young (R)

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Morrow (R) \*
2. Norris Cotton (R) \*

## NEW JERSEY

1. Charles A. Wolverton (R) \*
2. T. Millet Hand (R) \*
3. James C. Auchincloss (R) \*
4. Charles R. Howell (D) \*
5. Peter H.B. Frelinghuysen, Jr. (R)
6. Clifford P. Case (R) \*
7. William B. Widnall (R) \*
8. Gordon Canfield (R) \*
9. Frank C. Osmer (R) \*
10. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D) \*
11. Hugh J. Addonizio (D) \*
12. Robert W. Kean (R) \*
13. Alfred D. Steminski (D) \*
14. Edward J. Hart (D) \*

## NEW MEXICO

- AL John J. Dempsey (D) \*
- AL Antonio M. Fernandez (D) \*

## NEW YORK

1. Stuyvesant Wainwright (R)
2. Steven B. Derounian (R)
3. Frank J. Becker (R)
4. Henry J. Latham (R) \*
5. Albert H. Bosch (R)
6. Lester Holtzman (D)
7. James J. Delaney (D) \*
8. Louis B. Heller (D) \*
9. Eugene J. Keogh (D) \*
10. Mrs. Edna F. Kelly (D) \*
11. Emanuel Celler (D) \*
12. Francis E. Dorn (R)
13. Abraham J. Multer (D) \*
14. John J. Rooney (D) \*
15. John H. Ray (R)
16. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D) \*
17. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R) \*
18. James G. Donovan (D) \*
19. Arthur G. Klein (D) \*
20. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D) \*
21. Jacob K. Javits (R) \*
22. Sidney A. Fine (D) \*
23. Isidore Dollinger (D) \*
24. Charles A. Buckley (D) \*
25. Paul A. Fino (R)
26. Ralph A. Gamble (R) \*
27. Ralph W. Gwinn (R) \*
28. Mrs. Katharine St. George (R) \*
29. J. Ernest Wharton (R) \*
30. Leo W. O'Brien (D) \*
31. Dean P. Taylor (R) \*
32. Bernard W. Kearney (R) \*
33. Clarence E. Kilburn (R) \*
34. William R. Williams (R) \*
35. R. Walter Riehlman (R) \*
36. John Taber (R) \*
37. W. Sterling Cole (R) \*
38. Kenneth B. Keating (R) \*
39. Harold C. Ostertag (R) \*
40. William E. Miller (R) \*
41. Edmund P. Radwan (R) \*
42. John R. Pillion (R)
43. Daniel A. Reed (R) \*

\*\*\*\*Incumbent died after election. See page 31.

# **NORTH CAROLINA**

1. Herbert C. Bonner (D) \*
2. L. H. Fountain (D)
3. Graham A. Barden (D) \*
4. Harold D. Cooley (D) \*
5. Thurmond Chatham (D) \*
6. Carl T. Durham (D) \*
7. F. Ertel Carlyle (D) \*
8. Charles B. Deane (D) \*
9. Hugh Q. Alexander (D)
10. Charles Raper Jonas (R)
11. Woodrow W. Jones (D) \*
12. George A. Shuford (D)

# **NORTH DAKOTA**

- AL Usher L. Burdick (R) \*
- AL Otto Krueger (R)

# **OHIO**

1. Gordon H. Scherer (R)
2. William E. Hess (R) \*
3. Paul F. Schenck (R) \*
4. William M. McCulloch (R) \*
5. Cliff Clevenger (R) \*
6. James G. Polk (D) \*
7. Clarence J. Brown (R) \*
8. Jackson E. Betts (R) \*
9. Frazier Reams (Ind.) \*
10. Thomas A. Jenkins (R) \*
11. Oliver P. Bolton (R)
12. John M. Vorys (R) \*
13. Alvin F. Weichel (R) \*
14. William H. Ayres (R) \*
15. Robert T. Secrest (D) \*
16. Frank T. Bow (R) \*
17. J. Harry McGregor (R) \*
18. Wayne L. Hays (D) \*
19. Michael J. Kirwan (D) \*
20. Michael A. Feighan (D) \*
21. Robert Crosser (D) \*
22. Mrs. Frances P. Bolton (R) \*
23. George H. Bender (R) \*

# **OKLAHOMA**

1. Page Belcher (R) \*
2. Ed Edmondson (D)
3. Carl Albert (D) \*
4. Tom Steed (D) \*
5. John Jarman (D) \*
6. Victor Wickersham (D) \*

# **OREGON**

1. Walter Norblad (R) \*
2. Sam Coon (R)
3. Homer D. Angell (R) \*
4. Harris Ellsworth (R) \*

# **PENNSYLVANIA**

1. William A. Barrett (D) \*
2. William T. Granahan (D) \*
3. James A. Byrne (D)
4. Earl Chudoff (D) \*
5. William J. Green, Jr. (D) \*
6. Hugh D. Scott, Jr. (R) \*
7. Benjamin F. James (R) \*
8. Karl C. King (R) \*
9. Paul B. Dague (R) \*
10. Joseph L. Carrigg (R) \*
11. Edward J. Bonin (R)
12. Ivor D. Fenton (R) \*
13. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R) \*
14. George M. Rhodes (D) \*
15. Francis E. Walter (D) \*
16. Walter M. Mumma (R) \*
17. Alvin R. Bush (R) \*
18. Richard M. Simpson (R) \*
19. S. Walter Stauffer (R)
20. James E. Van Zandt (R) \*
21. Augustine B. Kelley (D) \*
22. John P. Saylor (R) \*
23. Leon H. Gavin (R) \*
24. Carroll D. Kearns (R) \*
25. Louis E. Graham (R) \*
26. Thomas E. Morgan (D) \*
27. James G. Fulton (R) \*
28. Herman P. Eberharter (D) \*
29. Robert J. Corbett (R) \*
30. Mrs. Vera Buchanan (D) \*

# **RHODE ISLAND**

1. Aime J. Forand (D) \*
2. John E. Fogarty (D) \*

# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

1. L. Mendel Rivers (D) \*
2. John J. Riley (D) \*
3. W. J. Bryan Dorn (D) \*
4. Joseph R. Bryson (D) \*
5. James P. Richards (D) \*
6. John L. McMillan (D) \*

# **SOUTH DAKOTA**

1. Harold O. Lovre (R) \*
2. E. Y. Berry (R) \*

# **TENNESSEE**

1. B. Carroll Reece (R) \*
2. Howard H. Baker (R) \*
3. James B. Frazier, Jr. (D) \*
4. Joe L. Ewins (D) \*
5. J. Percy Priest (D) \*
6. Pat Sutton (D) \*
7. Tom Murray (D) \*
8. Jere Cooper (D) \*
9. Clifford Davis (D) \*

# **TEXAS**

- AL Martin Dies (D)
1. Wright Patman (D) \*
  2. Jack Brooks (D)
  3. Brady Gentry (D)
  4. Sam Rayburn (D) \*
  5. J. Frank Wilson (D) \*
  6. Olin E. Teague (D) \*
  7. John Dowdy (D) \*
  8. Albert Thomas (D) \*
  9. Clark W. Thompson (D) \*
  10. Homer Thornberry (D) \*
  11. W. R. Poage (D) \*
  12. Wingate H. Lucas (D) \*
  13. Frank Icard (D) \*
  14. John E. Lyle, Jr. (D) \*
  15. Lloyd M. Bentsen, Jr. (D) \*
  16. Ken Regan (D) \*
  17. Omar Burleson (D) \*
  18. Walter Rogers (D) \*
  19. George H. Mahon (D) \*
  20. Paul J. Kilday (D) \*
  21. O.C. Fisher (D) \*

# **UTAH**

1. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R)
2. William A. Dawson (R)

# **VERMONT**

- AL Winston L. Prouty (R) \*

# **VIRGINIA**

1. Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (D) \*
2. Porter Hardy, Jr. (D) \*
3. J. Vaughan Gary (D) \*
4. Watkins M. Abitt (D) \*
5. Thomas B. Stanley (D) \*
6. Richard H. Poff (R)
7. Burr P. Harrison (D) \*
8. Howard W. Smith (D) \*
9. William C. Wampler (R)
10. Joel T. Broyhill (R)

# **WASHINGTON**

- AL Don Magnuson (D)
1. Thomas M. Pelley (R)
  2. Jack Westland (R)
  3. Russell V. Mack (R) \*
  4. Hal Holmes (R) \*
  5. Walt Horan (R) \*
  6. Thor C. Tollefson (R) \*

# **WEST VIRGINIA**

1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
2. Harley O. Staggers (D) \*
3. Cleveland M. Bailey (D) \*
4. Will E. Neal (R)
5. Mrs. Elizabeth Kee (D) \*
6. Robert C. Byrd (D)

# **WISCONSIN**

1. Lawrence H. Smith (R) \*
2. Glenn R. Davis (R) \*

# **WISCONSIN (Cont.)**

3. Gardner R. Withrow (R) \*
4. Clement J. Zablocki (D) \*
5. Charles J. Kersten (R) \*
6. William K. Van Pelt (R) \*
7. Melvin R. Laird (R)
8. John W. Byrnes (R) \*

# **WISCONSIN (Cont.)**

9. Merlin Hull (R) \*
10. Alvin E. O'Konski (R) \*

# **WYOMING**

- AL William H. Harrison (R) \*

# **SENATE, 83rd CONGRESS**

# **ALABAMA**

- Lister Hill (D)
- John J. Sparkman (D)

# **ARIZONA**

- Barry M. Goldwater (R)
- Carl Hayden (D)

# **ARKANSAS**

- J. W. Fulbright (D)
- John L. McClellan (D)

# **CALIFORNIA**

- William F. Knowland (R)
- Thomas K. Kuchel (R) \*\*

# **COLORADO**

- Edwin C. Johnson (D)
- Eugene D. Millikin (R)

# **CONNECTICUT**

- Prescott S. Bush (R)
- William A. Purtell (R)

# **DELAWARE**

- J. Allen Frear, Jr. (D)
- John J. Williams (R)

# **FLORIDA**

- Spessard L. Holland (D)
- George A. Smathers (D)

# **GEORGIA**

- Walter F. George (D)
- Richard B. Russell (D)

# **IDAHO**

- Henry C. Dworshak (R)
- Herman Welker (R)

# **ILLINOIS**

- Everett M. Dirksen (R)
- Paul H. Douglas (D)

# **INDIANA**

- Homer E. Capehart (R)
- William E. Jenner (R)

# **IOWA**

- Guy M. Gillette (D)
- Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R)

# **KANSAS**

- Frank Carlson (R)
- Andrew F. Schoeppel (R)

# **KENTUCKY**

- Earle C. Clements (D)
- John Sherman Cooper (R)

# **LOUISIANA**

- Allen J. Ellender (D)
- Russell B. Long (D)

# **MAINE**

- Frederick G. Payne (R)
- Margaret Chase Smith (R)

# **MARYLAND**

- J. Glenn Beall (R)
- John M. Butler (R)

# **MASSACHUSETTS**

- John F. Kennedy (D)
- Leverett Saltonstall (R)

# **MICHIGAN**

- Homer Ferguson (R)
- Charles Potter (R)

# **MINNESOTA**

- Hubert Humphrey (D)
- Edward J. Thye (R)

# **MISSISSIPPI**

- James O. Eastland (D)
- John C. Stennis (D)

# **MISSOURI**

- Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D)
- W. Stuart Symington (D)

# **MONTANA**

- Mike Mansfield (D)
- James E. Murray (D)

# **NEBRASKA**

- Hugh Butler (R)
- Dwight Griswold (R)

# **NEVADA**

- George W. Malone (R)
- Pat McCarran (D)

# **NEW HAMPSHIRE**

- Styles Bridges (R)
- Charles W. Tobey (R)

# **NEW JERSEY**

- Robert C. Hendrickson (R)
- H. Alexander Smith (R)

# **NEW MEXICO**

- Clinton P. Anderson (D)
- Dennis Chavez (D)

# **NEW YORK**

- Irving M. Ives (R)
- Herbert H. Lehman (D)

# **NORTH CAROLINA**

- Clyde R. Hoey (D)
- Willis Smith (D)

# **NORTH DAKOTA**

- William Langer (R)
- Milton R. Young (R)

# **OHIO**

- John W. Bricker (R)
- Robert A. Taft (R)

# **OKLAHOMA**

- Robert S. Kerr (D)
- A. S. Mike Monroney (D)

# **OREGON**

- Guy Cordon (R)
- Wayne Morse \*\*\*

# **PENNSYLVANIA**

- James H. Duff (R)
- Edward Martin (R)

# **RHODE ISLAND**

- Theodore F. Green (D)
- John O. Pastore (D)

# **SOUTH CAROLINA**

- Olin D. Johnston (D)
- Burnet R. Maybank (D)

# **SOUTH DAKOTA**

- Francis Case (R)
- Karl E. Mundt (R)

# **TENNESSEE**

- Albert Gore (D)
- Estes Kefauver (D)

# **TEXAS**

- Price Daniel (D)
- Lyndon B. Johnson (D)

# **UTAH**

- Wallace F. Bennett (R)
- Arthur V. Watkins (R)

# **VERMONT**

- George D. Aiken (R)
- Ralph E. Flanders (R)

# **VIRGINIA**

- Harry F. Byrd (D)
- A. Willis Robertson (D)

# **WASHINGTON**

- Henry M. Jackson (D)
- Warren G. Magnuson (D)

# **WEST VIRGINIA**

- Harley M. Kilgore (D)
- Matthew M. Neely (D)

# **WISCONSIN**

- Joseph R. McCarthy (R)
- Alexander Wiley (R)

# **WYOMING**

- Frank A. Barrett (R)
- Lester C. Hunt (D)

\*\*\*Elected as Republican but accounts himself as independent.

\*\*Appointed to fill vacancy left when Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.) resigned to take office as Vice President.

# New Senators In 83rd Congress

Political and biographical sketches of 15 men elected Nov. 4, 1952, to the Senate of the 83rd Congress follow.

Three had Senate service pre-dating the start of the 83rd Congress by two months to two years. Seven others had served in the House.

## ARIZONA

### Barry M. Goldwater, R

Barry M. Goldwater (R), Phoenix city councilman and department store owner, won the primary Sept. 9 to oppose Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D Ariz.), the Senate majority leader, whom he defeated Nov. 4.

Goldwater made his second state-wide campaign in 1952. He successfully managed the campaign of Gov. Howard Pyle (R Ariz.) in 1950. Together they stumped the state in Goldwater's airplane, campaigning principally on the issue of one-party monopoly. Arizona had been Democratic for most of its 39 years as a state.

Goldwater and Pyle teamed up again in 1952, with Pyle running for re-election and Goldwater for the Senate.

Campaigning vigorously since the first of the year, Goldwater said a rise of anti-Truman feeling in Arizona would aid him. He attacked communism, corruption and waste in government, and reiterated the GOP slogan, "It's time for a change."

Goldwater had long been interested in Indian rehabilitation in the state with the largest number of full-blooded Indians. He opposed the communal ownership of reservation lands and said that inadequate schooling kept the Indian tethered to a ward status.

## BACKS INDIAN WELFARE PLAN

He had supported Pyle in his fight for state control of an Indian welfare program which would be financed by the federal government for 25 years, and result in the eventual deeding of reservation lands to the Indians.

Goldwater was born in Phoenix Jan. 1, 1909, the son of Arizona's first mercantile family. His uncle, Morris Goldwater, was a member of the territorial and state legislature and served for 26 years as mayor of Prescott.

Goldwater became active in the business affairs of his family, political and civic organizations after attending the University of Arizona. In 1949 and again in 1951 he was elected to the Phoenix city council.

He is an extensive collector of "Arizonana," and runs a trading post for Indians at Navajo mountain.

Goldwater holds the rank of colonel in the Arizona National Guard, serving as chief of staff for air.

He served as a pilot in the Air Force in Southeast Asia from 1941-45.

## CONNECTICUT

### William A. Purtell, R

Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.), 55, West Hartford industrialist was nominated by a Republican state convention May 27 to oppose Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) for the six-year Senate term. Purtell defeated Benton in the general election.

Purtell was appointed Aug. 29 by Gov. John Davis Lodge (R Conn.) to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Brien McMahon (D) until a successor could be elected in November. Thus Purtell was in the unusual position of filling one Senate seat while running for another. Because his Senate service could not be continuous, he gained no seniority by the appointment.

Purtell conducted his campaign from both Connecticut and Washington, basing it on the issues of Korea, communism and corruption. Purtell changed his mind about having Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) a foe of Benton, participate in his campaign. When first nominated, he said he would "beat Mr. Benton without help from anybody." But later he appeared with McCarthy in the state.

## EARLY IKE BACKER

Purtell was one of the first influential Republicans in Connecticut to support Gen. Eisenhower for the Presidency. He urged Eisenhower's nomination on the ground that the general "embodies every character trait that is needed for successful leadership." After Eisenhower became GOP Presidential standard-bearer, Purtell's Senate campaign was pitched on the theme: "Give Ike a Republican Senate."

Purtell was a relative newcomer to the political scene in Connecticut although well-known in business circles. He unsuccessfully opposed John Davis Lodge for the GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1950. He then set his sights on the Senate.

Born in Hartford in 1897, Purtell left school at 15. He rose rapidly to become a business executive after starting as a janitor, waterboy, railroad clerk and salesman.

## HEAD OF TWO COMPANIES

In 1929 he helped organize the Kolo-Krome Screw Company of West Hartford and later became its president.

He also became president of Billings & Spencer, another industrial firm, in 1939.

He is a former president of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association, and a former director of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He was director of six Connecticut business organizations.

He is a veteran and a director of many civic organizations. He was voted Hartford's Most Distinguished Citizen in 1950.



## CONNECTICUT--Cont.

### Prescott Bush, R

Prescott Sheldon Bush (R) was nominated Sept. 5 to oppose Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D) for the Senate seat of the late Sen. Brien McMahon (D Conn.) and defeated him Nov. 4.

Bush was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 15, 1895. He later resided in Greenwich, Conn. Bush received a master of arts degree from Yale in 1917. He became a partner in Brown Brothers, Harriman & Co., in 1930.

Bush was also a director of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company, a director of the Columbia Broadcasting Company and the United States Guarantee Company and president of the U. S. Golf Association. He served as a captain in the field artillery, American Expeditionary Force, from 1917-19.

From 1947-50, Bush was chairman of the Connecticut Republican Finance Committee and was a delegate at large at the Republican National Convention in 1948. He ran against Sen. William Benton (D Conn.) for the Senate in 1950 and lost by only 1,102 votes.

In 1952, Bush made two bids for GOP Senate nominations. He first sought the six-year term nomination, but the state convention May 27 selected William A. Purtell, West Hartford industrialist. After Sen. McMahon's death made a second Senate race necessary, Bush was nominated at a special convention Sept. 5.

#### LINKED BENTON AND BOWLES

Bush tied his 1950 campaign against Benton in with opposition to the gubernatorial race of Gov. Chester Bowles (D), Benton's former business partner. He urged voters to oppose such "left-wingers" as Benton and Bowles. He described the campaign issues as "confusion, corruption, communism and Korea."

In his 1952 Senate campaign Bush attacked his opponent, Ribicoff, and Mutual Security Administrator W. Averell Harriman, Bush's own partner in their New York banking firm, as "extreme left-wingers" who have taken control of the Democratic party.

Bush expressed general agreement with Dwight D. Eisenhower on foreign and domestic policy.

He made "corruption" in Washington a big issue in the 1952 race and promised to help New England's troubled industries.

In civic activities, Bush was national campaign chairman for the USO in 1942 and chairman of the National War Fund Campaign from 1943-44.

He became a Yale University trustee and is a member of the American Legion, 40 and 8, and was First Moderator of the Greenwich Town Meeting from 1935-42.

## KENTUCKY

### John Sherman Cooper, R

Former Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R) was chosen without opposition at the Republican convention Aug. 2 to run against Sen. Thomas R. Underwood (D), and won the incumbent's seat in the Nov. 4 election.

When Sen. A. B. Chandler (D) resigned in 1945 to become commissioner of baseball, Cooper (R) was elected to fill out the remaining two years of the term.

In the 1948 Senate race, Cooper sought re-election, but was defeated by Virgil Chapman (D), who died in office. Rep. Thomas R. Underwood (D) was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Cooper was born Aug. 23, 1901 in Somerset, Ky. He was graduated from Yale and Harvard Law School, and practiced law for a time. He entered politics at 26, when he was elected to the state legislature. After one term, he became a county judge, and while serving with the Army overseas in 1945, was elected circuit judge. After the war, he took charge of the reorganization of German courts in Bavaria.

Cooper made an unsuccessful bid for the governorship in 1940.

#### TRUMAN APPOINTEE

President Truman appointed Cooper a U.S. representative to the United Nations Security Council, where he served from 1949 to 1952. He served as a consultant to Secretary of State Dean Acheson at the 12-nation NATO conference in 1950.

As a Senator in 1946 and 1947, Cooper supported federal housing, federal aid to education, and funds for the TVA steam plant project. He opposed federal aid to church and private schools. He recommended giving the Displaced Persons Commission more authority and admission of 150,000 more immigrants. He also supported the European Recovery Program, and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Roads of the Public Works Committee, stressed the need for integrating highway construction with national defense. He also was a member of the Judiciary and District of Columbia Committees. Upon his return from Europe in 1950, Cooper said he disagreed with Herbert Hoover and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) on "the question of sending more troops to Europe." He urged that the U. S. "participate fully" with Europe in the Mutual Security effort. Underwood also opposed cutting Mutual Security aid.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Cooper, when he was in the Senate, voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Republicans when they voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
80th Congress	66%	95%	96%

## MAINE

### Frederick G. Payne, R

Gov. Frederick G. Payne (R), 52, was the first 1952 victor over an incumbent Senator in the primaries. He defeated Sen. Owen Brewster (R) in a bitterly fought contest, then was elected Sept. 8 over Roger P. Dube (D).

The primary race centered on the liquor investigation in which the names of both GOP contestants figured. Each side accused the other of "smear" tactics. Brewster said the Taft-Hartley Act, which he favored, was "the only issue so far as the nation was concerned."

In answering a questionnaire circulated by the Maine League of Women Voters during the 1952 Senatorial campaign, Payne took these stands:

**United Nations**--"The United Nations offers the ultimate solution to the problems confronting the world today." He said the UN needs some changes, and called for U.S. cooperation.

**Foreign Aid**--Favored aid to underdeveloped countries.

**Inflation**--The first step toward halting inflation is to balance the budget. Much inflation would have been prevented by the adoption of the program proposed by Bernard Baruch. Non-essential expenses should be cut "to the bone" and waste and inefficiency should be eliminated.

**Government Powers**--Federal and state governments should turn over some functions to state and local governments, respectively, to end duplication "now prevalent both at the federal and state levels."

#### HAD LABOR BACKING

In scoring his narrow 3,000-vote primary win over Brewster, Payne had the endorsement of the AFL and the railroad brotherhoods.

Payne served two terms as governor, and had been active in the state's politics since a successful race for mayor in Augusta in 1935.

In his 1948 race for governor, Payne emphasized business development, conservation, expansion of the education program, "adequate housing and good jobs," a planned highway program, "sympathetic consideration of the needs of our aged," and "more business in government and less government in business."

A native of Maine, Payne gained extensive business experience in such varied fields as theatre auditing, industrial consulting, and automobile and farm machinery sales.

During World War II he served in the Army Air Force, entering as a captain and being promoted to lieutenant colonel.

## MARYLAND

### J. Glenn Beall, R

Rep. J. Glenn Beall (R) was nominated in the May 5 primary to oppose George P. Mahoney (D) for the Senate seat of retiring Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D). Beall won that Senate seat Nov. 4.

Beall, of Frostburg, Md., was a five-term Congressman who pulled an increasingly larger vote each time he ran. The 58-year-old political veteran is married and has three sons. He served in the armed forces in World War I and was active in state politics before running for Congress.

Beall was a member of the House Committees on Public Works and the District of Columbia, and of the Select Committee to Study and Investigate the Education and Training of World War II Veterans. He introduced many bills concerned with the District of Columbia and Maryland.

On some of the major campaign issues in 1952, Beall, who had the support of Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R), made the following statements:

**Taxes and Government Spending**--"Right now we may as well recognize the fact that we are in a battle between two basic policies. Should we continue to spend ourselves into bankruptcy and tax our people into poverty or should we reduce government spending and preserve our great republic?"

#### LABOR STAND

**Labor**--"I am for collective bargaining and protecting the rights of the individual. At the same time we should remember the rights of the general republic."

**Farm**--"The U.S. government and the state should cooperate with farmers in such ways as showing them how new farming methods may be used, but should permit them to operate their own farms and not try to dictate to them how it should be run or in any way take away the prerogatives of the farmers."

**War**--"Indecision or the lack of positive decision on the part of the national administration has done untold harm to our foreign policy. The Korean war is a typical example of what I mean. In sending our troops to Korea, the President acted without the consent or authorization from the Congress which is against the directions of our Constitution."

#### VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Beall voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Republicans when they voted the same way as the majority of Democrats (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	84%	90%	95%
80th Congress	97	96	92
81st Congress	86	96	90
82nd Congress	76	96	78

## MASSACHUSETTS

### John F. Kennedy, D

Rep. John Fitzgerald Kennedy (D) was nominated in the Sept. 16 primary to oppose Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R). Kennedy defeated Lodge Nov. 4.

Kennedy, 35-year-old three-term Congressman, is the scion of an established Boston family which has been successful in both politics and business.

Kennedy's father is Joseph P. Kennedy, former ambassador to Great Britain and prominent Catholic layman. His grandfather, John F. (Honey John) Fitzgerald, a former Boston mayor, was a Representative from Massachusetts from 1895 to 1901.

Kennedy had an outstanding record in the Navy in World War II, receiving the Navy and Marine Corps Medal and the Purple Heart.

He and his immediate family waged an intensive campaign in the state. He charged that Lodge took conflicting stands on issues, particularly the Taft-Hartley law. He also said Lodge neglected the state and his Senatorial duty while working for the Eisenhower nomination.

#### HAS LABOR BACKING

As Representative Kennedy was called a "fighting conservative." He opposed existing methods of airmail pay for airlines, charging that it was a hidden subsidy. He favored federal control of "tidelands" oil, proposing that the proceeds be used for medical education and research and operation of hospitals and other community health facilities. He had the backing of organized labor in his Senatorial campaign.

A member of the House Education and Labor Committee, Kennedy was the sponsor of a controversial measure in 1950 to extend federal aid to education to cover bus service for non-public-school children. He was also a member of the House District of Columbia Committee.

Kennedy, like Lodge, showed particular interest in foreign affairs. While a Harvard undergraduate student, at the age of 23, he wrote a book on international politics called "Why England Slept."

He frequently warned the people of his state against the growing conflict between collectivism and capitalism. He told his audiences to "battle for the old ideas with the same enthusiasm that people have for new ideas."

#### VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Kennedy voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Democrats when they voted the same way as the majority of Republicans (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
80th Congress	94%	71%	75%
81st Congress	83	91	73
82nd Congress	86	62	57

## MICHIGAN

### Charles E. Potter, R

Rep. Charles E. Potter (R) was nominated in the Aug. 5 primary to oppose Sen. Blair Moody (D). Potter won Nov. 4 but Moody contested the election.

Potter was elected to Congress for the seat of the late Rep. Fred Bradley (R) from the 11th (northeastern) district in a special election Aug. 26, 1947. He was re-elected in 1948 and 1950.

In the 1952 campaign, Potter charged that his opponent, Blair Moody was a captive of the CIO. A tabulation of group ratings of Congressmen's voting on selected issues showed that labor groups generally rated Potter as voting "wrong" while the Council of State Chambers of Commerce and Property Owners of America usually indicated approval of his stands.

#### ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Potter had been active on the House Un-American Activities Committee which held hearings in February, 1952 on the spread of communism in Michigan, particularly in the labor movement. He was also a member of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Potter told a meeting of Maine Young Republicans in 1950 that "We have Socialists in high places in our government who are just as socialistic as the Fabian Socialists in England." He branded Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Secretary of State Acheson as "American Socialists."

A native of Michigan, Potter was graduated from Michigan State Normal College. From 1938 until he entered the Army in May, 1942, he was administrator of the Bureau of Social Aid in Cheboygan county.

He was wounded in Comar, France, in January, 1945, while serving as an officer with the Twenty-eighth Infantry Division. As a result, both his legs were amputated.

After being separated from service as a major, July 10, 1946, Potter was vocational rehabilitation representative for the Retraining and Re-employment Administration until he resigned in June, 1947, to run for the Congress.

In 1951 Potter won an award from the Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States as one of the nation's ten outstanding young men of the year.

#### VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Potter voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Democrats when they voted the same way as the majority of Republicans (Bipartisan Support), and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
80th Congress	92%	98%	92%
81st Congress	85	89	80
82nd Congress	95	91	72

## MISSOURI

### W. Stuart Symington, D

W. Stuart Symington (D) was nominated in the Aug. 5 primary to oppose Sen. James P. Kem (R), whom he defeated Nov. 4.

Symington, of St. Louis, conducted his campaign with what one newspaper said was a Rube Goldberg political machine, whose members included bankers, labor leaders, liberals and reactionaries.

Symington, a son-in-law of the late Rep. and Sen. James Wadsworth (R N.Y.), toured 90 of 144 Missouri counties in his race against Kem. He campaigned on an "efficient re-armament and clean government platform." He advocated a defense program strong enough to resist aggression, and efficient enough to reduce taxes by yielding a maximum return on the taxpayer's dollar spent for defense. Symington charged that Kem was a "do-nothing" Senator who had forfeited his right to a second term.

Symington defeated Attorney General J. E. "Buck" Taylor for the 1952 Democratic Senatorial nomination, piling up a lead of more than 185,000 votes. Taylor had the support of President Truman. But Symington appealed to non-organization Democrats and independent voters, and carried St. Louis by 118,000 votes, Kansas City by 19,000 votes, and out-state areas by more than 13,000 votes.

#### CRITICAL OF TAFT-HARTLEY

Symington drew the support of some AFL and CIO labor groups with promises to work for a change in the Taft-Hartley law.

From 1945 to 1951, Symington held six top-level government jobs. He was Surplus Property Administrator during World War II, and in 1947, after a year as Assistant Secretary of War, was appointed the first Secretary of the Air Force. He later was head of the National Security Resources Board. In 1951, Truman appointed him "clean-up" administrator of the scandal-ridden RFC.

Symington was born in Amherst, Mass., and lived in Baltimore, Md. He took up residence in Missouri in 1938. In World War I, he became a lieutenant at the age of 17.

Yale-trained, Symington worked as an iron moulder and lathe operator in various family enterprises.

As a business man, Symington was credited with revitalizing the Emerson Company, when he became president of that concern.

His interest in economical management led him to propose a plan whereby Congress would control the budget by placing Congressional staff personnel in administrative bodies during budget preparation.

In a 1952 campaign speech Symington called Kem the "worst isolationist of them all."

## MONTANA

### Mike Mansfield, D

Rep. Michael J. (Mike) Mansfield (D) was nominated in the July 15 primary to oppose Sen. Zales N. Ecton (R), and was successful in his bid for Ecton's Senate seat Nov. 4.

Mansfield, of Missoula, served five terms in the House. He was a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Select Committee to Study and Investigate the Problems of Small Business. He once served on House Committees on Flood Control, Indian Affairs, Public Lands, Territories, and Irrigation and Reclamation.

In 1944 he spent about two months in China as a special observer for President Roosevelt, and in 1952 he was a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris. As a result of his backing of Administration foreign policies, Mansfield was criticized by Ecton. By the same token, Mansfield attacked his opponent as an isolationist.

In 1952, Mansfield voted for the Mutual Security Act, opposed a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to report to the House on any agreements reached in the Truman-Churchill talks, voted for passing the Immigration Act over the President's veto. In 1951, he opposed a \$350 million foreign aid cut.

#### RECLAMATION -- POWER

Mansfield had been particularly concerned with reclamation and power legislation affecting water-conscious Montana, which developed as the leading domestic issue of the campaign.

Mansfield contended Ecton was not sufficiently concerned with Montana matters and was unfriendly toward public power. He also identified his opponent with the Taft wing of the Republican party.

Bills Mansfield introduced during the 82nd Congress dealt with Indian affairs, the freight car shortage, and veterans affairs and called for price supports at 100 per cent of parity, flood control, creation of Small Defense Plants Corporation, price roll backs, 100 per cent excess-profits tax, and federal aid for production of strategic minerals.

A native of Missoula, Mansfield is married, and has a daughter. He left home at the age of 14 to join the Navy in World War I. He spent one year, 1919-20, in the Army, and two, 1920-22, in the Marines, on China duty.

Mansfield worked in Montana copper mines from 1922 to 1930, giving himself a high school education. He spent one year at Montana School of Mines and four at Montana State University, receiving B.A. and M.A. degrees.

From 1933 until entering Congress in 1943, he was professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at Montana State University.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages, how often Mansfield voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with



the majority of Democrats when they voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	86%	75%	87%
80th Congress	91	69	92
81st Congress	94	90	89
82nd Congress	92	87	94

## NEBRASKA

### Dwight Griswold, R

Former Gov. Dwight Griswold (R), was nominated in the April 1 primary to oppose Democratic State Chairman William Ritchie for the unexpired two years of the term of the late Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry (R). He was elected Nov. 4.

Griswold, a native of Nebraska, was the state's governor from 1941 to 1947. During this time he established a reputation for favoring international cooperation.

In 1946, Griswold made an unsuccessful primary fight for the Senate against Sen. Hugh Butler (R). He conducted his campaign almost entirely on international issues, criticizing Butler's opposition to the British loan, UNRRA and Bretton Woods. President Truman appointed him chief of the American Mission to Greece, where he served in 1947-48, going to this post after service with the military government in Germany.

In filing for the last two years of the Wherry term, Griswold said that he had "no further political ambitions." He admitted that he had hoped to get the interim appointment which went to a fellow publisher, Fred A. Seaton. Like Seaton, Griswold was an early and strong backer of Gen. Eisenhower for the Presidency.

### NEBRASKA REGENT

Educated at Nebraska Wesleyan University and the University of Nebraska, Griswold became a member of the board of regents of the latter institution. He also served as president of the Nebraska press association and state commander of the American Legion.

Before becoming governor, Griswold served as both a state representative and a state senator. He was editor and publisher of the Gordon (Neb.) Journal from 1922 to 1940, and a director of the First National Bank of Gordon and president of the Gering (Neb.) National Bank.

A veteran of the Army in World War I, Griswold is Presbyterian and a Mason.

## TENNESSEE

### Albert Gore, D

Rep. Albert Gore defeated Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar, veteran of six terms in the Senate, in the Tennessee Democratic primary Aug. 7.

Gore was born Dec. 26, 1907, on a farm in Jackson County, Tennessee. He worked his way through college, earning B.S. and LL.B. degrees. He is married and has one daughter and one son.

In 1932 Gore moved to Carthage, Tenn. His first political victory was scored there, when he was elected school superintendent of Smith County. Carthage also produced another famed Tennessee politician, former Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Gore became one of the leading Young Democrats in Tennessee and was one of the most active campaign workers for Gov. Gordon Browning in his first 1936 campaign. Browning later appointed Gore Commissioner of Labor, and in 1938 Gore made his first successful bid for the U.S. Congress. He was re-elected until he ran for the Senate in 1952.

### CITES "MIDDLE-ROAD" RECORD

During his primary campaign against Senator McKellar, Gore issued this statement:

"I will use the full power of the office of United States Senator to keep our country and our government strong and clean. I will represent all the people fairly and to the fullest of my energy and ability. My middle-of-the-road record, which does not particularly please either the extreme right or the extreme left will be continued."

In the House, Gore was a strong backer of TVA, and was co-author of the Gore-Anderson bill, the present farm program. He conducted House hearings from 1948 to 1952 on the Atomic Energy program, and took leadership in legislating on problems of veterans, labor and small business.

In 1941 and 1942, Gore fought for across-the-board price, wage, and profit controls.

He also "found it particularly necessary to stand firm against what I believe to be the unnecessarily free-handed spending policies of the present Administration."

He was a member of the House Appropriations Committee.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Gore voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Republicans (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Democrats when they voted the same way as the majority of the Republicans (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	84%	86%	85%
80th Congress	90	88	86
81st Congress	81	84	73
82nd Congress	82	89	62

## TEXAS

### Price Daniel, D

Price Daniel (D) won nomination to the Senate in the Texas primary July 26.

An anti-Administration Texas Democrat, Daniel had no opposition in the election because Republicans endorsed his candidacy a month after he won the Democratic primary. He succeeded to the seat vacated by Sen. Tom Connally (D Tex.).

Daniel won a national reputation as a champion of state ownership of "tidelands oil," and he made much of this in his primary campaign. Texas Attorney General since 1936, he argued the case for state control before the Supreme Court in October 1948, but the Court decided against him in January, 1949. Daniel aided Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) in writing a tidelands bill, giving control to the states which was passed by the House in 1951 and by the Senate in 1952. It was vetoed by the President.

### OPPOSES STEVENSON

Largely because of Gov. Stevenson's opposition to state control of the tidelands, and his support of the Democrats' civil rights platform, Daniel and Gov. Allan Shivers (D Tex.) announced their support of Gen. Eisenhower. Both introduced Eisenhower during his Texas tour in October. When a federal court barred the Texas Democratic party from placing Eisenhower and Nixon on the Texas ballot, Daniel ruled Oct. 15 that voters could write in the names of Eisenhower and Nixon in the Democratic column in the November election.

Daniel first became active in politics in the national campaign of 1932 when he was a member of the Democratic Party's speakers bureau. He had been admitted to the Texas bar that same year and continued to practice law in Liberty, Texas, until 1943. He was a member of the Texas House of Representatives from 1939 to 1945 and in 1943 was speaker of the House.

### WORKED AS NEWSPAPERMAN

Born Oct. 10, 1910, Daniel went to Baylor University where he received his law degree. After college, he worked as a newspaperman for the Fort Worth Star Telegram and the Waco News Tribune. He became copublisher of the Liberty Vindicator and Anahuac Progress in 1939.

He is a member of both the American and Texas Bar Associations.

Active in the Liberty Chamber of Commerce, he was president of that organization from 1939 to 1941. He is an Elk, a Mason, Woodman and a Rotarian.

During the war he spent three years in the Army, serving with the Security Intelligence Corps, and was in the Pacific area for a year.

He was discharged with the rank of captain.

He married Jean Houston Baldwin in 1940 and they have four children.

## WASHINGTON

### Henry M. Jackson, D

Rep. Henry Martin "Scoop" Jackson (D) gave up his Second District seat in the House to run against Sen. Harry P. Cain (R) for the Senate. He defeated Cain Nov. 4.

Jackson is a native of Everett, Wash. He attended the local schools and was graduated from Everett High School. He also attended Stanford University and University of Washington Law School where he was graduated in 1935. He was in private practice for three years and in 1938 was elected prosecuting attorney of Snohomish County.

The 40-year-old legislator was elected to the 77th Congress in November, 1940, and re-elected to each Congress since then.

Jackson was a member of the House Appropriations Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

### MARITIME CONFERENCE ADVISOR

He served as advisor to the American delegation to the International Maritime Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1945, and was elected president of the International Maritime Conference in Seattle in 1946.

Jackson backed a proposal to set up a bipartisan "Select Committee on Consumer Interest." He said, in a statement April 19, 1952, "We have committees in Congress for every field of economic activity except the largest activity of all--consuming. When a bill comes before one of the standing committees, every group has a lawyer or expert in the room except the consumer."

Among legislation Jackson sponsored during the 82nd Congress were bills to promote through the United Nations an effective and enforceable system of world wide disarmament and call for a crusade for world peace and freedom.

In his campaign, Jackson said Sen. Cain had voted against measures for international cooperation and public housing and rent control.

### VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Jackson voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Republicans (Party Unity); how often he voted with the majority of Democrats when they balloted the same way as most Republicans (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stand on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	95%	77%	90%
80th Congress	89	71	96
81st Congress	94	89	97
82nd Congress	95	87	90

## WYOMING

### Frank A. Barrett, R

Frank A. Barrett was nominated in the Aug. 19 Republican primary to oppose Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) in the Senate contest. Barrett defeated his opponent Nov. 4.

Barrett, 59, of Wyoming is a former four-term United States Representative who was born and educated in Nebraska, receiving his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from Creighton University in Omaha.

In 1919 Barrett established a law practice in Lusk, Wyo., after serving in the Army in World War I. He was engaged in livestock ranching for many years and served as county attorney and in the Wyoming state senate.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1942 and was re-elected every two years until 1950. He served as governor of Wyoming from 1950 to 1952.

When Barrett was in Congress he received national attention as Chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee, which conducted hearings on grazing rights of ranchers on public lands and bills to eliminate certain forested lands from federal control.

He was charged with conducting the hearings in a biased manner, favoring lumber and livestock men over other groups. But the lumber and livestock groups held that the Barrett Subcommittee gave them their first opportunity to present publicly their case against the Forest Service and federal agencies.

### Thomas H. Kuchel--R

## CALIFORNIA'S NEW SENATOR APPOINTED

California's Gov. Earl Warren Dec. 22 appointed Thomas H. Kuchel, 42-year-old state Controller and a Republican, to fill the Senate seat to be vacated by Vice President-elect Richard M. Nixon (R Calif.).

Kuchel (pronounced KEEkl) began his public career in 1936 when he was elected to the California State Assembly from Orange County. He was elected Republican state chairman in 1940.

Warren appointed him state controller in 1946, and Kuchel proved his vote-getting ability by two subsequent overwhelming victories in elections for the controllership -- winning both the Republican and Democratic nominations under California's cross-filing system.

Born in Anaheim, Calif., Aug. 15, 1910, Kuchel is the son of the late Henry Kuchel, a pioneer newspaper publisher who owned and edited the Anaheim Gazette for 48 years. The newspaper is still in the Kuchel family. The new Senator's brother, Theodore Kuchel, is president and publisher. Members of the family were among Anaheim's founders, in 1859.

### HOLDS LAW DEGREE

Thomas Kuchel was graduated from the University

## SAYS CHANGE DUE

Generally opposed to the Administration's foreign and domestic policies, Barrett said it was time for a change both in the White House and in O'Mahoney's Senate seat. He claimed that O'Mahoney was a 100 per cent New Dealer and Truman wheel horse more interested in foreign aid than in local problems.

Barrett criticized O'Mahoney for failing to stop the consolidation of three federal land offices within the state into one at Cheyenne; for favoring federal control of "tidelands" oil; for permitting the federal government to withdraw taxable land from private use in the Jackson Hole country when it already held 51 per cent of the land in the state.

### VOTING RECORD

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Barrett voted (when he was in Congress) with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Republicans when they voted the same way as the majority of the Democrats (Bipartisan Support) and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	92%	88%	99%
80th Congress	89	92	93
81st Congress	88	88	73

of Southern California in 1932, and received his law degree there in 1935. He was on active duty in the Navy from 1942 to 1945.

Warren said Dec. 22 that Kuchel has "served well in both houses of the state legislature and ... has made an outstanding record in the important office of state controller." He added that Kuchel and California's senior Senator, William F. Knowland (R) will "make a fine team."

Warren also appointed Knowland to the Senate, in 1945.

Kuchel accepted the appointment Dec. 22 "with a sense of honor and of duty." He said he would do his best "to assist President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower and the new Republican Administration in the fulfillment of their pledges to the American people."

Since his appointment was effective only until the next general election, Kuchel would have to run in 1954 for the remaining two years of what would have been Nixon's term.

If elected, he would then be in a position to run for a full six-year Senate term in 1956.

# CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

Results of "Seat Shuffling" Apparent in Makeup of 83rd Congress;  
Number of Solid Democratic or Republican Districts Increased

Every 10 years under a Constitutional provision, House seats are reapportioned on the basis of new population figures. After the President, using the 1950 census figures, announced the new apportionment in January, 1951, 14 states redistricted under the new figures. In addition, Ohio and West Virginia redistricted for more nearly equal representation. Ohio also eliminated its at-large seat.

The results of reapportionment became apparent in the make-up of the 83rd Congress. California had seven new Congressional seats while Pennsylvania lost three. Under reapportionment, seven states gained new seats in Congress while nine lost.

California led with its gain of seven seats, followed by Florida which gained two. Maryland, Michigan, Texas, Virginia and Washington each gained one seat. Texas and Washington did not redistrict, and their new seats were at large -- that is, one Congressman represented the entire state.

Pennsylvania's population growth was so small in comparison with the other states that it lost three seats, more than any other state. Missouri, New York and Oklahoma each lost two. Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee lost one each.

(For map showing redistricting, see page 480.)

In addition to affecting Congressional representation, the reapportionment also affected the number of votes each state had in the Electoral College and at the major parties' nominating conventions.

## BACKGROUND

The Constitution provided for the first apportionment among the 13 original states, and set the size of the House at 65 members, pending the census of 1790. Article 1 said that Representatives should be apportioned among the states according to their population and that a census must be taken every 10 years.

Since then, the size of the House changed as follows:

Year	Members	Year	Members	Year	Members
1790 -	106	1850 -	237	1910 -	435
1800 -	142	1860 -	243	1920 -	435
1810 -	186	1870 -	293	1930 -	435
1820 -	213	1880 -	332	1940 -	435
1830 -	242	1890 -	357	1950 -	435
1840 -	232	1900 -	391		

Virginia was given the largest House delegation in the First Congress, which met in 1790. Under the 1950 census Virginia was entitled to an additional Congressman, bringing its delegate strength to 10 in 1953 -- the identical number it had in 1890. But Virginia's delegation now ranks only 15th numerically among the states, far behind first-ranking New York, with 43, and Pennsylvania and fast-growing California, tied at 30 apiece.

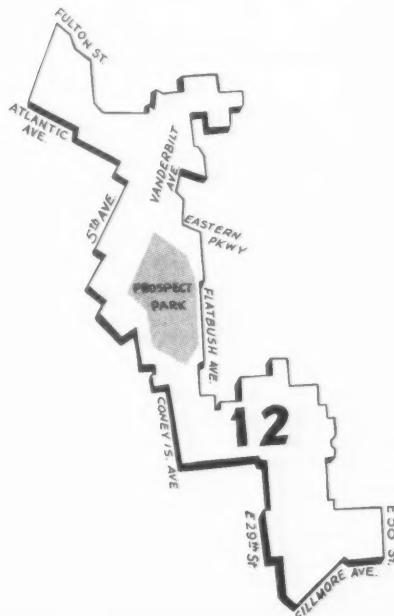
## 1812 GERRYMANDER

(Massachusetts)



## 1952 GERRYMANDER

(Brooklyn)





# REDISTRICTED STATES: POPULATION (BY DISTRICT)

Arkansas	Ill. (Cont.)	N.Y. (Cont.)	Okla. (Cont.)
1. 407,480	19. 325,903	3. 317,439	2. 394,872
2. 224,278	20. 281,468	4. 355,797	3. 266,995
3. 324,123	21. 345,287	5. 371,735	4. 294,577
4. 337,181	22. 336,693	6. 385,786	5. 436,620
5. 283,437	23. 318,549	7. 383,532	6. 400,769
6. 333,012	24. 388,302	8. 382,911	
	25. 335,394	9. 380,969	
<b>California</b>		10. 388,295	<b>Pennsylvania</b>
1. 362,935	<b>Kentucky</b>	11. 381,455	1. 310,144
2. 326,906	1. 304,978	12. 317,635	2. 376,752
3. 393,406	2. 328,086	13. 367,471	3. 342,118
4. 371,000	3. 484,615	14. 383,544	4. 340,173
5. 389,000	4. 327,153	15. 381,449	5. 372,257
6. 402,263	5. 372,254	16. 336,441	6. 330,161
7. 365,400	6. 364,423	17. 316,434	7. 414,234
8. 358,200	7. 347,451	18. 317,594	8. 342,827
9. 234,080	8. 416,936	19. 336,122	9. 393,858
10. 369,188		20. 336,203	10. 349,780
11. 327,300	<b>Maryland</b>	21. 317,307	11. 392,241
12. 380,385	1. 210,623	22. 362,825	12. 317,692
13. 392,182	2. 366,962	23. 362,833	13. 353,068
14. 422,139	3. 298,598	24. 362,924	14. 255,740
15. 410,306	4. 312,835	25. 362,695	15. 276,574
16. 228,712	5. 426,371	26. 320,281	16. 319,492
17. 409,334	6. 416,389	27. 325,842	17. 318,271
18. 270,185	7. 311,223	28. 326,682	18. 339,527
19. 451,322		29. 324,032	19. 341,391
20. 231,241	<b>Michigan</b>	30. 302,118	20. 291,393
21. 396,879	1. 380,670	31. 319,801	21. 313,179
22. 229,389	2. 382,826	32. 307,980	22. 367,489
23. 436,250	3. 349,661	33. 328,950	23. 291,571
24. 274,811	4. 291,818	34. 330,476	24. 410,290
25. 378,522	5. 362,043	35. 341,719	25. 377,632
26. 434,295	6. 470,629	36. 326,776	26. 444,921
27. 280,252	7. 414,598	37. 393,130	27. 377,219
28. 339,625	8. 333,277	38. 342,789	28. 371,044
29. 231,972	9. 275,109	39. 312,404	29. 376,079
30. 410,403	10. 254,508	40. 364,962	30. 390,895
	11. 227,810	41. 364,836	
<b>Florida</b>	12. 178,251	42. 359,432	<b>Tennessee</b>
1. 436,365	13. 345,341	43. 297,131	1. 434,171
2. 318,352	14. 466,448		2. 468,080
3. 404,824	15. 383,944	<b>Ohio</b>	3. 380,649
4. 525,041	16. 525,334	1. 356,762	4. 390,363
5. 371,454	17. 333,498	2. 367,190	5. 321,758
6. 284,362	18. 396,001	3. 545,644	6. 318,449
7. 220,479		4. 305,808	7. 247,912
8. 210,428	<b>Mississippi</b>	5. 256,470	8. 247,943
	1. 365,152	6. 316,937	9. 482,393
<b>Illinois</b>	2. 281,287	7. 335,739	
1. 323,354	3. 412,547	8. 251,581	<b>Virginia</b>
2. 354,611	4. 426,395	9. 395,551	1. 307,144
3. 349,091	5. 311,340	10. 253,267	2. 403,923
4. 441,887	6. 382,272	11. 345,177	3. 334,127
5. 331,972	<b>Missouri</b>	12. 503,410	4. 338,514
6. 336,762	1. 427,856	13. 286,194	5. 316,734
7. 398,296	2. 409,201	14. 450,449	6. 337,947
8. 306,202	3. 426,088	15. 226,341	7. 289,598
9. 338,701	4. 323,648	16. 412,230	8. 296,985
10. 371,859	5. 355,640	17. 310,456	9. 390,380
11. 315,025	6. 336,214	18. 321,248	10. 303,328
12. 354,065	7. 402,442	19. 316,641	
13. 466,064	8. 276,499	20. 413,492	<b>West Virginia</b>
14. 355,643	9. 353,791	21. 430,345	1. 279,954
15. 324,129	10. 332,680	22. 305,472	2. 302,297
16. 353,631	11. 310,594	23. 240,223	3. 315,479
17. 344,573	<b>New York</b>		4. 330,906
18. 314,715	1. 314,316	<b>Oklahoma</b>	5. 330,450
	2. 317,139	1. 439,518	6. 446,466

Average District Nationwide - about 345,000.

Sources: (1) Census Bureau; (2) California and New York figures from state redistricting committees.

## Gerrymandering

Redistricting has often resulted in "gerrymandering," which the dictionary defines as dividing "in an unnatural and unfair way...to give a political party an advantage over its opponents, or for some other improper purpose."

The original gerrymander was carved out of Essex county, Massachusetts, by a Republican (corresponds to present-day Democratic) legislature in 1812. According to the historian, John Fiske, the district had a "dragon-like contour." When painter Gilbert Stuart saw the misshaped district, he pencilled in a head, wings, and claws and exclaimed: "That will do for a salamander!" To which editor Benjamin Russell replied, "Better say a Gerrymander!"--after Elbridge Gerry, then governor of Massachusetts.

Nowadays, a gerrymandered district is considered to be one which violates the principles of compactness, homogeneity of popular interests and equality of population, for unfair political advantage.

The most publicized gerrymander in 1952 redistricting was the 12th district in Kings County, New York. It is a narrow, winding district about 7.5 miles long bisecting the borough of Brooklyn. It was carved from six Democratic districts in an attempt to create a GOP stronghold in this Democratic bailiwick.

Other states' reapportionment also showed evidence of gerrymandering.

## RESULTS OF REDISTRICTING

A Congressional Quarterly survey of redistricting in 16 states pointed up the following:

1. As a general rule the legislatures increased the number of districts solidly Republican or Democratic, and decreased the number of "switch" or "marginal" districts that swing back and forth, in the opinion of political analysts of both parties. This reduced the political risks in the affected Congressional districts.

2. The party in control of the state legislature in most cases redistricted the state to the majority party's advantage and to the disadvantage of the minority party. As Republicans controlled the legislatures in the two-party states of California, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio, the Republicans made a net gain in Congressional strength in most of those states while the Democrats lost strength.

3. Democrats, controlling the legislatures in the southern and border states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Missouri, were forced to cut down their own strength in the House of Representatives because of loss of Congressional seats in those states. Republican strength also was cut in Oklahoma and Missouri by redistricting. Because of reapportionment, Democratic strength increased in Florida and Texas.

4. In general, the urban areas continued to be under-represented while the rural areas were over-represented, both in the two-party states and the one-party South. In New York state, 18 of the 25 New York City and Buffalo districts were larger than the average national district, in population, while in the rest of the state, only one district exceeded the approximately 345,000 nationwide district average. In two-party states the cities tend to be

Democratic while the rural areas are Republican. So the Democrats were hurt by the smaller urban representation, while the Republicans benefitted from the population trend from the city to nearby suburban and rural areas.

5. Political considerations were major factors in redistricting. Other factors taken into consideration were geography, sectionalism, community of interest economically and politically, constitutional restrictions and the desires of the voters.

6. Veteran incumbents -- Republicans and Democrats alike -- generally held on to their districts, and they often were given additional strength. However, in several instances, incumbents' districts were consolidated, so that they either ran against each other or one of them retired.

### Size of Districts

Population changes are the basic reason for reapportionment and redistricting, although few districts are within 5,000 of the national average district of about 345,000 persons per Congressional district.

Before it redistricted in 1951, Ohio had the greatest population spread by districts of any state in the union. The 22nd district, representing 908,000 persons in the Cleveland area, was the largest in the country. At the same time, the Fifth (northwestern) district represented only 166,932 persons. After redistricting, the range was from a 545,644 population in the Third (southwestern) district to 226,341 in the 15th (southeastern) district.

Redistricting left New York's districts more uniform in population than those in any other redistricting state, although New York had 43 districts, more than any other state. No New York district was more than 400,000, and only one was (slightly) under 300,000. On the other hand, Oklahoma had only six districts, but three were over 400,000 while two were under 300,000. Only one Oklahoma district was within 50,000 of the national average.

In states redistricting, 17 districts were above the 400,000 population mark, and four -- one Florida, one Michigan and two Ohio districts -- had more than 500,000 persons. Likewise, 41 districts in these states had populations under 300,000, including the one Michigan district with less than 200,000.

The largest and the smallest districts in the country in 1952 were not in the redistricted states. Texas, the nation's biggest state, also had the most populous districts: the Eighth (Houston) had a population of 802,102, and the Fifth (Dallas), 610,852. The smallest district was the Second in South Dakota, with a population of 158,147, followed by the Fourth of Colorado with 172,560.

### Legislation Introduced

From time to time, legislation has been introduced in Congress to provide for representation more nearly in accord with population.

Hearings were held in 1951 on HR 2648, a bill by Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, which set standards for equality of population, contiguity and compactness in redistricting. It would not permit Congressional districts to vary more

than 15 per cent from the national average. The Celler bill generally would have carried out recommendations of President Truman and the American Political Science Association. All these proposals were designed to abolish at-large representation except in single-member states, and to curb gerrymandering. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, p. 383).

Similar to HR 2648 were HR 6156, also by Celler, and HR 2799 by Rep. Edwin Arthur Hall (R N.Y.). Hall's bill would require districts to be rectangular and prohibit gerrymandering.

Reps. Joseph R. Bryson (D S.C.) and Victor Wickersham (D Okla.) sponsored H J Res 140 and H J Res 261, to exclude aliens in counting the number of persons in each state for apportionment. Rep. John Rankin (D Miss.) sponsored HR 5771, which would have postponed reapportionment of the House until after the taking of a special census in 1955. A bill (H J Res 234) by Rep. Leonard Irving (D Mo.) would apportion the membership of the House every four years according to the number of persons who voted in the preceding Presidential election.

The districts of all of the sponsors of redistricting bills, with the exception of Bryson, were affected by state redistricting in 1951.

In 1952, Rep. Frank L. Chelf (D Ky.) introduced a bill (HR 38) lifting the ceiling on the number of House members to 450. It had remained at 435 since Arizona and New Mexico were admitted to the union in 1912.

### ELECTORAL VOTES AFFECTED

In addition to changing the make-up of the House of Representatives, reapportionment and redistricting have a direct bearing on the selection of a President.

Both political parties allot delegates to their National Conventions -- where the Presidential candidates are nominated -- on the basis of the latest reapportionment figures and redistricting lines.

California got 17 more delegates to the Republican convention in 1952 than in 1948 and 14 more delegates to the 1952 Democratic convention.

There was an additional GOP delegate to the national convention from Mississippi -- long a Democratic fortress -- on the basis of the new Mississippi redistricting law which boosted the potential GOP vote in the state. Mississippi had five GOP delegates, rather than four, because of redistricting. And the additional Republican from the Solid South boosted the total convention membership to 1,206, from 1,205, making it necessary for the GOP Presidential nominee to get a minimum of 604 votes instead of 603, the previous minimum.

Redistricting also affected the electoral vote. California in 1952 had 32 electoral votes, the same number as Pennsylvania. But Pennsylvania had 35 to California's 25 in 1948. New York still had the largest number of electoral votes, 45 -- two less than it had in 1948. Michigan and Texas each gained an electoral vote, while Illinois lost one. Missouri lost two electoral votes, while Florida picked up two. Maryland, Virginia and Washington also gained votes in the electoral college as a result of reapportionment, while Oklahoma, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee lost votes.

# Redistricting By States

# Electoral College Changes

	No. of Cong. Districts, 83rd Cong.	Last Year State Re- districted	Rank		Change, 1912-1952		Number of Electors			
			1901	1952	Gain	Loss	1952	1948	Gain	Loss
Alabama	9	1931	18	17	--	1	11	11	--	--
Arizona	2	1947	46	37	1	--	4	4	--	--
Arkansas	6	1951	25	30	--	1	8	9	--	1
California	30	1951	21	2	19	--	32	25	7	--
Colorado	4	1921	32	34	--	--	6	6	--	--
Connecticut	6*	1931	29	28	1	--	8	8	--	--
Delaware	(at large) 1	1825	44	46	--	--	3	3	--	--
Florida	8	1951	33	21	4	--	10	8	2	--
Georgia	10	1931	11	13	--	2	12	12	--	--
Idaho	2	1911	45	43	--	--	4	4	--	--
Illinois	25	1951	3	4	--	2	27	28	--	1
Indiana	11	1941	8	12	--	2	13	13	--	--
Iowa	8	1941	10	22	--	3	10	10	--	--
Kansas	6	1941	22	31	--	2	8	8	--	--
Kentucky	8	1952	12	19	--	3	10	11	--	1
Louisiana	8	1912	23	20	--	--	10	10	--	--
Maine	3	1931	31	35	--	1	5	5	--	--
Maryland	7	1951	26	24	1	--	9	8	1	--
Massachusetts	14	1941	7	9	--	2	16	16	--	--
Michigan	18	1951	9	7	5	--	20	19	1	--
Minnesota	9	1933	19	18	--	1	11	11	--	--
Mississippi	6	1952	20	26	--	2	8	9	--	1
Missouri	11	1952	5	11	--	5	13	15	--	2
Montana	2	1917	42	42	--	--	4	4	--	--
Nebraska	4	1941	27	33	--	2	6	6	--	--
Nevada	(at large) 1	1866	48	48	--	--	3	3	--	--
New Hampshire	2	1881	37	44	--	--	4	4	--	--
New Jersey	14	1931	16	8	2	--	16	16	--	--
New Mexico	(at large) 2	1911	43	39	1	--	4	4	--	--
New York	43	1951	1	1	--	--	45	47	--	2
North Carolina	12	1941	15	10	2	--	14	14	--	--
North Dakota	(at large) 2	1889	40	41	--	1	4	4	--	--
Ohio	23	1951	4	5	1	--	25	25	--	--
Oklahoma	6	1951	30	25	--	2	8	10	--	2
Oregon	4	1941	36	32	1	--	6	6	--	--
Pennsylvania	30	1951	2	3	--	6	32	35	--	3
Rhode Island	2	1931	35	36	--	1	4	4	--	--
South Carolina	6	1932	24	27	--	1	8	8	--	--
South Dakota	2	1931	38	40	--	1	4	4	--	--
Tennessee	9	1951	14	16	--	1	11	12	--	1
Texas	22*	1933	6	6	4	--	24	23	1	--
Utah	2	1931	41	38	--	--	4	4	--	--
Vermont	(at large) 1	1931	39	45	--	1	3	3	--	--
Virginia	10	1952	17	15	--	--	12	11	1	--
Washington	7*	1931	34	23	2	--	9	8	1	--
West Virginia	6	1934	28	29	--	--	8	8	--	--
Wisconsin	10	1931	13	14	--	1	12	12	--	--
Wyoming	(at large) 1	1890	47	47	--	--	3	3	--	--

\* -- Includes one Congressman at large.

# HOW STATES REVISED DISTRICTS

Here are the state-by-state results of redistricting, made necessary by reapportionment.

## Arkansas

82nd Congress, 7 districts; 83rd Congress, 6 districts. Democratic legislature.

Democratic Arkansas lost a district under reapportionment. The loss was taken in the western counties, but changes were made in all districts.

Most of the old Fourth (western) and Seventh (southern) districts were combined into one district, the new Fourth. The remaining four counties of the old Fourth were added to the Third (northwestern) district.

By population the Arkansas districts ranged from 407,480 in the new First to 224,278 in the new Second. Although the First was far above the national average -- 345,000 -- all of the other five districts were under average in population.

## California

82nd Congress, 23 districts; 83rd Congress, 30 districts. Republican legislature.

California gained a record seven new districts under reapportionment. The 1951 law withstood a court test brought by Glenn M. Anderson, Democratic state chairman. It gave 16 of the 30 districts to southern California, 14 to the north. In the 82nd Congress that state had 13 Republican and 10 Democratic Representatives. Elected to the 83rd Congress were 11 Democrats and 19 Republicans.

In California's redistricting, the number of "switch" districts was cut down, while there was an increase in the number of "safe" districts for both parties. The Republicans generally had smaller districts than the Democrats.

Southern California got four of the new districts, northern California three. Los Angeles county was allotted three new districts, giving it 12 of the state's 30. It previously had 9 of 23. The fourth new southern district went to San Diego and Orange counties.

In the north, San Mateo county was made a single district. Sacramento and five other northern counties became a new district, as did Solano and Contra Costa counties in the San Francisco Bay area.

The new Third district was made up of counties from the old First and old Third and was dominated by Democratic Sacramento. It is in the north central part of the state. The new Sixth district, Solano and Contra Costa counties in the Bay area, gained Democratic strength because it no longer included Alameda county.

The Republicans in 1952 took the new Ninth district, San Mateo county-Palo Alto, which used to be part of the old Eighth and the new 28th, Orange and San Diego counties (minus the city of San Diego), formed from the old 23rd and 22nd.

### LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO

In Los Angeles county, the Republicans won eight seats and the Democrats four, in 1952. The GOP took the 15th, 16th (Santa Monica), 18th (Long Beach), 20th (Pasadena), 21st, 22nd (part of San Fernando Valley and Hollywood), 24th and 25th. The Democrats won the 17th, 19th, 23rd and 26th.

In San Francisco's two districts, the Democrats lost the Fourth District when the waterfront was cut out and new GOP suburbs added, but were strengthened in the Fifth, where the Democratic incumbent had no opposition. Three Democratic Congressmen were re-elected from the new Second (northeastern), Eighth (part of Alameda county from the old Sixth) and 27th (San Bernardino county).

Republicans were returned from the First (northwest), Seventh (Oakland and part of Alameda county from the old Sixth), 10th (dominated by Santa Clara, with San Benito and Santa Cruz from the old Eighth), 11th (San Joaquin and Stanislaus county from the old Third and Ninth), 12th (old Ninth minus Stanislaus) and 29th (Imperial and Riverside counties from the old 22nd).

Only two districts did not have boundary changes, and they were renumbered. They are the 13th (old 11th) and the 14th (old 10th), Bakersfield.

Nineteen of the 30 California districts are larger, population-wise, than the national district average of 345,000. Eight are more than 400,000 while eight are under 300,000. Los Angeles has both the largest--the 19th and the new 23rd--and the smallest--the 16th and the 22nd--districts in the state.

## Florida

82nd Congress, six districts; 83rd Congress, eight districts. Democratic legislature.

Florida was the second fastest growing state and its 1940-50 population increase entitled it to two more Congressmen.

Changes were made in all Florida districts except the northwestern Third. The new Seventh comprised six counties ranging from the central part of the state west to the Gulf of Mexico. The new Eighth district took in 14 north central counties west of Jacksonville. The Second district was cut down to include only the Jacksonville metropolitan area, Duval and Clay counties. Republican strength in the Gulf Coast area, a new phenomenon in Florida politics, was split between the new First and Seventh districts. Even so, the Republicans came within 2,300 votes of winning the First in the 1952 election.

The population range of the new Florida districts was great. The Fourth (Miami) had a population of 525,041, while the new Eighth (north-central) had only 210,428. Four districts were well over the national average, four well under it.

## Illinois

82nd Congress, 26 districts; 83rd Congress, 25 districts. Republican legislature.

Illinois redistricted in 1948 to eliminate the at-large seat. In 1952 it lost one district through reapportionment, and the loss was taken downstate under the 1951 redistricting act. The new 21st district combined most of the old 21st and the old 23rd. It was gerrymandered by the GOP legislature to include Macoupin, Sangamon and Christian counties from the old 21st, six counties from the old 23rd and Shelby county from the 22nd. Nevertheless, a Democrat won the seat in 1952.

Considerable change was made in the new 23rd in southeastern Illinois and in the new 25th in southern Illinois.

Minor changes were made in the 17th, 20th, and 22nd (central Illinois) districts. No changes were made in districts 1-16, 18, 19, or 24 (the 24th is the old 25th of East St. Louis). The southern districts all were renumbered.

Eleven of the state's new districts were greater in population than the national average of 345,000, while 12 were less. Two were close to the average, the 17th (east central) and the 21st (central). The 13th (Cook and Lake counties) and the Fourth (Chicago) were the largest; the 20th (west central) and the Eighth (Chicago) were the smallest.

## Kentucky

82nd Congress, nine districts; 83rd Congress, eight districts. Democratic legislature.

Kentucky lost one district under reapportionment. The loss was taken in the Eighth (northeastern) district which was split up between the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh.

It reduced the Democratic majority in 1952 to six seats versus the Republicans' two. There was extensive redistricting in Kentucky but no change at all in the two districts held by Republicans, even though the legislature was Democratic.

Four districts, particularly the Third and Eighth, are well above the national district population average. Three were below the average and one, the new Seventh (east) close to the average at 347,451.

## Maryland

82nd Congress, six districts; 83rd Congress, seven districts. Democratic legislature.

Maryland gained a district under reapportionment and the Free State redistricted in 1951 for the first time since 1902. It gave Baltimore City a new district, the Seventh, which went Democratic in 1952, as did the other two Baltimore districts, the Third and Fourth.

The Second district (Carroll, Harford and Baltimore counties) and the Fifth (southern Maryland) no longer included any part of the City of Baltimore and went Republican in 1952, giving the GOP a margin of four to three in the state's Congressional delegation.

No change was made in the First (eastern shore) or Sixth (western Maryland) districts. Four of the Maryland districts were less than the national average in population. The Fifth and the Sixth districts were the largest. The First was one of the smallest districts in the nation with only 210,823. The Third district also was small in population.



## Michigan

82nd Congress, 17 districts; 83rd Congress, 18 districts. Republican legislature.

Michigan gained a district under reapportionment, and the increased representation went to the Detroit area. The old 17th district was split, with the new 17th comprising four townships in rural Wayne County and the 22nd ward of Detroit, and the new 18th comprising Oakland county. Both went Republican in the 1952 election, adding one more GOP member to the state's delegation.

Nine Michigan districts were over the national district population average, nine were below, and two -- the Third and 13th -- were close to it. The district range was from 525,334 in the 16th (Detroit) to 178,251 in the 12th (northwest). The 12th was one of the smallest districts in the country and was the smallest in any of the states which redistricted in 1951-52.

## Mississippi

82nd Congress, seven districts; 83rd Congress, six districts. Legislature Democratic.

In this solidly Democratic state, which lost one district by reapportionment, the old Fourth district was eliminated and its 10 counties absorbed by the First and Second districts. There were changes in all other districts except the Third (west) and Sixth (southeast). The old Seventh was renumbered the new Fourth.

As a result of redistricting which strengthened the tiny Republican vote in the state, Mississippi Republicans were allotted an additional delegate to the Republican national convention.

Four Mississippi districts were well above the national average, while two were considerably below it.

## Missouri

82nd Congress, 13 districts, 83rd Congress, 11 districts. Democratic legislature.

Missouri lost two districts under reapportionment. The state legislature redistricted the state to allow for the loss, but Republicans and St. Louis Democrats protested the measure on the ground that it discriminated against the urban and Republican areas.

Petitions seeking a referendum on the redistricting were thrown out in court and the law was upheld. Both parties lost one seat through redistricting.

St. Louis Democrats, who had wanted a new district in the city, nevertheless had their hand strengthened by the redistricting. Segments of the old, highly Democratic 13th district were added to the new Third (old 11th), with the result that in 1952 the Democrats won both the new First (old 13th) and Third, while the Republicans retained the new Second (old 12th). The population of the three districts, which had ranged from 263,444 to 645,868, was evened off at slightly over 400,000 each.

Most of the Democratic old First and Ninth districts (northeast) were combined in the new Ninth, thus losing the Democrats a seat. Kansas City, which formerly shared the Fourth and Fifth districts with Jackson county, was allotted the new Fifth. Jackson county was added to the new Fourth, which comprises most of the old Sixth. This was expected to help the Democrats, but the district voted Republican in 1952.

The other five districts were enlarged by the addition of new counties. The Seventh, Eighth and 10th retained their old designations. The new Sixth (northwest) is the old Third, plus three new counties and the new 11th is the old Second, with Lafayette county replaced by Pettis, Dallas and Laclede.

Though the redistricting improved the distribution of population among the districts, the range was still large -- from 276,499 (Eighth) to 427,856 (First). None was within 5,000 of the national average of 345,000.

## New York

82nd Congress, 45 districts; 83rd Congress, 43 districts. Republican legislature.

New York lost two districts through reapportionment. The legislature redistricted in 1951, and Democrats challenged the law as "a Republican reapportionment rape" but were unable to overturn it in court. It cut the representation of Democratic New York City from 24 to 22, while the number of districts elsewhere in the state remained at 21. The 1952 election resulted in a drop in Democratic representation from 22 to 16, and a boost in GOP representation from 23 to 27.

Suburban, Republican Long Island picked up a district--the only area in the state to do so -- while Brooklyn and Manhattan, both Democratic strongholds, each lost one, as did the GOP west-central upstate area.

Long Island (districts 1 to 3): Formerly a two-district area, Long Island was given three, all GOP. The first was almost entirely Suffolk county, while Nassau county had two GOP Congressmen.

## NEW YORK CITY

Queens County (districts 4-7): Queens retained its four seats. The Fourth (old Third), suburban, was Republican and the Seventh (old Third) Long Island City, was Democratic. The Fifth (old Fourth) lost Democratic Far Rockaway and went Republican in 1952 while the Sixth (old Fifth), Jackson Heights, gained GOP strength but voted Democratic.

Kings County (Brooklyn 8-15): Brooklyn was reduced to eight instead of nine Congressmen under redistricting. In addition, it shared a Congressman with Staten Island and included a part of Queens (Far Rockaway) in its new 11th district.

Democrats were bitter in their criticism of the gerrymandered 12th district, an area about 7.5 miles long, made up of parts of six old Brooklyn districts. John R. Crews, Kings County GOP chairman, said he drew up the new district to enhance Republican chances. "I want a chance to elect a Republican from Brooklyn to Congress. What is wrong with that?" Crews asked. The 12th voted Republican in 1952, as did the new 15th district, which included Bay Ridge, a GOP part of Brooklyn, and Staten Island, which formerly was part of Manhattan's 16th district.

New York (Manhattan 16-21): Manhattan lost part of a district (the old 16th, shared with Staten Island) and was allotted six instead of seven seats. Under redistricting, it got four Democratic and two Republican districts.

Bronx County (22-25): Bronx continued to have four Congressmen. It elected three Democrats and one Republican in 1952.

## UPSTATE

Upstate New York lost one GOP district. This was in the west central part of the state where four Pennsylvania border counties (Steuben, Chemung and Tioga from the old 39th district, and populous Broome county--Binghamton--from the old 37th) were combined to form the new 37th.

The 34th in central New York became a new three-county district, and changes were made in other north and west-central GOP districts. Nearly all New York districts were renumbered. Upstate New York remained solidly Republican, with the exception of the 30th district, Albany county (old 32nd).

Although New York had more districts than any other state, its redistricting population-wise, was more uniform than in any other redistricting state. No district was more than 400,000 and only the 43rd, in the western part of the state, was slightly under 300,000. The New York City districts, however, had an average population per district about 28,000 more than the upstate districts.

## Ohio

82nd Congress, 22 districts, one at-large Congressman; 83rd Congress, 23 districts. Republican legislature.

Ohio was not affected by the 1951 reapportionment, but it redistricted in 1951 for the first time in 38 years to give its Congressman-at-large a district and to provide more equitable representation of its eight million citizens.

Prior to redistricting the population in the Buckeye districts ranged from 908,000 in the 22nd (Cleveland area) to 166,932 in the Fifth (northwest corner). The 22nd was the largest district in the union, while the Fifth was one of the smallest in population.

After the state redistricted, the largest district was the new Third (Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton) with a population of 545,644, about 200,000 more than the national average. This was the largest district in any of the recently redistricted states. Even after redistricting, six of Ohio's 23 Congressional districts were more than 400,000 in population.

Since redistricting, the state's least populous division was in the 15th (southeastern) district, with 226,341 people. It was one of six with less than 300,000 population. Nine Ohio districts were larger than the national average, 13 were smaller. The new 11th in northeastern Ohio, with 345,177, was very close to the population average.

## CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Under redistricting, Cuyahoga county (Cleveland) got four districts instead of three. The new district was the 23rd. All four were regarded as solid; the 20th and 21st voted for the Democrats, the 22nd and 23rd for the Republicans in 1952.

Cuyahoga county redistricting attracted considerable attention because tiny Linndale (pop. 403) was forgotten in the redistricting statute and ended up in the 23rd district although it was "smack in the middle" of the 20th.

The old 11th -- south of Columbus -- was split up, its five counties made a part of the Sixth, 10th and 15th, in south and southeastern Ohio.

The new 11th district was far removed from the old 11th. It was placed in the northeastern end of the state and included four counties and most of a fifth, Trumbull county. It voted Republican in 1952.

Nearly all Ohio districts were changed territorially with the exception of the 12th, Franklin county (Columbus), and the 18th at the eastern end of the state. Only the new 11th and the 23rd were renumbered.

As a result of redistricting, the Democrats picked up some strength in the Third (Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton) due to the loss of GOP Preble county; in the Ninth (Toledo) cut down to Lucas county only; and in the 14th (Akron) which lost Lorain and Portage counties. The Republicans picked up strength in the Sixth (Portsmouth) to which were added three GOP counties from the old 11th and Seventh districts. But the 1952 election produced no change in political balance of the state's Congressional delegation. The Republican majority remained 16-6 over the Democrats, with one Independent from the Ninth district.

### Oklahoma

82nd Congress, eight districts, 83rd Congress, six districts. Democratic legislature.

Oklahoma lost two districts under reapportionment, and under the state's redistricting laws the loss was taken by one Democratic and one Republican district. There were county changes in all districts.

The state's Republican territory, previously located in the old First and Eighth districts in the northern section, was consolidated into one district, the new First, which included GOP Tulsa and nine northern counties.

The Democratic loss was taken in the western sections. There the huge new Sixth district, comprising 22 counties, consolidated most of the area formerly in the old Sixth and Seventh districts and four Panhandle counties from the old Eighth.

The new First and Sixth districts and the new Fifth (Oklahoma City) were all over 400,000 in population, well above the national district average, while the new Third and Fourth were far below average in population.

### Pennsylvania

82nd Congress, 33 districts, 83rd Congress, 30 districts. Republican legislature.

Pennsylvania lost three districts by the reapportionment. The losses were absorbed in the southwestern end of the state, in Pittsburgh, and in the northeastern area surrounding Scranton. In the 1952 election the Republicans lost two seats and the Democrats one through the reapportionment but the GOP picked up a Democratic seat in the redistricted new 19th.

Allegheny county (Pittsburgh), which had five Congressmen before reapportionment, was left with four and the previous ratio of three Republicans and two Democrats changed to two and two in the 1952 election. About one half of the old 29th district and two-thirds of the old 32nd were combined to form the new 28th in Pittsburgh. It voted Democratic. Some GOP strength from the old 29th went into the new 30th district (McKeesport area of Allegheny county plus five Pittsburgh wards) but the Democrats won, nevertheless. In the other two Pittsburgh districts, Republican incumbents won in the new 27th and 29th (formerly 30th and 31st).

In the southwestern corner of the state a new district, the 26th, was formed from two counties (Greene and Washington) of the old 24th and Fayette county of the old 23rd. It voted Democratic in 1952.

The Republicans won in the new 10th district, which merged Lackawanna county (Scranton) of the old 10th with five rural counties from the old 14th.

In south central Pennsylvania the new 19th district picked up Cumberland county and lost Franklin county, from the old 21st district, and replaced a Democrat with a Republican.

There was no change in the nine populous counties in southeastern Pennsylvania, including the six counties of Philadelphia. There was considerable territorial change in Republican districts in the north and south central parts of the state, but the new districts continue to lean Republican.

Districts 1-9 (Philadelphia, Chester and Lancaster) and 11 (Luzerne county)--Wilkes Barre) were not renumbered.

Fourteen of Pennsylvania's 30 districts were larger than the national average. Ten were under the national average and six were within 5,000 of the "ideal" district population. The largest district was the new 26th (southwest) with 444,921, and the state had two other districts of more than 400,000, the Seventh, near Philadelphia, and the 24th in the Erie area. The smallest district was the 14th, with 255,740.

Pennsylvania's redistricting was unusual in that the legislature, which was Republican, appeared at the time to have cut down the strength of its own party more than that of the Democrats. Most Democrats expressed satisfaction while Republicans were among the critics of the legislature's job. But in the 1952 election the Democrats lost more than did the GOP.

### Tennessee

82nd Congress, 10 districts; 83rd Congress, nine districts. Legislature Democratic.

Normally Democratic Tennessee lost one district. In the central part of the state, 10 counties of the old Fourth and 10 counties of the old Fifth were combined into the new Fourth district. This cost the Democrats one seat.

County changes were made in the Third and new Sixth (formerly the Seventh). No changes were made in the other districts. The western districts were renumbered.

Two Tennessee districts, the new Seventh and Eighth, in the western part of the state, had nearly the same population -- 247,900. Both were under the national average. Three districts had populations of more than 400,000.

### Virginia

82nd Congress, nine districts; 83rd Congress, 10 districts. Democratic legislature.

This state gained one district because of large population increases in northern Virginia and the Norfolk area.

The two northern counties of Fairfax and Arlington, and the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria (suburbs of Washington, D.C.) were cut out of the Eighth District to form the new 10th district, which elected a Republican in 1952.

The Second district was reduced from five counties and five cities to Norfolk county, and the cities of Norfolk, South Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Third (central) district was reduced from seven counties to two -- Henrico and Chesterfield, and the cities of Richmond and Colonial Heights.

Changes also were made in the First, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth districts. Although no changes were made in the Fifth, Sixth and Ninth districts in the southwestern part of the state, the Sixth and Ninth elected Republicans in 1952.

Virginia's largest district is the Second (Norfolk and Portsmouth) at 403,923, but it was cut down from 488,432. The smallest are the Seventh and Eighth in northern Virginia, both under 300,000. Three districts, the Third, Fourth, and Sixth, were within 10,000 of the average district population.

### Other States

**TEXAS:** The Lone Star State gained an additional Congressman in the 83rd Congress as a result of reapportionment. He ran at large because Texas did not redistrict.

**WASHINGTON:** This state also was allotted another Congressman under reapportionment. The Washington legislature, split between the two parties, redistricted the state, but Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) vetoed the measure.

As a result, the new Congressman was elected at-large. He was the only Democrat in the state delegation chosen in 1952.

**WEST VIRGINIA:** To stall a movement for complete redistricting of the state, West Virginia passed a "token" redistricting law in 1951.

Wirt county (pop. 7,704) was transferred from the Fourth to the Third district.

The state had not redistricted since 1934. It was not affected by 1951 reapportionment.

Although the Fourth was the only district to elect a Republican in 1952, it was not the result of redistricting, for the area had often voted Republican before.

## CONGRESSIONAL



For previous boundaries of Congressional Districts, see map in *CC Almanac*, Vol. V, pp. 118 and 119.

# DISTRICTS



Boundaries according to State Reapportionment

K. R. Harding

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E. L. Henshaw

1952





**POLITICAL  
BACKGROUND**

# THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION--1952

Eisenhower Defeated Stevenson As Nation Cast Record Vote of 61 Million

Korea, Corruption In Government and Civil Rights Were Top Issues

The largest vote in the nation's history Nov. 4 carried Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and California Senator Richard M. Nixon into office as president and Vice President of the United States. The Republican nominees defeated Democratic candidates Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois governor and John J. Sparkman, Alabama senator, in the race for the nation's two highest elective offices.

The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled nearly 34 million of the record 61.5 million votes cast. This was approximately 6.6 million more than the 27 million ballots cast for Stevenson and Sparkman. Eisenhower's percentage of the popular vote was 55.1. Republican victory in 39 states gave Eisenhower 442 electoral votes; Stevenson's victory in nine states gave him 89 electoral votes.

## CRACKED SOLID SOUTH

Eisenhower captured votes throughout the nation. He won Florida, Virginia, Texas and Tennessee, cracking the "solid south" for the GOP for the first time since 1928. He swept the Midwest farm area, which had voted Democratic in the last five Presidential elections.

Stevenson won all his electoral votes in southern and border states. His electoral vote was the smallest for any Democratic nominee since 1928 when Alfred Smith received 87. The nine states carried by Stevenson were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, traditionally Democratic.

Eisenhower's election also swung the balance of power in both houses of Congress to the Republicans. (See Page 458.)

## CAMPAIGN HARD-FOUGHT

The election campaign was hard fought, and at times bitter. The Democrats stood on the 20-year record of the New Deal and Fair Deal, telling the voters that they "never had it so good." The Republicans concentrated their attack on communism, corruption and waste in government and called for a change to a "clean" administration.

The Korean War, civil rights, title to tidelands oil, wage and price controls and the Taft-Hartley Law also were key issues in the campaign.

Eisenhower and Stevenson officially "kicked off" their campaigns in traditional Labor Day speeches, though both had made significant public statements during the weeks between the July nominating conventions and Labor Day.

As the campaign warmed up, television played an increasingly important role, with both parties spending millions of dollars for radio and TV time for the four major candidates. A TV highlight was the appearance Sept. 23 of Ike's running mate, Sen. Nixon, to defend his use of an \$18,000 private expense fund raised by his constituents.

## TRUMAN TOUR

President Harry S. Truman actively entered the race in Stevenson's behalf with an October "whistle stop" tour. Truman defended the Democratic record and labeled Eisenhower a "captive" of the "isolationist" wing of the Republican Party. The President also said Eisenhower's victory would imperil U.S. foreign policy and that "communism would grow fat on what the isolationists would whack out of the budget."

Democrats concentrated on the Korea issue in their wind-up speeches during the last days of the election race.

Stevenson denounced the Republican Party as favoring a "do nothing" and "know nothing" government, and charged Eisenhower with "raising false hopes" about Korea and "playing politics with war and peace." He attacked Eisenhower's Korea proposals as "fobish promises" of a quick and easy victory in Korea, saying they "might well increase the risk of a third world war."

After 32,000 miles of campaign traveling, Stevenson said Nov. 1 in Chicago that he was confident of winning because "there has been an electric feeling of victory in the air all the way home." In an election eve speech Nov. 3 Stevenson reviewed the campaign and said he believed the Democratic party was "the party of everyone, and the world, the nation and everyone in it are the better, the safer, for it."

## EISENHOWER'S WINDUP

Eisenhower wound up his campaign for the Presidency with speeches in three of the nation's largest cities--New York, Chicago and Boston. The emphasis in Eisenhower's final speeches was on his desire for peace and his intention to go to Korea if elected.

At a Madison Square Garden rally in New York Oct. 31, Eisenhower said of Democrats who had urged him to run as their party's candidate in 1948: "Because they could not exploit me, they are determined to destroy me." He charged that his opponents had reached "a record low in mud slinging, distortion, vilification and character assassination."

Speaking in Chicago Stadium Oct. 31, the Republican candidate predicted he would be elected on the main issues of "Korea, communism corruption and false prosperity."

## 10-POINT STATEMENT

On Nov. 1 Eisenhower issued a 10-point statement summarizing pledges he had made during the campaign to: "Serve all the people" regardless of color; extend social programs; restore integrity in government; fight inflation; get rid of waste in government; protect workers' rights; promote farm prosperity and conservation of natural resources; promote "equality of opportunity" for all Americans; "stamp out disloyalty in government;" and follow a consistent foreign policy aimed at world peace."

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 1952 PRESIDENTIAL RACE

Developments in the Presidential campaign through Nov. 4, 1952:

- JAN. 7 -- Eisenhower says he is a Republican.
- JAN. 23 -- Kefauver announces.
- JAN. 25 -- Sen. McMahon withdraws from Illinois primary, leaving Kefauver as only entry.
- JAN. 26 -- Midwest Democrats at Kansas City, Mo., endorse Truman.
- FEB. 5 -- Truman reverses self; stays on the ballot in N.H.
- FEB. 28 -- Sen. Russell enters race.
- MARCH 11 -- Kefauver upsets Truman; Eisenhower beats Taft in N.H. primary. Both winners get all delegates.
- MARCH 18 -- "Ike" gets big GOP write-in, but Stassen and Humphrey become Minnesota's "favorite son" primary winners.
- MARCH 29 -- Truman says he will not seek re-election.
- APRIL 1 -- Taft, Kefauver win both Wisconsin, Nebraska primaries. Kerr, defeated in Nebraska, disputes Kefauver's claim to delegates. (Taft and Ike were both write-ins in Nebraska).
- APRIL 3 -- Supreme Court rules that a political party can compel an elector to pledge support to party nominee. (Alabama case).
- APRIL 5 -- Michigan's 46 GOP delegates elected "uncommitted."
- APRIL 8 -- Taft and Kefauver win Illinois primary.
- APRIL 14 -- Harriman says he's available in Democratic race; becomes New York "favorite son".
- APRIL 15 -- Ike and Kefauver win N.J. primary.
- APRIL 16 -- Stevenson says he "could not accept" the Democratic nomination.
- APRIL 17 -- Sen. Douglas (D Ill.) says he favors Kefauver.
- APRIL 22 -- Eisenhower and Kefauver win Pennsylvania primary; Ike, Harriman win most delegates in New York primary; Harriman announces his candidacy.
- APRIL 29 -- Sen. Kerr gets Oklahoma's 24 votes as "favorite son." Eisenhower, Kefauver win Massachusetts primary.
- MAY 1 -- Sen. McMahon announces candidacy.
- MAY 5 -- Kefauver wins "uninstructed" delegation in Maryland. Alabama elects slate with 22 votes "unpledged."
- MAY 6 -- Taft wins 56 delegates while Kefauver and "favorite son" ticket each win 27 delegate-votes in Ohio. Russell defeats Kefauver in Florida "popularity" contest.
- MAY 10 -- Michigan Democrats vote to support Gov. Williams as "favorite son." Sens. Hill and Sparkman of Alabama, elected delegates to the Democratic convention, announce support for Russell.
- MAY 13 -- Taft wins 15 of 16 delegates in West Virginia primary.
- MAY 15 -- Democrats select these officials for the Convention: Gov. Dever (Mass.)-keynoter; House Speaker Rayburn (Tex.)-permanent Chairman; House Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.)-Chairman, platform committee.
- MAY 16 -- Ike and Kefauver win in Oregon primary, both carrying all the state's 36 counties.

## How The Conventions Proceed

Delegates and alternates are picked by direct primary, by state committees or by state conventions.

When they are organized, a "keynote" speech on policies is made--usually by the temporary chairman.

The permanent chairman, who runs the convention throughout, speaks.

The platform, written by the Committee on Resolutions, is presented, and is adopted.

Nominations of candidates for President and Vice President are made -- by accredited Delegates or by non-delegates who have obtained permission to nominate. They may nominate any native-born American who is at least 35 and has been a U.S. resident for 14 years.

Balloting on the nominees begins, by roll call of the states. Only accredited delegates at large and district delegates may vote. Alternates vote in absence of delegates. State delegations hold strategy caucuses in the course of the balloting.

Balloting continues until one candidate receives a majority of the 1,206 votes at the Republican Convention or of the 1,230 delegate-votes at the Democratic Convention.

- MAY 24 -- Gov. McKeldin named Maryland's "favorite son."
- MAY 26 -- Truman is named Delegate from Missouri to Democratic convention.
- MAY 27 -- Texas Republican State Executive Council refuses to seat Eisenhower supporters at state convention. Russell wins 19, Kefauver 5 Florida delegate-votes. Kentucky Democrats pledge 26 delegate-votes to Barkley.
- MAY 29 -- Barkley says he's willing. Kefauver is named Tennessee's "favorite son" with 28 delegate-votes.
- JUNE 3 -- Eisenhower becomes a civilian. Taft, Kefauver win South Dakota primaries.
- JUNE 7 -- Massachusetts Democratic delegation (36 convention votes) names Gov. Paul A. Dever "favorite son" candidate.
- JUNE 10 -- Republicans select Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Convention keynoter. Other Convention officials: Walter S. Hallanan (W.Va.), temporary chairman; Rep. Martin (Mass.), permanent chairman; Sen. Millikin (Colo.), resolutions committee chairman.
- JUNE 13 -- Arkansas Democratic delegation (22 votes) names Sen. J. W. Fulbright as "favorite son".
- JUNE 14 -- McMahon gets Connecticut's 16 delegates' votes as "favorite son."
- JUNE 16 -- Russell named Georgia's "favorite son", gets state's 28 delegate votes.
- JUNE 17 -- Harriman defeats Kefauver in District of Columbia Democratic preferential primary, picking up six delegates.



- JUNE 18 -- GOP National Committee turns dispute over pro-Taft and pro-Eisenhower Texas delegations over to convention.
- JUNE 19 -- Warren plans "all-out fight" for nomination. As California's "favorite son" he has all 70 delegates' votes, plus six from Wisconsin.
- JUNE 29 -- Eighteen of 23 Republican Governors say they support Ike.
- JUNE 30 -- Stevenson says he won't participate in any movement to draft him.
- JULY 6 -- Barkley says he will fight for nomination.
- JULY 7 -- Republican convention convenes in Chicago, adopts rule barring contested delegates from voting on contested seats, hears MacArthur's keynote speech.
- JULY 9 -- GOP convention upsets Credentials Committee rulings, votes to seat pro-Ike delegations from Georgia and Texas.
- JULY 10 -- Eisenhower, MacArthur, Stassen, Taft and Warren placed in nomination. Platform adopted unanimously.
- JULY 11 -- Ike nominated on first ballot, after Minnesota switch gives him 614 votes, Taft 502. Nomination made unanimous. Nixon nominated for Vice President by acclamation.
- JULY 12 -- Ike resigns from Army. Arthur E. Summerfield elected GOP National Committee Chairman.
- JULY 21 -- Democratic convention convenes, votes for "loyalty pledge" bidding delegates to help see that Democratic nominees are placed on state ballots under Democratic symbol. Barkley withdraws as candidate because of union leaders' opposition.
- JULY 23 -- Platform adopted by voice vote, without floor fight.
- JULY 24 -- Eleven names put in nomination -- Barkley, Dever, Oscar R. Ewing, Fulbright, Harriman, Humphrey, Kefauver, Kerr, Russell, Stevenson, and Williams. McMahon withdraws his name because of illness (he died July 28). Virginia, South Carolina and Louisiana, non-signers of the compromise loyalty pledge, seated by convention.
- JULY 25 -- Stevenson overcomes Kefauver's lead on third ballot, getting Michigan and New York's delegates. Utah's switch to Stevenson puts him over. Nomination made unanimous.
- JULY 26 -- Sparkman nominated for Vice President after names of Mrs. India Edwards and Judge Sarah Hughes were withdrawn.
- JULY 31 -- Nixon and Summerfield launch GOP campaign with speeches at Ohio Republican convention.
- AUG. 1 -- Stevenson names Wilson Wyatt as personal campaign manager, with headquarters in Springfield, Illinois.
- AUG. 6 -- Eisenhower makes first major speech since nomination, addressing VFW convention in Los Angeles.
- AUG. 8 -- Stevenson picks Stephen A. Mitchell as Democratic National Committee Chairman (he took office Aug. 20).
- AUG. 12 -- Stevenson and Sparkman confer with Truman.
- AUG. 22 -- Ike says he won't give blanket endorsement to Sen. McCarthy but will back any Republican nominee for Congress.
- AUG. 23 -- Stevenson comes out for federal ownership of off-shore lands, thus losing support of Gov. Shivers of Texas.
- AUG. 27 -- Stevenson launches campaign with New Jersey speech, after addressing American Legion in New York City.
- SEPT. 2-3 -- Eisenhower makes first campaign in southern states.
- SEPT. 6 -- Ike and Stevenson speak at plowing contest at Kasson, Minn.
- SEPT. 9 -- McCarthy wins GOP Senatorial nomination in Wisconsin by huge vote. In Indiana Eisenhower endorses Sen. Jenner for re-election.
- SEPT. 12 -- Taft and Eisenhower announce agreement on party policy.
- SEPT. 18 -- Nixon admits he used fund collected by California supporters for political expenses. Gov. Byrnes (D S.C.) announces he will vote for Ike.
- SEPT. 20 -- Nixon's expense fund itemized at \$18,235, contributed by 75 supporters.
- SEPT. 23 -- In national radio and TV broadcast, Nixon defends use of fund and attacks Stevenson and Sparkman.
- SEPT. 24 -- Eisenhower praises Nixon as "man of courage and honor."
- SEPT. 27 -- Stevenson publishes list of contributors to his special fund to augment salaries of certain state officials.
- SEPT. 28 -- Stevenson makes public his income tax returns for past 10 years.
- SEPT. 29 -- Truman begins coast-to-coast whistle-stop tour.
- OCT. 2 -- Gov. Shivers announces he will vote for Ike.
- OCT. 4 -- Sparkman publishes his income tax returns for 1944-1951.
- OCT. 13 -- Nixon charges Stevenson is unfit to be President because he gave character deposition for Alger Hiss.
- OCT. 14 -- Eisenhower makes public his income for past 10 years.
- OCT. 15 -- Former Vice President Garner tells Speaker Sam Rayburn he will vote for Stevenson.
- OCT. 17 -- Truman charges Eisenhower is "willing to accept the very practices that identify the so-called 'master race'."
- OCT. 18 -- Sen. Byrd (D Va.) says he cannot endorse Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. Sen. Morse (R Ore.) switches from Ike to Stevenson.
- OCT. 19 -- Ike thanks "such friends as Cardinal Spellman, Rabbi Silver and Bernard Baruch" for defending him against what he calls charges of being "anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic."
- OCT. 21 -- Sen. Russell endorses Stevenson.
- OCT. 23 -- Stevenson defends his deposition on Hiss.
- OCT. 24 -- Ike pledges to go to Korea, if elected.
- OCT. 27 -- McCarthy in national radio and TV broadcast attacks Stevenson and men around him.
- OCT. 29 -- Democratic Natl. Committee fires alleged "five percenter", Col. Lawrence Westbrook.
- OCT. 31 -- Stevenson charges Eisenhower is "playing politics with war and peace." Ike says he will be elected on issues of "Korea, communism, corruption and prosperity based on peace."
- NOV. 1 -- Stevenson predicts Democratic victory.
- NOV. 4 -- Eisenhower-Nixon elected by about 6.6 million majority, out of 61.5 million votes. Electoral vote is 422-89, with Ike carrying 39 states, Stevenson nine, all southern.

# 1952 Presidential, Gubernatorial Voting Results

State	Official Totals of Popular Vote					Electoral Vote		Governors	
	Total	Republican	%	Democrat	%	GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
Alabama	426,120	149,231	35.0	275,075	64.6		11		✓
Arizona	260,569	152,042	58.3	108,527	41.7	4		✓*	
Arkansas	404,800	177,155	43.8	226,300	55.9		8		✓*
California	5,141,849	2,897,310	56.3	2,197,548	42.7	32		✓	
Colorado	630,103	379,782	60.3	245,504	38.9	6		✓*	
Connecticut	1,096,911	611,012	55.7	481,649	43.9	8		✓	
Delaware	174,010	90,059	51.8	83,315	47.9	3		✓*	
Florida	988,986	544,036	55.0	444,950	45.0	10			✓*
Georgia	651,303	198,979	30.6	452,323	69.4		12		✓
Idaho	276,254	180,707	65.4	95,081	34.4	4		✓	
Illinois	4,481,058	2,457,327	54.8	2,013,920	44.9	27		✓*	
Indiana	1,955,325	1,136,259	58.1	801,530	41.0	13		✓*	
Iowa	1,268,773	808,906	63.8	451,513	35.6	10		✓*	
Kansas	896,166	616,302	68.8	273,296	30.5	8		✓*	
Kentucky	993,148	495,029	49.8	495,729	49.9		10		✓
Louisiana	651,952	306,925	47.1	345,027	52.9		10		✓*
Maine	351,786	232,353	66.0	118,806	33.8	5		✓*	
Maryland	902,074	499,424	55.4	395,337	43.8	9		✓	
Massachusetts	2,383,398	1,292,325	54.2	1,083,525	45.5	16		✓*	
Michigan	2,798,592	1,551,529	55.4	1,230,657	44.0	20			✓*
Minnesota	1,379,483	763,211	55.3	608,458	44.1	11		✓*	
Mississippi	285,519	112,966	39.6	172,553	60.4		8		✓
Missouri	1,892,062	959,429	50.7	929,830	49.1	13			✓*
Montana	265,037	157,394	59.4	106,213	40.1	4		✓*	
Nebraska	609,660	421,603	69.2	188,057	30.8	6		✓*	
Nevada	82,190	50,502	61.4	31,688	38.6	3		✓	
New Hampshire	272,952	166,289	60.9	106,663	39.1	4		✓*	
New Jersey	2,419,554	1,374,613	56.8	1,015,902	42.0	16		✓	
New Mexico	238,608	132,170	55.4	105,661	44.3	4		✓*	
New York	7,128,241	3,952,815	55.5	3,104,601	43.6	45		✓	
North Carolina	1,210,910	558,107	46.1	652,803	53.9		14		✓*
North Dakota	270,127	191,712	71.0	76,694	28.4	4		✓*	
Ohio	3,700,758	2,100,456	56.8	1,600,302	43.2	25			✓*
Oklahoma	948,984	518,045	54.6	430,939	45.4	8			✓
Oregon	695,059	420,815	60.5	270,579	38.9	6		✓	
Pennsylvania	4,580,562	2,415,789	52.7	2,146,269	46.9	32		✓	
Rhode Island	414,498	210,935	50.9	203,293	49.0	4			✓*
South Carolina	341,121	158,312*	46.4	173,007	50.7		8		✓
South Dakota	294,283	203,857	69.3	90,426	30.7	4		✓*	
Tennessee	892,553	446,147	50.0	443,710	49.7	11			✓*
Texas	2,076,846	1,102,878	53.1	970,128	46.7	24			✓*
Utah	329,554	194,190	58.9	135,364	41.1	4		✓*	
Vermont	153,557	109,717	71.5	43,355	28.2	3		✓*	
Virginia	619,689	349,037	56.3	268,677	43.4	12			✓
Washington	1,102,708	599,107	54.3	492,845	44.7	9		✓*	
West Virginia	873,548	419,970	48.1	453,578	51.9		8		✓*
Wisconsin	1,607,370	979,744	61.0	622,175	38.7	12		✓*	
Wyoming	129,251	81,047	62.7	47,934	37.1	3		✓	
TOTALS	61,547,861	33,927,549	55.1	27,311,316	44.4	442	89	30	18

\* Elected in 1952.

\*\* This was the vote for "Independent" electors for Eisenhower. It was used in the official national popular vote total, rather than the lower vote of 9,801 for another set of South Carolina electors running under the Republican label. The two were not added in figuring the Eisenhower total, because they were votes for separate lists of electors.

# THE NOMINATING CONVENTIONS--1952

Republicans Pick Eisenhower, Nixon--Democrats Choose Stevenson, Sparkman

## Delegate Seating Splits GOP, Democrats Battle Over "Loyalty Pledge"

Chicago was site of nominating conventions for both the Republicans and the Democrats. The GOP met first, July 7-11, nominating Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for President and Sen. Richard M. Nixon of California for Vice President. The Democrats convened two weeks later, July 21-26, and picked Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for President and Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama for Vice President.

### Republicans

Eisenhower won the Republican Presidential nomination July 11 on the first nominating ballot of the convention. Victory came at the end of the roll call when Eisenhower had 595 votes to 502 for Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Minnesota switched, throwing to Eisenhower 19 votes it had pledged to Harold E. Stassen. That brought Eisenhower's total to 614 -- 10 more than the 604 needed for nomination.

Other states than started switching their votes and rolled the final vote to 845 for Eisenhower, 280 for Taft. Later, Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, with approval of Taft, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Sen. William F. Knowland of California also called for unanimous nomination, and pledged the support of the backers of his state's Gov. Earl Warren. The convention approved the Bricker-Knowland motion.

Pre-nomination activities at the convention were highlighted by the keynote speech of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and bitter disputes over the seating of contested convention delegates.

"Old Soldier" MacArthur fired a full blast of reprimand at the Democrats in his July 7 address. He called on the GOP to make its campaign a "crusade to rechart the nation's course toward prosperity and peace."

The five-star general said "it is fatal to enter any war without the will to win it." He was talking about President Truman's decision to fight in Korea. MacArthur branded the Democratic Party "the War Party" and called the Democrats "those reckless men who yielding to international intrigue, set the stage for Soviet ascendancy as a world power and our own relative decline."

Although MacArthur's upbraiding of the Administration reached its sharpest pitch in attacking foreign policy, he also had harsh words for the Democrats' handling of domestic issues.

### TAFT-EISENHOWER BATTLE

The Taft-Eisenhower contest over seating delegates came to an early test July 7. The result was a first round victory for the general when Sen. Bricker moved that 1948 rules be adopted. Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington offered a substitute proposal barring 68 disputed delegates from voting on contested seats until their own credentials had been decided.

An amendment by Rep. Clarence J. Brown of Ohio to reduce to 61 the number of delegates covered by the Langlie substitute was beaten 658-548 and the Langlie proposal was approved by acclamation.

On July 8 the convention Credentials Committee upheld a GOP National Committee decision by voting 31-20 to seat a pro-Taft delegation from Georgia, gave Eisenhower 11 Louisiana delegates, and split the Texas delegation, 22 for Taft, 16 for Eisenhower.

### FIGHT GOES TO FLOOR

On July 9 Eisenhower won the Georgia and Texas delegates in a fight carried to the convention floor. Upsetting the Credentials Committee, convention delegates voted 607-531 to seat the pro-Ike Georgia slate, then approved by acclamation the Eisenhower Texas delegates.

The Convention July 10 adopted a new set of rules, including controversial ones giving more National Committee representation from Republican states and barring contested delegates from voting on the seating of other contested delegates. The convention also adopted an anti-Administration GOP platform.

Later on July 10 the names of Eisenhower, MacArthur, Stassen, Taft and Warren were placed in nomination.

Eisenhower won the nomination July 11 on the first ballot. After a caucus with party leaders he announced that his choice for a running mate was Sen. Nixon. The convention then nominated Nixon by acclamation.

### Democrats

Gov. Stevenson won the 1952 Democratic Presidential nomination July 25 on the third ballot of the convention.

The first ballot was slow and indecisive as numerous delegations requested that their members be polled. At the conclusion of the balloting Connecticut switched its votes from favorite son Sen. Brien McMahon to Gov. Stevenson. It appeared that the expected big shift to Stevenson was on. But Michigan then switched its vote from favorite son G. Mennen Williams to Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and the ballot came to an end with all candidates far short of nomination.

### KEFAUVER IN EARLY LEAD

Votes were cast for 15 men on the first ballot, and Kefauver led with 340. A total of 615½ votes was needed for nomination.

The second ballot--only slightly faster than the first--gave an indication that the Stevenson draft would materialize, but the gain in votes was far less than needed for nomination.

In addition to Stevenson, others making significant second-ballot gains were Kefauver, Sen. Richard B. Russell of Georgia and Vice President Alben W. Barkley.

Mutual Security Administrator W. Averell Harriman held his own, but showed no gains.

Kefauver was still in the lead at the end of the second ballot, but Stevenson was a strong second and Russell's big vote still placed the South in a strategic position.

On the third ballot, Michigan and New York cast their gigantic votes for Stevenson. At the end of the ballot, Stevenson was only two and a half votes short of the nomination. Rep. Walter K. Granger of Utah then announced his state was switching its entire vote (it had been split on the other ballots) to Stevenson. This clinched the nomination and a few minutes later the convention made the choice unanimous by acclamation.

Kefauver then took the floor to praise the convention on its selection of Stevenson, and Russell followed with a promise to work for Stevenson's election.

#### LOYALTY PLEDGE FIGHT

As the Republicans had battled among themselves over the seating of contested delegates so were the Democrats split by a fight over a "loyalty pledge" that stipulated that delegates could not be seated unless they pledged to do all in their power to see that names of nominees of the convention be placed on their states' ballots in November under the Democratic label.

As the fight was going on over the "loyalty pledge" Gov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts, convention key-note, scored the Republicans and standard-bearer Dwight D. Eisenhower.

In his address July 21, Dever said: "We shall never surrender. Our cause is just...we have triumphed before. We shall triumph again." He declared that "a foreign policy conceived in the spirit of a Roosevelt and executed in the spirit of a Truman cannot be tied to a domestic policy in the image of a Hoover." He said Eisenhower was "completely untrained in the art of civil government ...(and) is not qualified to assume the Presidency."

Dever said America needed a Democratic President loyal to the principles and policies, both foreign and domestic, of the New Deal and the Fair Deal. He said wage earners, the farmer and the average American were better off because of Democratic Administrations.

On July 23 leaders of north and south factions accepted a compromise loyalty pledge that said delegates would not be required to contravene state laws in signing, after southerners had argued state law prevented them from taking the pledge. South Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana, however, refused to sign.

On July 24 South Carolina decided to boycott the convention but changed its mind when Virginia and Louisiana didn't follow suit. Convention bitterness was soothed by a speech by Barkley, who had withdrawn from the nomination race on the first day of the convention. A thundering ovation was accorded the Vice President.

By July 25, 11 names had been placed in nomination for President, the three states not signing the loyalty pledge had been seated, and a platform had been adopted.

#### CONVENTION HEARS TRUMAN

The convention then went on July 25 to nominate Stevenson at the end of the third ballot, by acclamation, after Harriman, Dever, Kefauver and Russell had thrown him their support.

Following the nomination, President Truman addressed the convention. In a biting attack on the Republicans, the President promised to stump the nation on behalf of Stevenson, just as he had done to win the Presidency for himself in 1948.

In the concluding session July 26 the name of Sparkman was placed in nomination for the Vice Presidency by fellow Alabama Senator Lister Hill. Sparkman, Stevenson's personal choice, was nominated by acclamation.

In the following pages are the 1952 platforms verbatim as adopted by the Republicans and Democrats.



# THE 1952 REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

## Preamble

We maintain that man was not born to be ruled, but that he consented to be governed; and that the reasons that moved him thereto are few and simple. He has voluntarily submitted to government because, only by the establishment of just laws, and the power to enforce those laws, can an orderly life be maintained, full and equal opportunity for all be established, and the blessings of liberty be perpetuated.

We hold that government, and those entrusted with government, should set a high example of honesty, of justice, and unselfish devotion to the public good; that they should labor to maintain tranquility at home and peace and friendship with all the nations of the earth.

We assert that during the last twenty years, leaders of the Government of the United States under successive Democrat Administrations, and especially under this present Administration, have failed to perform these several basic duties; but, on the contrary, that they have evaded them, flouted them, and by a long succession of vicious acts, so undermined the foundations of our Republic as to threaten its existence.

We charge that they have arrogantly deprived our citizens of precious liberties by seizing powers never granted.

We charge that they work unceasingly to achieve their goal of national socialism.

We charge that they have disrupted internal tranquility by fostering class strife for venal political purposes.

We charge that they have choked opportunity and hampered progress by unnecessary and crushing taxation.

They claim prosperity but the appearance of economic health is created by war expenditures, waste and extravagance, planned emergencies, and war crises. They have debauched our money by cutting in half the purchasing power of our dollar.

We charge that they have weakened local self-government which is the cornerstone of the freedom of men.

We charge that they have shielded traitors to the Nation in high places, and that they have created enemies abroad where we should have friends.

We charge that they have violated our liberties by turning loose upon the country a swarm of arrogant bureaucrats and their agents who meddle intolerably in the lives and occupations of our citizens.

We charge that there has been corruption in high places, and that examples of dishonesty and dishonor have shamed the moral standards of the American people.

We charge that they have plunged us into war in Korea without the consent of our citizens through their authorized representatives in the Congress, and have carried on that war without will to victory.

## Foreign Policy

The present Administration, in seven years, has squandered the unprecedented power and prestige which were ours at the close of World War II.

In that time, more than 500 million non-Russian people of fifteen different countries have been absorbed into the power sphere of Communist Russia, which proceeds confidently with its plan for world conquest.

We charge that the leaders of the Administration in power lost the peace so dearly earned by World War II.

The moral incentives and hopes for a better world which sustained us through World War II were betrayed, and this has given Communist Russia a military and propaganda initiative which, if unstayed, will destroy us.

They abandoned friendly nations such as Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia to fend for themselves against the Communist aggression which soon swallowed them.

They required the National Government of China to surrender Manchuria with its strategic ports and railroads to the control of Communist Russia. They urged that Communists be taken into the Chinese Government and its military forces. And finally they denied the military aid that had been authorized by Congress and which was crucially needed if China were to be saved. Thus they substituted on our Pacific flank a murderous enemy for an ally and friend.

In all these respects they flouted our peace-assuring pledges such as the Atlantic Charter, and did so in favor of despots, who, it was well known, consider that murder, terror, slavery, concentration camps and the ruthless and brutal denial of human rights are legitimate means to their desired ends.

Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam were the scenes of those tragic blunders with others to follow. The leaders of the Administration in power acted without the knowledge or consent of Congress or of the American people. They traded our overwhelming victory for a new enemy and for new oppressions and new wars which were quick to come.

In South Korea, they withdrew our occupation troops in the face of the aggressive, poised for action, Communist military strength on its northern border. They publicly announced that Korea was of no concern to us. Then when the Communist forces acted to take what seemed to have been invited, they committed this nation to fight back under the most unfavorable conditions. Already the tragic cost is over 110,000 American casualties.

With foresight, the Korean War would never have happened.

In going back into Korea, they evoked the patriotic and sacrificial support of the American people. But by their hampering orders they produced stalemates and ignominious bartering with our enemies, and they offer no hope of victory.

They have effectively ignored many vital areas in the face of a global threat requiring balanced handling.

The people of the other American Republics are resentful of our neglect of their legitimate aspirations and cooperative friendship.

The Middle East and much of Africa seethe with anti-American sentiment.

The peoples of the Far East who are not under Communist control find it difficult to sustain their morale as they contrast Russia's "Asia First" policy with the "Asia Last" policy of those in control of the Administration now in power.

Here at home they have exhibited corruption, incompetence, and disloyalty in public office to such an extent that the very concept of free representative government has been tarnished and has lost its idealistic appeal to those elsewhere who are confronted with the propaganda of Communism.

They profess to be following a defensive policy of "containment" of Russian Communism which has not contained it.

Those in control of the Party in power have, in reality, no foreign policy. They swing erratically from timid appeasement to reckless bluster.

The good in our foreign policies has been accomplished with Republican cooperation, such as the organization of the United Nations, the establishment of the trusteeship principle for dependent peoples, the making of peace with Japan and Germany and the building of more solid security in Europe. But in the main the Republican Party has been ignored and its participation has not been invited.

The American people must now decide whether to continue in office the Party which has presided over this disastrous reversal of our fortunes and the loss of our hopes for a peaceful world.

The Republican Party offers, in contrast to the performance of those now running our foreign affairs, policies and actions based on enlightened self-interest and animated by courage, self-respect, steadfastness, vision, purpose, competence and spiritual faith.

The supreme goal of our foreign policy will be an honorable and just peace. We dedicate ourselves to wage peace and to win it.

We shall eliminate from the State Department and from every Federal office, all, wherever they may be found, who share responsibility for the needless predicaments and perils in which we find ourselves. We shall also sever from the public payroll the hordes of loafers, incompetents and unnecessary employees who clutter the administration of our foreign affairs. The confusions, overlappings, and extravagance of our agencies abroad hold us up to the ridicule of peoples whose friendship we seek.

We shall substitute a compact and efficient organization where men of proven loyalty and ability shall have responsibility for reaching our objectives. They will reflect a dynamic initiative. Thus we can win the support and confidence which go only to those who demonstrate a capacity to define and get results.

We shall have positive peace-building objectives wherever this will serve the enlightened self-interest of our nation and help to frustrate the enemy's designs against us.

In Western Europe we shall use our friendly influence, without meddling or imperialistic attitudes, for ending the political and economic divisions which alone prevent that vital area from being strong on its own right.

We shall encourage and aid the development of collective security forces there, as elsewhere, so as to end the Soviet power to intimidate directly or by satellites and so that the free governments will be sturdy to resist Communist inroads.

In the balanced consideration of our problems, we shall end neglect of the Far East which Stalin has long identified as the road to victory over the West. We shall make it clear that we have no intention to sacrifice the East to gain time for the West.

The Republican Party has consistently advocated a national home for the Jewish people since a Republican Congress declared its support of that objective thirty years ago.

In providing a sanctuary for Jewish people rendered homeless by persecution, the State of Israel appeals to our deepest humanitarian instincts. We shall continue our friendly interest in this constructive and inspiring undertaking.

We shall put our influence at the service of peace between Israel and the Arab States and we shall cooperate to bring economic and social stability to that area.

Our ties with the sister Republics of the Americas will be strengthened.

The Government of the United States, under Republican leadership, will repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those of Yalta which aid Communist enslavements. It will be made clear, on the highest authority of the President and the Congress, that United States policy, as one of its peaceful purposes, looks happily forward to the genuine independence of those captive peoples.

We shall again make liberty into a beacon light of hope that will penetrate the dark places. That program will give the Voice of America a real function. It will mark the end of the negative, futile and immoral policy of "containment" which abandons countless human beings to a despotism and Godless terrorism which in turn enables the rulers to forge the captives into a weapon for our destruction.

We shall support the United Nations and loyally help it to become what it was designed to be, a place where differences would be harmonized by honest discussion and a means for collective security under agreed concepts of justice. We shall seek real meaning and value for our regional security treaties, which implies that all parties shall contribute their loyal support and fair shares.

We shall see to it that no treaty or agreement with other countries deprives our citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution.

We shall always measure our foreign commitments so that they can be borne without endangering the economic health or sound finances of the United States. Stalin said that "the moment for the decisive blow" would be when the free nations were isolated and were in a state of "practical bankruptcy." We shall not allow ourselves to be isolated and economically strangled, and we shall not let ourselves go bankrupt.

Sums available by this test, if competently used, will be more effective than vastly larger sums incompetently spent for vague and endless purposes. We shall not try to buy good will. We shall earn it by sound, constructive, self-respecting policies and actions.

We favor international exchange of students and of agricultural and industrial techniques, and programs for improvement of public health.

We favor the expansion of mutually advantageous world trade. To further this objective we shall press for the elimination of discriminatory practices against our exports such as preferential tariffs, monetary license restrictions, and other arbitrary devices. Our reciprocal trade agreements will be entered into and maintained on a basis of true reciprocity and to safeguard our domestic enterprises and the payrolls of our workers against unfair import competition.

The policies we espouse will revive the contagious, liberating influences which are inherent in freedom. They will inevitably set up strains and stresses within the captive world which will make the rulers impotent to continue in their monstrous ways and mark the beginning of their end.

Our nation will become again the dynamic, moral and spiritual force which was the despair of despots and the hope of the oppressed. As we resume this historic role, we ourselves will come to enjoy again the reality of peace, security and solvency, not the shabby and fleeting counterfeit which is the gift of the Administration in power.

## National Defense

On the prudent assumption that Communist Russia may not accommodate our own disgracefully lagging program for preparedness, we should develop with utmost speed a force in being, as distinguished from paper plans, of such power as to deter sudden attack or promptly and decisively defeat it. This defense against sudden attack requires the quickest possible development of appropriate and completely adequate air power and the simultaneous readiness of coordinated air, land and sea forces, with all necessary installations, bases, supplies and munitions, including atomic energy weapons in abundance.

Generally, we shall see to it that our military services are adequately supported in all ways required, including manpower, to perform their appropriate tasks in relation to the defense of this country and to meet our treaty obligations.

We shall coordinate our military policy with our foreign policy, always seeking universal limitation and control of armaments on a dependable basis.

We shall review our entire preparedness program and we shall strip it clean of waste, lack of coordination, inertia, and conflict between the services. We shall see that our fighting men in Korea, or wherever they may be, shall not lack the best of weapons or other supplies or services needed for their welfare.

## Communism

By the Administration's appeasement of Communism at home and abroad it has permitted Communists and their fellow travelers to serve in many key agencies and to infiltrate our American life. When such infiltration became notorious through the revelations of Republicans in Congress, the Executive Department stubbornly refused to deal with it openly and vigorously. It raised the false cry of "red herring" and took other measures to block and discredit investigations. It denied files and information to Congress. It set up boards of its own to keep information secret and to deal lightly with security risks and persons of doubtful loyalty. It only undertook prosecution of the most notorious Communists after public opinion forced action.

The result of these policies is the needless sacrifice of American lives, a crushing cost in dollars for defense, possession by Russia of the atomic bomb, the lowering of the Iron Curtain, and the present threats to world peace. Our people have been misled in fear and distrust and employees of integrity in the government service have been cruelly maligned by the Administration's tolerance of people of doubtful loyalty.

There are no Communists in the Republican Party. We have always recognized Communism to be a world conspiracy against freedom and religion. We never compromised with Communism and we have fought to expose it and to eliminate it in government and American life.

A Republican President will appoint only persons of unquestioned loyalty. We will overhaul loyalty and security programs. In achieving these purposes a Republican President will cooperate with Congress. We pledge close coordination of our intelligence services for protecting our security. We pledge fair but vigorous enforcement of laws to safeguard our country from subversion and disloyalty. By such policies we will keep the country secure and restore the confidence of the American people in the integrity of our government.

## Small Business in A Free Economy

For twenty years the Administration has praised free enterprise while actually wrecking it. Here a little, there a little, year by year, it has sought to curb, regulate, harass, restrain and punish. There is scarcely a phase of our economic and social life today in which government does not attempt to interfere.

Such hostility deadens initiative, discourages invention and experiment and weakens the self-reliance indispensable to the nation's vitality. Merciless taxation, the senseless use of controls and ceaseless effort to enter business on its own account, have led the present government to unrestrained waste and extravagance in spending, irresponsibility in decision and corruption in administration.

The anti-monopoly laws have been employed, not to preserve and foster competition but to further the political ambitions of the men in power. Wage and price controls have been utilized, not to maintain economic stability, but to reward the friends and punish the enemies of leaders of the Party in power.

Neither small nor large business can flourish in such an atmosphere. The Republican Party will end this hostility to initiative and enterprise.

We will aid small business in every practicable way. We shall remove tax abuses and injurious price and wage controls. Efforts to plan and regulate every phase of small business activity will cease. We will maintain special committees in Congress whose chief function will be to study and review continuously the problems of small business and recommend legislation for their relief. We shall always be mindful of the importance of keeping open the channels of opportunity for young men and women.

We will follow principles of equal enforcement of the anti-monopoly and unfair competition statutes and will simplify their administration to assist the businessman who, in good faith, seeks to remain in compliance. At the same time, we shall relentlessly protect our free enterprise system against monopolistic and unfair trade practices.

We will oppose Federal rent control except in those areas where the expansion of defense production has been accompanied by critical housing shortages. With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance.

Our goal is a balanced budget, a reduced national debt, an economical administration and a cut in taxes. We believe in combatting inflation by encouraging full production of goods and food and not through a program of restrictions.

### Taxation and Monetary Policy

Only with a sound economy can we properly carry out both the domestic and foreign policies which we advocate. The wanton extravagance and inflationary policies of the Administration in power have cut the value of the dollar in half and imposed the most confiscatory taxes in our history. These policies have made the effective control of government expenditures impossible. If this Administration is left in power, it will further cheapen the dollar, rob the wage earner, impoverish the farmer and reduce the true value of the savings, pensions, insurance and investments of millions of our people. Further inflation must be and can be prevented. Sound tax and monetary policies are essential to this end. We advocate the following tax policies:

1. Reduction of expenditures by the elimination of waste and extravagance so that the budget will be balanced and a general tax reduction can be made.
2. An immediate study directed toward reallocation of fields of taxation between the Federal, State and municipal governments so as to allow greater fiscal freedom to the States and municipalities, thus minimizing double taxation and enabling the various divisions of government to meet their obligations more efficiently.
3. A thorough revision and codification of the present hodge podge of Internal revenue laws.
4. Administration of the tax laws free from politics, favoritism and corruption.

We advocate the following monetary policies:

1. A Federal Reserve System exercising its functions in the money and credit system without pressure for political purposes from the Treasury or the White House.
2. To restore a domestic economy, and to use our influence for a world economy, of such stability as will permit the realization of our aim of a dollar on a fully convertible gold basis.

### Agriculture

The good earth is the food storehouse for future generations. The tending of the soil is a sacred responsibility. Development of a sound farm program is a high national duty. Any program that will benefit farmers must serve the national welfare. A prosperous agriculture with free and independent farmers is fundamental to the national interest.

We charge the present Administration with seeking to destroy the farmers' freedom. We denounce the Administration's use of tax money and a multitude of Federal agencies to put agriculture under partisan political dictation and to make the farmer dependent upon government. We condemn the Brannan plan which aims to control the farmer and to socialize agriculture. We brand as unscrupulous the Administration's manipulation of grain markets during the 1948 election campaign to drive down farm prices and its deliberate misrepresentation of laws passed by the Republican 80th Congress which authorized a long range farm price support program and provided for adequate grain storage.

We condemn as a fraud on both the farmer and the consumer the Brannan plan scheme to pay direct subsidies from the Federal Treasury in lieu of prices to producers.

We favor a farm program aimed at full parity prices for all farm products in the market place. Our program includes commodity loans on non-perishable products, "on-the-farm" storage, sufficient farm credit

and voluntary self-supporting crop insurance. Where government action on perishable commodities is desirable, we recommend locally controlled marketing agreements and other voluntary methods.

Our program should include commodity loans, on all non-perishable products supported at the level necessary to maintain a balanced production. We do not believe in restrictions on the American farmers' ability to produce.

We favor a bi-partisan Federal Agricultural Commission with power to review the policies and administration of our farm programs and to make recommendations.

We support a constructive and expanded soil conservation program administered through locally controlled local districts and which shall emphasize that payments shall be made for practices and improvements of a permanent nature.

Flood control programs should include the application of sound land use, reforestation and water management practices on each water shed. These, so far as feasible, should be decentralized and locally controlled to insure economy and effective soil conservation.

We recommend expanded agricultural research and education to promote new crops and uses, new markets, both foreign and domestic, more trustworthy crop and market estimates, a realistic trade program for agriculture aimed at restoring foreign markets and developing new outlets at home. Promotion of world trade must be on a basis of fair competition.

We support the principle of bona fide farmer-owned, farmer-operated cooperatives and urge the further development of rural electrification and communication, with Federally-assisted production of power and facilities for distribution when these are not adequately available through private enterprise at fair rates.

We insist that an adequate supply of manpower on the farm is necessary to our national welfare and security and shall do those things required to assure this result.

The Republican Party will create conditions providing for farm prosperity and stability, safeguarding the farmers' independence and opening opportunities for young people in rural communities. We will do those things necessary to simplify and make efficient the operation of the Department of Agriculture, prevent that Department from assuming powers neither intended nor delegated by Congress, and to place the administration of farm programs as closely as possible to State and local levels.

### Labor

The Republican Party believes that regular and adequate income for the employee together with uninterrupted production of goods and services through the medium of private enterprise are essential to a sound national economy. This can only be obtained in an era of industrial peace.

With the above in mind, we favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act, which guarantees: --

To the working man:

The right to quit his job at any time.

The right to take part in legal union activities.

The right to remain in his union so long as he pays his dues.

The right to protection against unfair practices by either employer or union officials.

The right to political activity of his own choice and freedom to contribute thereto.

The right to a job without first joining a union.

The right to a secret ballot in any election concerned with his livelihood.

The right to protection from personal financial responsibility in damage cases against his union.

To the labor unions:

The right to establish "union shop" contracts by agreement with management.

The right to strike.

The right to free collective bargaining.

The right to protection from rival unions during the life of union contracts.



The right to assurance from employers that they will bargain only with certified unions as a protection against unfair labor practices.

We urge the adoption of such amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act as time and experience show to be desirable, and which further protect the rights of labor, management and the public.

We condemn the President's seizure of plants and industries to force the settlement of labor disputes by claims of inherent Constitutional powers.

### Natural Resources

We vigorously advocate a full and orderly program for the development and conservation of our natural resources.

We deplore the policies of the present Administration which allow special premiums to foreign producers of minerals available in the United States. We favor reasonable depletion allowances, defense procurement policies, synthetic fuels research, and public land policies, including good faith administration of our mining laws, which will encourage exploration and development of our mineral resources consistent with our growing industrial and defense needs.

We favor stockpiling of strategic and critical raw materials and special premium incentives for their domestic exploration and development.

We favor restoration to the States of their rights to all lands and resources beneath navigable inland and offshore waters within their historic boundaries.

We favor protection of our fisheries by domestic regulation and treaties, including safeguards against unfair foreign competition.

### Public Works and Water Policy

The Federal Government and State and local governments should continuously plan programs of economically justifiable public works.

We favor continuous and comprehensive investigations of our water resources and orderly execution of programs approved by the Congress. Authorized water projects should go forward progressively with immediate priority for those with defense significance, those in critical flood and water shortage areas, and those substantially completed.

We favor greater local participation in the operation and control, and eventual local ownership, of federally-sponsored, reimbursable water projects.

We vigorously oppose the efforts of this national Administration, in California and elsewhere, to undermine State control over water use, to acquire paramount water rights without just compensation, and to establish all-powerful Federal socialistic valley authorities.

### Public Lands

We favor restoration of the traditional Republican public land policy, which provided opportunity for ownership by citizens to promote the highest land use. We favor an impartial study of tax-free Federal lands and their uses to determine their effects on the economic and fiscal structures of our States and local communities.

In the management of public lands and forests we pledge the elimination of arbitrary bureaucratic practices. To this end we favor legislation to define the rights and privileges of grazers and other cooperators and users, to provide the protection of independent judicial review against administrative invasions of those rights and privileges, and to protect the public against corrupt or monopolistic exploitation and bureaucratic favoritism.

### Veterans

We believe that active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States of America during a state of war or national emergency constitutes a special service to our nation and entitles those who have so served to aid and compensation in return for this service.

Consequently we propose:

That the aid and compensation given to Veterans of previous wars be extended to Veterans of the Korean Conflict;

That compensation be fairly and adequately adjusted to meet changes in the cost of living;

That aid be given to Veterans, particularly disabled Veterans, to obtain suitable employment, by providing training and education, and through strict compliance with Veterans' preference laws in Federal service;

That the Veterans' Administration be maintained as a single, independent agency in full charge of all Veterans' affairs, and that the Veterans' Administration manage Veterans' affairs in an efficient, prompt and uniform manner;

That the Veterans' Administration should be equipped to provide and maintain medical and hospital care of the highest possible standard for all eligible Veterans.

### Social Security

Inflation has already cut in half the purchasing power of the retirement and other benefits under the Federal Old Age and Survivors Insurance system. Sixty million persons are covered under the system and 4.5 million are now receiving benefits.

The best assurance of preserving the benefits for which the worker has paid is to stop the inflation which causes the tragic loss of purchasing power, and that we propose to do.

We favor amendment of the Old Age and Survivors Insurance system to provide coverage for those justly entitled to it but who are now excluded.

We shall work to achieve a simple, more effective and more economical method of administration.

We shall make a thorough study of universal pay-as-we-go pension plans.

### Health

We recognize that the health of our people as well as their proper medical care cannot be maintained if subject to Federal bureaucratic dictation. There should be a just division of responsibility between government, the physician, the voluntary hospital, and voluntary health insurance. We are opposed to Federal compulsory health insurance with its crushing cost, wasteful inefficiency, bureaucratic dead weight, and debased standards of medical care. We shall support those health activities by government which stimulate the development of adequate hospital services without Federal interference in local administration. We favor support of scientific research. We pledge our continuous encouragement of improved methods of assuring health protection.

### Education

The tradition of popular education, tax supported and free to all, is strong with our people. The responsibility for sustaining this system of popular education has always rested upon the local communities and the States. We subscribe fully to this principle.

### Civil Rights

We condemn bigots who inject class, racial and religious prejudice into public and political matters. Bigotry is un-American and a danger to the Republic.

We deplore the duplicity and insincerity of the Party in power in racial and religious matters. Although they have been in office as a Majority Party for many years they have not kept nor do they intend to keep their promises.

The Republican Party will not mislead, exploit or attempt to confuse minority groups for political purposes. All American citizens are entitled to full, impartial enforcement of Federal laws relating to their civil rights.

We believe that it is the primary responsibility of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions, and this power, reserved to the states, is essential to the maintenance of our Federal Republic. However, we believe that the Federal Government should take supplemental action within its constitutional jurisdiction to oppose discrimination against race, religion or national origin.

We will prove our good faith by:

Appointing qualified persons, without distinction of race, religion, or national origin, to responsible positions in the Government.

Federal action toward the elimination of lynching.

Federal action toward the elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting.

Appropriate action to end segregation in the District of Columbia.

Enacting Federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices. Federal action should not duplicate State efforts to end such practices; should not set up another huge bureaucracy.



## Censorship

We pledge not to infringe by censorship or gag order the right of a free people to know what their Government is doing.

## Equal Rights

We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional Amendment providing equal rights for men and women.

We favor legislation assuring equal pay for equal work regardless of sex.

## Statehood

We favor immediate statehood for Hawaii.

We favor statehood for Alaska under an equitable enabling act.

We favor eventual statehood for Puerto Rico.

## District of Columbia

We favor self-government and national suffrage for the residents of the nation's capital.

## Indian Affairs

All Indians are citizens of the United States and no longer should be denied full enjoyment of their rights of citizenship.

We shall eliminate the existing shameful waste by the Bureau of Indian Affairs which has obstructed the accomplishment of our national responsibility for improving the condition of our Indian friends. We pledge to undertake programs to provide the Indians with equal opportunities for education, health protection and economic development.

The next Republican Administration will welcome the advice and counsel of Indian leaders in selecting the Indian Commissioner.

## Civil Service

We condemn the flagrant violations of the Civil Service merit system by the Party in power.

We favor a personnel program for the Federal career service comparable to the best practices of progressive private employers. Federal employees shall be selected under a strengthened and extended merit system. Civil servants of ability and integrity shall receive proper recognition, with merit the sole test for promotion.

## Delivery of Mail

We pledge a more efficient and frequent mail delivery service.

## Government Reorganization

We pledge a thorough reorganization of the Federal Government in accordance with the principles set forth in the report of the Hoover Commission which was established by the Republican 80th Congress.

We denounce the duplicity in submitting to Congress for approval, reorganization plans which were represented as being in accordance with the principles of the Hoover Commission recommendations but which in fact were actually intended to further partisan political purposes of the Administration in power.

## Corruption

The present Administration's sordid record of corruption has shocked and sickened the American people. Its leaders have forfeited any right to public faith by the way they transact the Federal Government's business.

Fraud, bribery, graft, favoritism and influence-peddling have come to light. Immorality and unethical behavior have been found to exist among some who were entrusted with high policy-making positions, and there have been disclosures of close alliances between the present government and underworld characters.

Republicans exposed cases of questionable and criminal conduct and relentlessly pressed for full investigations into the cancer-like spread of corruption in the Administration. These investigations uncovered a double standard in federal tax law enforcement -- lenient treatment to political favorites including even some gangsters and crooks but harassment and threats of prosecution for many honest taxpayers over minor discrepancies.

Besides tax fixes and scandals in the Internal Revenue Bureau, investigations have disclosed links between high officials and crime, favoritism and influence in the RFC, profiteering in grain, sale of post-masterships, tanker ship deals in the Maritime Commission, ballot box stuffing and thievery, and bribes and payoffs in contract awards by officials in agencies exercising extraordinary powers and disbursing billions of dollars.

Under public pressure, the Administration took reluctant steps to clean house. But it was so eager to cover up and block more revelations that its clean-up drive launched with much fanfare ended in a farce.

The Republican Party pledges to put an end to corruption, to oust the crooks and grafters, to administer tax laws fairly and impartially and to restore honest government to the people.

## Republican 80th Congress

The Republican Party does not rest its case upon promises alone. We have a record of performance which was grossly defamed by the Party in power. The Republican 80th Congress launched the program to stop Communism; unified the armed services; authorized a 70-group Air Force which the President blocked; enacted a national service law; balanced the budget; accumulated an eight billion dollar surplus; reduced taxes with 70 per cent of the tax savings to those with incomes under \$5,000; freed 7,400,000 wage earners in the lower brackets from having to pay any further income tax at all; allowed married couples to divide their incomes for tax purposes, and granted an additional \$600 exemption to those over 65 years of age and to the blind; enacted the Taft-Hartley law for equitable labor-management relations; passed the first long-range agriculture program; increased social security benefits; and carried out every single pledge they made to the voters in the 1946 election.

## Conclusion

Upon this statement of truths and this pledge of performance, the Republican Party stands confident that it expresses the hopes of the citizens of America and certain that it points out with integrity a road upon which free men may march into a new day -- a new and better day -- in which shall be fulfilled the decent aspirations of our people for peace, for solvency and for the fulfillment of our best welfare, under the guidance of Divine Providence.

# THE 1952 DEMOCRAT PLATFORM

## Preamble

Our nation has entered into an age in which Divine Providence has permitted the genius of man to unlock the secret of the atom.

No system of government can survive the challenge of an atomic era unless its administration is committed to the stewardship of a trustee imbued with a democratic faith, a buoyant hope for the future, the charity of brotherhood, and the vision to translate these ideals into the realities of human government. The Government of the United States, administered by the Democratic party, is today so entrusted.

The free choice of the Democratic party by the people of America as the instrument to achieve that purpose will mean world peace with honor, national security based on collective pacts with other free nations, and a high level of human dignity. It demands that these goals be attained, and the endowments of the Democratic party alone can assure their attainment.

For twenty years, under the dedicated guidance of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman, our country has moved steadily along the road which has led the United States of America to world leadership in the cause of freedom.

We will not retreat one inch along that road. Rather, it is our prayerful hope that the people, whom we have so faithfully served, will renew the mandate to continue our service and that almighty God may grant us the wisdom to succeed.

## ACHIEVING PROSPERITY

An objective appraisal of the past record clearly demonstrates that the Democratic party has been the chosen American instrument to achieve prosperity, build a stronger democracy, erect the structure of world peace and continue on the path of progress.

Democratic party policies and programs rescued American business from total collapse -- from the fatal economic consequences of watered stock, unsound banks, useless and greedy holding companies, high tariff barriers, and predatory business practices, all of which prevailed under the last Republican administrations.

Democratic policies have enabled the Federal Government to help all business, small and large, to achieve the highest rate of productivity, the widest domestic and world markets and the largest profits in the history of the nation.

The simple fact is that today there are more than 4,000,000 operating business enterprises in this country, over 1,000,000 more than existed in 1932. Corporate losses in that fateful year were over \$3,000,000,000; in 1951, corporate profits, after taxes, reached the staggering total of \$18,000,000,000.

## AGRICULTURE HELD RESCUED

Democratic policies and programs rescued American agriculture from the economic consequences of blight, drought, flood and storm, from oppressive and indiscriminate foreclosures, and from the ruinous conditions brought about by the bungling incompetence and neglect of the preceding twelve years of Republican maladministration. Farm dwelling improvement, increased production and efficiency and more than sevenfold increase in cash income have been the return to farmers for their faith in the Democratic party.

Democratic labor policies have rescued the wage-earners in this country from mass unemployment and from sweatshop slavery at starvation wages. Under our Democratic Administrations, decent hours, decent wages, and decent working conditions have become the rule rather than the exception.

Self-organization of labor unions and collective bargaining, both of which are the keystone to labor management, peace and prosperity, must be encouraged, for the good of all.

Unemployment is now less than 3 per cent of the labor force, compared with almost 25 per cent in 1932. Trade-union membership has reached a total of 16,000,000, which is more than five times the total of 1932.

The welfare of all economic and social groups in our society has been promoted by the sound, progressive and humane policies of the Democratic party.

## STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY

We are convinced that lasting prosperity must be founded upon a healthy Democratic society respectful of the rights of all people.

Under Democratic party leadership more has been done in the past twenty years to enhance the sanctity of individual rights than ever before in our history. Racial and religious minorities have progressed further toward real equality than during the preceding 150 years.

Governmental services, democratically administered, have been improved and extended. The efficiency, economy, and integration of Federal operations have been advocated and effectuated through sound programs and policies. Through cooperative programs of Federal aid, state and local governments have been encouraged and enabled to provide many more services.

The Democratic party has been alert to the corroding and demoralizing effects of dishonesty and disloyalty in the public service. It has exposed and punished those who would corrupt the integrity of the public service, and it has always championed honesty and morality in Government. The loyalty program of President Truman has served effectively to prevent infiltration by subversive elements and to protect honest and loyal public servants against unfounded and malicious attacks.

We commend the relentless and fearless actions of Congressional committees which, under vigorous Democratic leadership, have exposed dereliction in public service, and we pledge our support to a continuance of such actions as conditions require them.

The administration of our Government by the Democratic party has been based upon principles of justice and equity, and upon the American tradition of fair play. Men who are elected to high political office are entrusted with high responsibilities. Slander, defamation of character, deception and dishonesty are as truly transgressions of God's Commandments when resorted to by men in public life as they are for all other men.

But the Democratic party has worked constantly for peace -- lasting peace, peace with honor, freedom, justice and security for all nations.

The return of the Democratic party to power in 1933 marked the end of a tragic era of isolationism fostered by Republican Administrations which had deliberately and callously rejected the golden opportunity created by Woodrow Wilson for collective action to secure the peace.

This folly contributed to the second World War. Victory in that war has presented the nations of the world a new opportunity which the Democratic party is determined shall not be lost.

We have helped establish the instrumentalities through which the hope of mankind for universal world peace can be realized. Under Democratic leadership, our nation has moved promptly and effectively to meet and repel the menace to world peace by Soviet imperialism.

## PROGRESS IN THE NEW ERA

The Democratic party believes that past progress is but a prelude to the human aspirations which may be realized in the future.

Under Democratic party leadership, America has accepted each new challenge of history and has found practical solutions to meet and overcome them. This we have done without departing from the principles of our basic philosophy that it is the destiny of man to achieve his earthly ends in the spirit of brotherhood.

A great Democrat -- Franklin Delano Roosevelt -- devised the programs of the New Deal to meet the pressing problems of the Nineteen Thirties. Another great Democrat -- Harry S. Truman -- devised the programs of the Fair Deal to meet the complex problems of America in the Nineteen Forties.

The Democratic party is ready to face and solve the challenging problems of the Nineteen Fifties. We dedicate ourselves to the magnificent work of these great Presidents and to mold and adapt their Democratic principles to the new problems of the years ahead.

In this spirit we adopt and pledge ourselves to this, the Democratic Platform for 1952.

## Our Foreign Policy

Our goal is peace with honor. Peace with honor is the greatest of all our goals.

We pledge our unremitting efforts to avert another world war. We are determined that the people shall be spared that frightful agony.

We are convinced that peace and security can be safeguarded if America does not deviate from the practical and successful policies developed under Democratic leadership since the close of World War II. We will resolutely move ahead with the constructive task of promoting peace.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM FOR PEACE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

Supporting the United Nations. Under Democratic leadership, this country sponsored and helped create the United Nations and became a charter member and staunchly supports its aims.

We will continue our efforts to strengthen the United Nations, improve its institutions as experience requires, and foster its growth and development.

The Communist aggressor has been hurled back from South Korea. Thus, Korea has proved, once and for all, that the United Nations will resist aggression. We urge continued effort, by every honorable means, to bring about a fair and effective peace settlement in Korea in accordance with the principles of the United Nations charter.

### COLLECTIVE STRENGTH FOR THE FREE WORLD

We reject the ridiculous notices of those who would have the United States face the aggressors alone. That would be the most expensive -- and the most dangerous -- method of seeking security. This nation needs strong allies, around the world, making their maximum contribution to the common defense. They add their strength to ours in the defense of freedom.

The Truman Doctrine in 1947, the organization of Hemisphere defense at Rio de Janeiro that same year, the Marshall Plan in 1948, the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, the Point 4 program, the resistance to Communist aggression in Korea, the Pacific security pacts in 1951, and the Mutual Security Programs now under way -- all stand as landmarks of America's progress in mobilizing the strength of the free world to keep the peace.

### ENCOURAGING EUROPEAN UNITY

We encourage the economic and political unity of free Europe and the increasing solidarity of the nations of the North Atlantic community.

We hail the Schuman Plan to pool the basic resources of industrial Western Europe, and the European Defense Community. We are proud of America's part in carrying these great projects forward and we pledge our continuing support until they are established.

### SUPPORT FOR FREE GERMANY

We welcome the German Federal Republic into the company of free nations. We are determined that Germany shall remain free and continue as a good neighbor in the European community. We sympathize with the German people's wish for unity and will continue to do everything we can by peaceful means to overcome the Kremlin's obstruction of that rightful aim.

### SUPPORT FOR THE VICTIMS OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM

We will not abandon the once-free peoples of Central and Eastern Europe who suffer now under the Kremlin's tyranny in violation of the Soviet Union's most solemn pledges at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam.

The United States should join other nations in formally declaring genocide to be an international crime in time of peace as well as war. This crime was exposed once more by the shocking revelations of Soviet guilt as disclosed in the report filed in Congress by the special committee investigating the Katyn Forest massacre.

We look forward to the day when the liberties of Poland and the other oppressed Soviet satellites, including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia and other nations in Asia under Soviet domination will be restored to them and they can again take their rightful place in the community of free nations.

We will carry forward and expand the vital and effective program of the Voice of America for penetration of the "Iron Curtain," bringing truth and hope to all the people subjugated by the Soviet empire.

### SUPPORT FOR THE NATIONS OF THE MIDDLE EAST

We seek to enlist the people of the Middle East to work with us and with each other in the development of the region, the lifting of health and living standards, and the attainment of peace. We favor the development of integrated security arrangements for the Middle East and other assistance to help safeguard the independence of the countries in the area.

We pledge continued assistance to Israel so that she may fulfill her humanitarian mission of providing shelter and sanctuary for her homeless Jewish refugees while strengthening her economic development.

We will continue to support the tripartite declaration of May, 1950, to encourage Israel and the Arab states to settle their differences by direct negotiation, to maintain and protect the sanctity of the holy places and to permit free access to them.

We pledge aid to the Arab states to enable them to develop their economic resources and raise the living standards of their people. We support measures for the relief and reintegration of the Palestine refugees, and we pledge continued assistance to the reintegration program voted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in January, 1952.

### SOUTH ASIA: A TESTING GROUND FOR DEMOCRACY

In the subcontinent of South Asia, we pledge continuing support for the great new countries of India and Pakistan in their efforts to create a better life for their people and build strong, democratic governments to stand as bastions of liberty in Asia, secure against the threat of Communist subversion.

### COLLECTIVE SECURITY IN THE PACIFIC

We welcome free Japan as a friendly neighbor and an ally in seeking security and progress for the whole Pacific area. America's security pacts with Japan and with the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand are indispensable steps toward comprehensive mutual security arrangements in that area. Our military and economic assistance to the Nationalist Government of China on Formosa has strengthened that vital outpost of the free world, and will be continued.

### STRENGTHENING THE AMERICAS

In the Western Hemisphere, we pledge ourselves to continue the policy of the good neighbor. We will strive constantly to strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation with our Latin-American allies who are joined with us in the defense of the Americas.

Disarmament remains the goal. The free world is rearming to secure the peace. Under Democratic leadership, America always stands prepared to join in a workable system for foolproof inspection and limitation of all armaments, including atomic weapons. This Nation has taken the leadership in proposing concrete, practical plans for such a system. We are determined to carry on the effort for real, effective disarmament.

We look forward to the day when a great share of the resources now devoted to the armaments program can be diverted into the channels of peaceful production to speed the progress of America and of the underdeveloped regions of the world.

Helping other people to help themselves. Even though we can not now disarm, we will go forward as rapidly as possible in developing the imaginative and far-sighted concept of President Truman embodied in the Point Four program.

We will continue to encourage use of American skills and capital in helping the people of underdeveloped lands to combat disease, raise living standards, improve land tenure and develop industry and trade. The continuance of ever stronger and more vigorous Point Four programs -- sponsored both by this country and by the United Nations -- is an indispensable element in creating a peaceful world.

### UPHOLDING THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION

In an era when the "satellite state" symbolized both the tyranny of the aggressor nations and the extinction of liberty in small nations, the Democratic party reasserts and reaffirms the Wilsonian principle of the right of national self-determination.

It is part of the policy of the Democratic party, therefore, to encourage and assist small nations and all peoples in the peaceful and orderly achievement of their legitimate aspirations toward political, geographical and ethnic integrity so that they may dwell in the family of sovereign nations with freedom and dignity.

### EXPANDING WORLD TRADE

The Democratic party has always stood for expanding trade among free nations. We reassert that stand today. We vigorously oppose any restrictive policies which would weaken the highly successful reciprocal trade program fathered by Cordell Hull.

Since 1934 the United States has taken the lead in fostering the expansion and liberalization of world trade.

Our own economy requires expanded export markets for our manufactured and agricultural products and a greater supply of essential imported raw materials. At the same time, our friends throughout the world will have opportunity to earn their own way to higher living standards with lessened dependence on our aid.

### PROGRESSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICIES

Solution of the problem of refugees from communism and overpopulation has become a permanent part of the foreign policy program of the Democratic party. We pledge continued cooperation with other free nations to solve it.



We pledge continued aid to refugees from communism and the enactment of President Truman's proposals for legislation in this field. In this way we can give hope and courage to the victims of Soviet brutality and can carry on the humanitarian tradition of the Displaced Persons Act.

Subversive elements must be screened out and prevented from entering our land, but the gates must be left open for practical numbers of desirable persons from abroad whose immigration to this country provides an invigorating infusion into the stream of American life, as well as a significant contribution to the solution of the world refugee and overpopulation problems.

We pledge continuing revision of our immigration and naturalization laws to do away with any unjust and unfair practices against national groups which have contributed some of our best citizens. We will eliminate distinctions between native-born and naturalized citizens. We want no "second-class" citizens in free America.

## Our Domestic Policy

### ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY AND GROWTH

The United States is today a land of boundless opportunity. Never before has it offered such a large measure of prosperity, security and hope for all its people.

Horizons of even greater abundance and opportunity lie before us under a Democratic Administration responsive to the will of the people.

The Democratic Administration has had a guiding principle since taking office twenty years ago: That the prosperity and growth of this nation are indivisible. Every step we have taken to help the farmers has also helped the workers and business. Every improvement in the status of the worker has helped both farmers and business. Every expansion of business has provided more jobs for workers and greater demand for farm products.

### STABILIZED ECONOMY COMBATTING INFLATION

The Democratic Administration early recognized that defense production would limit the amount of goods in civilian markets, and subject our economy to heavy inflationary pressure.

To prevent this from resulting in ruinous inflation, the Administration proposed pay-as-we-go taxation to keep the national debt as low as possible and to prevent excess money pressure on scarce goods and services.

Direct controls were also proposed to channel scarce materials into highly essential defense production, and to keep prices down.

In 1951 and 1952 Congressmen demonstrated their attitude toward these necessary measures when they sponsored amendments which would have destroyed all controls.

### PRICES

We shall strive to redress the injury done to the American people --especially to white collar workers and fixed-income families -- by the weakening amendments which the Republicans in Congress have forced into our anti-inflation laws.

We pledge continuance of workable controls so long as the emergency requires them. We pledge fair and impartial enforcement of controls and their removal as quickly as economic conditions allow.

### RENTS

We strongly urge continued Federal rent control in critical defense areas and in the many other localities still suffering from a substantial shortage of adequate housing at reasonable prices.

### FULL EMPLOYMENT

The Democratic Administration prudently passed the Employment Act of 1946 declaring it to be national policy never again to permit large-scale unemployment to stalk the land. We will assure the transition from defense production to peacetime production without the ravages of unemployment. We pledge ourselves at all times to the maintenance of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power in the American economy.

### INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT FINANCES

We solemnly pledge the preservation of the financial strength of the Government. We have demonstrated our ability to maintain and enhance the nation's financial strength. In the six full fiscal years since V-J Day, our fiscal policy has produced a \$4,000,000,000 budget surplus. We have reduced the public debt \$17,000,000,000 from the post-war peak.

We have demonstrated our ability to make fiscal policy contribute in a positive way to economic growth and the maintenance of high-level employment. The policies which have been followed have given us the greatest prosperity in our history.

Sustained economic expansion has provided the funds necessary to finance our defense and has still left our people with record high consumer incomes and business with a record volume of investment. Employment and personal incomes are at record levels. Never have Americans enjoyed a higher standard of living and saved more for contingencies and old age.

### FEDERAL TAXES

We believe in fair and equitable taxation. We oppose a Federal general sales tax. We adhere to the principle of ability to pay. We have enacted an emergency excess profits tax to prevent profiteering from the defense program and have vigorously attacked special tax privileges.

### TAX REDUCTIONS

In the future, as in the past, we will hold firm to policies consistent with sound financing and continuing economic progress. As rapidly as defense requirements permit, we favor reducing taxes, especially for people with lower incomes. But we will not imperil our nation's security by making reckless promises to reduce taxes. We deplore irresponsible assertions that national security can be achieved without paying for it.

### CLOSING TAX LOOPHOLES

Justice requires the elimination of tax loopholes which favor special groups. We pledge continued efforts to the elimination of remaining loopholes.

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

We believe in keeping Government expenditures to the lowest practicable level. The great bulk of our national budget consists of obligations incurred for defense purposes. We pledge ourselves to a vigilant review of our expenditures in order to reduce them as much as possible.

### THE AMERICAN FARMER AND AGRICULTURE

We know that national prosperity depends upon a vigorous, productive and expanding agriculture.

We take great pride in our party's record of performance and in the impressive gains made by American agriculture in the last two decades. Under programs of Democratic Administrations the net agricultural income has increased from less than two billion dollars to almost fifteen billion dollars. These programs must be continued and improved.

### RESOURCE CONSERVATION

The soil resources of our country have been conserved and strengthened through the soil conservation service, the agricultural conservation program, the forestry and the research programs, with their incentives to increased production through sound conservation farming.

These programs have revolutionized American agriculture and must be continued and expanded. We will accelerate programs of upstream flood prevention, watershed protection, and soil, forest and water conservation in all parts of the country. These conservation measures are a national necessity; they are invaluable to our farmers and add greatly to the welfare of all Americans and of generations yet unborn.

### GRASS ROOTS ADMINISTRATION

We will continue the widest possible farmer participation through referenda, farmer-elected committees, local soil conservation districts, and self-governing agencies in the conduct and administration of these truly democratic programs, initiated and developed under Democratic administrations.

### PRICE SUPPORTS

Under the present farm program, our farmers have performed magnificently and have achieved unprecedented production. We applaud the recent Congressional action in setting aside the "sliding scale" for price support through 1954, and we will continue to protect the producers of basic agricultural commodities under the terms of a mandatory price support program at not less than 90 per cent of parity.

We continue to advocate practical methods for extending price supports to other storables and to the producers of perishable commodities, which account for three-fourths of all farm income.



## ABUNDANT PRODUCTION

We will continue to assist farmers in providing abundant and stable supplies of agricultural commodities for the consumers at reasonable prices, and in assuring the farmer the opportunity to earn a fair return commensurate with that enjoyed by other segments of the American economy.

The agricultural adjustment programs encourage the production of abundant supplies while enabling producers to keep supply in line with consumer demand, preventing wide fluctuations and bringing stability to the agricultural income of the nation. We pledge retention of such programs.

We pledge continued efforts to provide adequate storage facilities for grain and other farm products with sufficient capacity for needed reserves for defense, and other emergency requirements, in order to protect the integrity of the farm price-support programs.

## RESEARCH

We are justly proud of the outstanding achievements of our agricultural research. We favor a greatly expanded research and education program for American agriculture in order that both production and distribution may more effectively serve consumers and producers alike, and thus meet the needs of the modern world. We favor especial emphasis on the development of new crops and varieties, on crop and livestock disease and pest control, and on agricultural statistics and marketing services.

## MARKETING

We must find profitable markets for the products of our farms, and we should produce all that these markets will absorb. To this end we will continue our efforts to reduce trade barriers, both at home and abroad, to provide better marketing and inspection facilities, and to find new uses and outlets for our foods and fibers both in domestic and foreign markets.

## FARM CREDIT

We have provided credit facilities for all agriculture, including means by which young men, veterans of military service, and farm tenants have been encouraged to become farmers and farm home-owners, and through which low-income farmers have been assisted in establishing self-sustaining and fully productive farm units. We will not waver in our efforts to provide such incentives.

## CROP INSURANCE

Crop insurance to protect farmers against loss from destruction of their crops by natural causes has been created and developed under Democratic Administrations into a sound business operation. This program should be expanded as experience justifies, in order that its benefits may be made available to every farmer.

## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Democratic Administrations have established the great Rural Electrification Program, which has brought light and power to the rural homes of our Nation. In 1935, only 10% of the farm homes of America had the benefits of electricity. Today 85% of our rural homes enjoy the benefits of electric light and power. We will continue to fight to make electricity available to all rural homes, with adequate facilities for the generation and transmission of power. Through the Rural Telephone Program, inaugurated by the Democratic 81st Congress, we will provide the opportunity for every farm home to have this modern essential service. We pledge support of these self-liquidating farm programs.

## COOPERATIVES

We will continue to support the sound development and growth of bonafide farm cooperatives and to protect them from punitive taxation.

## DEFENSE NEEDS

We will continue to recognize agriculture as an essential defense industry, and to assist in providing all the necessary tools, machinery, fertilizer, and manpower needed by farmers in meeting production goals.

## FAMILY FARMING

The family farm is the keystone of American agriculture. We will strive unceasingly to make the farm homes of our country healthier and happier places in which to live. We must see that our youth continues to find attractive opportunity in the field of agriculture.

The Republican Party Platform is loud in its criticism of our great farm programs. We challenge Republicans and other enemies of farm progress to justify their opposition to the program now in operation, to oppose the improvements here proposed, or to advocate repeal of a single vital part of our program.

## A FAIR DEAL FOR WORKERS

### GOOD INCOMES

There can be no national prosperity unless our working men and women continue to prosper and enjoy rising living standards. The rising productivity of American workers is a key to our unparalleled industrial progress. Good incomes for our workers are the secret of our great and growing consumer markets.

### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Good labor-management relations are essential to good incomes for wage earners and rising output from our factories. We believe that to the widest possible extent consistent with the public interest, management and labor should determine wage rates and conditions of employment through free collective bargaining.

### TAFT-HARTLEY ACT

We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The Taft-Hartley Act has been proved to be inadequate, unworkable, and unfair. It interferes in an arbitrary manner with collective bargaining, tipping the scales in favor of management against labor.

The Taft-Hartley Act has revived the injunction as a weapon against labor in industrial relations. The Act has arbitrarily forbidden traditional hiring practices which are desired by both management and labor in many industries. The Act has forced workers to act as strikebreakers against their fellow unionists. The Act has served to interfere with one of the most fundamental rights of American workers -- the right to organize in unions of their own choosing.

We deplore the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act provides an inadequate and unfair means of meeting with national emergency situations. We advocate legislation that will enable the President to deal fairly and effectively with cases where a breakdown in collective bargaining seriously threatens the national safety or welfare.

In keeping with the progress of the times, and based on past experience, a new legislative approach toward the entire labor management problem should be explored.

### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

We pledge to continue our efforts so that government programs designed to establish improved fair labor standards shall prove a means of assuring minimum wages, hours, and protection to workers, consistent with present-day progress.

### EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

We believe in equal pay for equal work, regardless of sex, and we urge legislation to make that principle effective.

### THE PHYSICALLY-HANDICAPPED

We promise to further the program to afford employment opportunities both in government and in private industry for physically handicapped persons.

### MIGRATORY WORKERS

We advocate prompt improvement of employment conditions of migratory workers and increased protection of their safety and health.

### STRENGTHENING FREE ENTERPRISE

The free enterprise system has flourished and prospered in America during these last twenty years as never before. This has been made possible by the purchasing power of all our people and we are determined that the broad base of our prosperity shall be maintained.

### SMALL AND INDEPENDENT BUSINESS

Small and independent business is the backbone of American free enterprise. Upon its health depends the growth of the economic system whose competitive spirit has built this nation's industrial strength and provided its workers and consumers with an incomparably high standard of living.

Independent business is the best offset to monopoly practices. The Government's role is to insure that independent business receives equally fair treatment with its competitors.

Congress has established the permanent Small Business Committee of the Senate and the Special Small Business Committee of the House, which have continued to render great service to this important segment of our economy. We favor continuance of both these committees with all the powers to investigate and report conditions, correct discriminations, and propose needed legislation.

We pledge ourselves to increased efforts to assure that small business be given equal opportunity to participate in government contracts, and that a suitable proportion of the dollar volume of defense contracts be channeled into independent small business. The Small Defense Plants Administration, which our Party caused to be established, should retain its independent status and be made a continuing agency, equipped with sufficient lending powers to assist qualified small business in securing defense contracts.

We urge the enactment of such laws as will provide favorable incentives to the establishment and survival of independent businesses, especially in the provision of tax incentives and access to equity or risk capital.

#### ENFORCEMENT OF ANTI-TRUST LAWS

Free competitive enterprise must remain free and competitive if the productive forces of this nation are to remain strong. We are alarmed over the increasing concentration of economic power in the hands of a few.

We reaffirm our belief in the necessity of vigorous enforcement of the laws against trusts, combinations, and restraints of trade, which laws are vital to the safeguarding of the public interest and of small competitive business men against predatory monopolies. We will seek adequate appropriations for the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission for vigorous investigation and for enforcement of the anti-trust laws. We support the right of all persons to work together in cooperatives and other democratic associations for the purpose of carrying out any proper business operations free from any arbitrary and discriminatory restrictions.

#### PROTECTION OF INVESTORS AND CONSUMERS

We must avoid unnecessary business controls. But we cannot close our eyes to the special problems which require Government surveillance. The Government must continue its efforts to stop unfair selling practices which deceive investors, and unfair trade practices which deceive consumers.

#### TRANSPORTATION

In the furtherance of national defense and commerce, we pledge continued Government support, on a sound financial basis, for further development of the Nation's transportation systems, land, sea, and air. We endorse a policy of fostering the safest and most reliable air transportation system of the world. We favor fair, non-discriminatory freight rates to encourage economic growth in all parts of the country.

#### HIGHWAYS

In cooperation with State and local governmental units, we will continue to plan, coordinate, finance, and encourage the expansion of our road and highway network, including access roads, for the dual purposes of national defense and efficient motor transportation. We support expansion of farm-to-market roads.

#### RIVERS AND HARBORS

We pledge continued development of our harbors and waterways.

#### MERCHANT MARINE

We will continue to encourage and support an adequate Merchant Marine.

#### OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

The United States has been blessed with the richest natural resources of any nation on earth.

Yet, unless we redouble our conservation efforts we will become a "have-not" nation in some of the most important raw materials upon which depend our industries, agriculture, employment and high standard of living. This can be prevented by a well rounded and nation-wide conservation effort.

#### LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

We favor sound, progressive development of the nation's land and water resources for flood control, navigation, irrigation, power, drainage, soil conservation and creation of new, small family-sized farms, with immediate action in critical areas.

We favor the acceleration of all such projects, including construction of transmission facilities to load centers for wider and more equitable distribution of electric energy at the lowest cost to the consumer with continuing preference to public agencies and REA Cooperatives.

The Democratic Party denounces all obstructionist devices designed to prevent or retard utilization of the nation's power and water resources for the benefit of the people, their enterprises and interests.

The wise policy of the Democratic party in encouraging multi-purpose projects throughout the country is responsible for America's productive superiority over any nation in the world and is one of the greatest single factors leading toward the accomplishment of world peace. Without these projects our atomic weapons program could never have been achieved, and without additional such projects it cannot be expanded.

The Democratic Party is dedicated to a continuation of the natural resources development policy inaugurated and carried out under the administrations of Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, and to the extension of that policy to all parts of the nation, North, South, East, Mid-West, West and the territories to the end that the nation and its people receive maximum benefits from these resources to which they have an inherent right.

The Democratic Party further pledges itself to protect these resources from destructive monopoly and exploitation.

#### RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT

We pledge the continued full and unified regional development of the water, mineral, and other natural resources of the Nation, recognizing that the progress already achieved under the initiative of the Democratic Party in the arid and semi-arid States of the West, as well as in the Tennessee Valley, is only an indication of still greater results which can be accomplished.

#### FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENT

Great farming areas, particularly of the Midwest and West, are in acute need of low-cost commercial fertilizers. To meet this demand, we favor the opening of the nation's phosphate rock deposits in the West, through prompt provision of sufficient low-cost hydro-electric power to develop this great resource.

#### FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS

We seek to establish and demonstrate such successful policies of forest and land management on Federal property as will materially assist state and private owners in their conservation efforts. Conservation of forest and range lands is vital to the strength and welfare of the Nation. Our forest and range lands must be protected and used wisely in order to produce a continuing supply of basic raw materials for industry; to reduce damaging floods; and to preserve the sources of priceless water. With adequate appropriations to carry out feasible projects, we pledge a program of forest protection, reforestation projects and sound practices of production and harvesting which will promote sustained yields of forest crops.

We propose to increase forest access roads in order to improve cutting practices on both public and private lands.

On the public land ranges we pledge continuance of effective conservation and use programs, including the extension of water pond construction and restoration of forage cover.

#### ARID AREAS

In many areas of the nation, assistance is needed to provide water for irrigation, domestic and industrial purposes. We pledge that in working out programs for rational distribution of water from federal sources we will aid in delivering this essential of life cheaply and abundantly.

#### MINERALS AND FUELS

The Nation's minerals and fuels are essential to the national defense and development of our Country. We pledge the adoption of policies which will further encourage the exploration and development of additional reserves of our Mineral Resources. We subscribe to the principles of the Stockpiling Act and will lend our efforts to strengthening and expanding its provisions and those of the Defense Production Act to meet our military and civilian needs. Additional access roads should be constructed with Government Aid. Our Synthetic fuels including monetary metals research program should go forward. Laws to aid and assist these objectives will be advocated.

#### DOMESTIC FISHERIES

We favor increased research and exploration for conserving and better utilizing fishery resources; expanded research and education to promote new fishery products and uses and new markets; promotion of world trade in fish products; a public works and water policy providing adequate protection for domestic fishery resources; and treaties with other nations for conservation and better utilization of international fisheries.

## WILDLIFE RECREATION

In our highly complex civilization, outdoor recreation has become essential to the health and happiness of our people.

The Democratic Party has devoted its efforts to the preservation, restoration and increase of the bird, animal and fish life which abound in this nation. State, local and private agencies have cooperated in this worthy endeavor. We have extended and vastly improved the parks, forests, beaches, streams, preserves and wilderness areas across the land.

To the 28,000,000 of our citizens who annually purchase fishing and hunting licenses, we pledge continued efforts to improve all recreational areas.

## ATOMIC ENERGY

In the field of atomic energy, we pledge ourselves

- (1) to maintain vigorous and non-partisan civilian administrations, with adequate security safeguards;
- (2) to promote the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in the interests of America and mankind;
- (3) to build all the atomic and hydrogen firepower needed to defend our country, deter aggression, and promote world peace;
- (4) to exert every effort to bring about bonafide international control and inspection of all atomic weapons.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Our national system of social security, conceived and developed by the Democratic Party, needs to be extended and improved.

### OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

We favor further strengthening of old age and survivors insurance, through such improvements as increasing benefits, extending them to more people and lowering the retirement age for women.

We favor the complete elimination of the work clause for the reason that those contributing to the Social Security program should be permitted to draw benefits upon reaching the age of eligibility and still continue to work.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

We favor a stronger system of unemployment insurance, with broader coverage and substantially increased benefits including an allowance for dependents.

### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

We favor further improvements in public assistance programs for the blind, the disabled, the aged and children in order to help our less fortunate citizens meet the needs of daily living.

### PRIVATE PLANS

We favor and encourage the private endeavors of social agencies, mutual associations, insurance companies, industry-labor groups, and cooperative societies to provide against the basic hazards of life through mutually agreed upon benefit plans designed to complement our present social security program.

### NEEDS OF OUR AGING CITIZENS

Our older citizens constitute an immense reservoir of skilled, mature judgment and ripened experience. We pledge ourselves to give full recognition to the right of our older citizens to lead a proud, productive and independent life throughout their years.

In addition to the fundamental improvements in Old Age and Survivors Insurance, which are outlined above, we pledge ourselves in cooperation with the States and private industry to encourage the employment of older workers. We commend the 82nd Congress for eliminating the age restriction on employment in the Federal Government.

## HEALTH

We will continue to work for better health for every American, especially our children. We pledge continued and wholehearted support for the campaign that modern medicine is waging against mental illness, cancer, heart disease and other diseases.

## RESEARCH

We favor continued and vigorous support, from private and public sources, of research into the causes, prevention and cure of disease.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION

We advocate Federal aid for medical education to help overcome the growing shortages of doctors, nurses, and other trained health personnel.

## HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CENTERS

We pledge continued support for Federal aid to hospital construction. We pledge increased Federal aid to promote public health through preventive programs and health services, especially in rural areas.

## COST OF MEDICAL CARE

We also advocate a resolute attack on the heavy financial hazard of serious illness. We recognize that the costs of modern medical care have grown to be prohibitive for many millions of people. We commend President Truman for establishing the non-partisan Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation to seek an acceptable solution of this urgent problem.

## HOUSING

We pledge ourselves to the fulfillment of the programs of private housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance, urban redevelopment, farm housing and housing research as authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

We deplore the efforts of special interests groups, which themselves have prospered through government guarantees of housing mortgages, to destroy those programs adopted to assist families of low-income.

## ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

We pledge ourselves to enact additional legislation to promote housing required for defense workers, middle income families, aged persons and migratory farm laborers.

## VETERANS' HOUSING

We pledge ourselves to provide special housing aids to veterans and their families.

## EDUCATION

Every American child, irrespective of color, national origin, economic status or place of residence should have every educational opportunity to develop his potentialities.

Local, state and Federal Government have shared responsibility to contribute appropriately to the pressing needs of our educational system. We urge that Federal contributions be made available to state and local units which adhere to basic minimum standards.

The Federal government should not dictate or control educational policy.

We pledge immediate consideration for those school systems which need further legislation to provide Federal aid for new school construction, teachers' salaries and school maintenance and repair.

We urge the adoption by appropriate legislative action of the proposals advocated by the President's Commission on Higher Education, including Federal scholarships.

We will continue to encourage the further development of vocational training which helps people acquire skills and technical knowledge so essential to production techniques.

## CHILD WELFARE

The future of America depends on adequate provision by Government for the needs of those of our children who cannot be cared for by their parents or private social agencies.

## MATERNITY, CHILD HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

The established national policy of aiding states and localities, through the Children's Bureau and other agencies, to insure needed maternity, child health and welfare services should be maintained and extended. Especially important are the detection and treatment of physical defects and diseases which, if untreated, are reflected in adult life in draft rejections and as handicapped workers. The nation as a whole should provide maternity and health care for the wives, babies, and pre-school children of those who serve in our armed forces.

## SCHOOL LUNCHES

We will enlarge the school lunch program which has done so much for millions of American school children and charitable institutions while at the same time benefitting producers.



## DAY CARE FACILITIES

Since several million mothers must now be away from their children during the day because they are engaged in defense work, facilities for adequate day care of these children should be provided and adequately financed.

## CHILDREN OF MIGRATORY WORKERS

The nation as a whole has a responsibility to support health, educational and welfare services for the children of agricultural migratory workers who are now almost entirely without such services while their parents are engaged in producing essential crops.

## VETERANS

The Democratic Party is determined to advance the welfare of all the men and women who have seen service in the armed forces. We pledge ourselves to continue and improve the national program of benefits for veterans and their families, to provide the best possible medical care and hospitalization for the disabled veteran, and to help provide every veteran an opportunity to be a productive and responsible citizen with an assured place in the civilian community.

## STRENGTHENING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

**Streamlining the Federal Government:** The public welfare demands that our government be efficiently and economically operated and that it be reorganized to meet changing needs. During the present Democratic Administration, more reorganization has been accomplished than by all its predecessors. We pledge our support to continuing reorganization wherever improvements can be made. Only constant effort by the Executive, the Congress, and the public will enable our government to render the splendid service to which our citizens are entitled.

**Improving the Postal Service:** We pledge a continuing increase in the services of the United States Postal Service. Through efficient handling of mail, improved working conditions for postal employees, and more frequent services, the Democratic Party promises its efforts to provide the greatest communication system in the world for the American people.

**Strengthening the Civil Service:** Good government requires a Civil Service high in quality and prestige. We deplore and condemn smear attacks upon the character and reputations of our Federal workers. We will continue our fight against partisan political efforts to discredit the Federal service and undermine American principles of justice and fair play.

**Under President Truman's leadership,** the Federal civil service has been extended to include a greater proportion of positions than ever before. He has promoted a record number of career appointees to top level policy positions. We will continue to be guided by these enlightened policies, and we will continue our efforts to provide Federal service with adequate pay, sound retirement provisions, good working conditions, and an opportunity for advancement.

We will use every proper means to eliminate pressure by private interests seeking undeserved favors from the Government. We advocate the strongest penalties against those who try to exert improper influence and against any who may yield to it.

## DEMOCRACY IN FEDERAL ELECTIONS

We advocate new legislation to provide effective regulation and full disclosure of campaign expenditures in elections to Federal office, including political advertising from any source.

We recommend that Congress provide for a non-partisan study of possible improvements in the methods of nominating and electing Presidents and in the laws relating to Presidential succession. Special attention should be given to the problem of assuring the widest possible public participation in Presidential nominations.

## STRENGTHENING BASIC FREEDOMS

We will continue to press strongly for world-wide freedom in the gathering and dissemination of news and for support to the work of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in furthering this and other freedoms.

## EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

We recommend and endorse for submission to the Congress a constitutional amendment providing equal rights for women.

## PUERTO RICO

Under Democratic Party leadership, a new status has been developed for Puerto Rico. This new status is based on mutual consent and common

devotion to the United States, formalized in a new Puerto Rican Constitution. We welcome the dignity of the new Puerto Rican Commonwealth and pledge our support of the Commonwealth, its continued development and growth.

## ALASKA AND HAWAII

By virtue of their strategic geographical locations, Alaska and Hawaii are vital bastions in the Pacific. These two territories have contributed greatly to the welfare and economic development of our country and have become integrated into our economic and social life. We therefore urge immediate statehood for these two territories.

## OTHER TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

We favor increased self-government for the Virgin Islands and other outlying territories and the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

We favor immediate home rule and ultimate national representation for the District of Columbia.

## AMERICAN INDIANS

We shall continue to use the powers of the Federal Govt. to advance the health, education and economic well-being of our American Indian citizens, without impairing their cultural tradition. We pledge our support to the cause of fair and equitable treatment in all matters essential to and desirable for their individual and tribal welfare.

The American Indian should be completely integrated into the social, economic and political life of the Nation. To that end we shall move to secure the prompt final settlement of Indian claims and to remove restrictions on the rights of Indians individually and through their tribal councils to handle their own fiscal affairs.

We favor the repeal of all acts or regulations that deny to Indians rights or privileges held by citizens generally.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

The Democratic Party has demonstrated its belief in the Constitution as a charter of individual freedom and an effective instrument for human progress. Democratic Administrations have placed upon the statute books during the last twenty years a multitude of measures which testify to our belief in the Jeffersonian principle of local control, even in general legislation involving nationwide programs. Selective Service, Social Security, Agricultural Adjustment, Low Rent Housing, Hospital, and many other legislative programs have placed major responsibilities in States and Counties and provide fine examples of how benefits can be extended through Federal-State cooperation.

In the present world crisis with new requirements of Federal action for national security, and accompanying provision for public services and individual rights related to defense, constitutional principles must and will be closely followed. Our record and our clear commitments in this platform measure our strong faith in the ability of constitutional Government to meet the needs of our times.

## IMPROVING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDURES

In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 83rd Congress to improve Congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House.

## CIVIL RIGHTS

The Democratic Party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy equal political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement, and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the Nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens and action by State and local governments. It also requires Federal action. The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution:



We are proud of the progress that has been made in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the Nation's armed forces and the civil service and all areas under Federal jurisdiction. The Department of Justice has taken an important part in successfully arguing in the courts for the elimination of many illegal discriminations, including those involving rights to own and use real property, to engage in gainful occupations and to enroll in publicly-supported higher educational institutions. We are determined that the Federal Government shall continue such policies.

At the same time, we favor Federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone: (1) the right to equal opportunity for employ-

ment; (2) the right to security of persons; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the Nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing Federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights.

### Conclusion

Under the guidance, protection, and help of Almighty God we shall succeed in bringing to the people of this Nation a better and more rewarding life and to the peoples of the entire world, new hope and a lasting, honorable peace.

# Roll Calls - Republican National Convention, 1952

1. Brown (R Ohio) amendment to Langlie (R Wash.) substitute for National Committee's recommendation for seating of "contested" delegates on the temporary roll of the Convention. Langlie substitute called for Credentials Committee examination of claims of rival delegations from states of Georgia (17 votes), Louisiana (13 votes), Texas (38 votes) and provided that no contested delegate vote until his case has been favorably decided by two-thirds of the Credentials Committee. Brown amendment sought to exclude seven delegates from Louisiana from the Langlie substitute, and thereby reduce delegates in contest from 68 to 61. Rejected, 548-658, July 7, 1952. (Langlie substitute then agreed to, voice vote.)
2. Adoption of minority report of Credentials Committee favoring the seating of Georgia delegation favorable to Eisenhower. Agreed to, 607-531, July 10, 1952. (Minority report on Texas, also favorable to Eisenhower, then agreed to, voice vote.)
3. and 4. Nomination for President (604 votes necessary.) This ballot ended as carried in column 3, with Eisenhower 9 votes short of the nomination. Then Minnesota switched 19 votes (which had been cast for Stassen) to Eisenhower. Other states followed suit and Eisenhower finally received 845 votes to Taft's 280, MacArthur's 4 and Warren's 77. (Column 4). A motion by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to make the nomination unanimous was then agreed to by voice vote.

E - Eisenhower. M - MacArthur. T - Taft. S - Stassen. W - Warren.

Total Delegate States & Votes	Territories	1 Brown Amend.		2 Minority Report Georgia		3 1st Ballot					4 1st Ballot After "Switches"			
		For	Against	For	Against	E	M	T	S	W	E	M	T	W
14	Alabama	9	5	5	9	5		9			14			
14	Arizona	12	2	3	11	4		10			4		10	
11	Arkansas	11	0	3	8	4	1	6			11			
70	California	0	70	62	8					70			70	
18	Colorado	1	17	17	1	15		2	1		17		1	
22	Connecticut	2	20	21	1	21		1			22			
12	Delaware	5	7	8	4	7		5			12			
18	Florida	15	3	5	13	6		12			18			
17	Georgia	17	0	-	-	14		2		1	16		1	
14	Idaho	14	0	0	14			14			14			
60	Illinois	58	2	1	59	1		59			1		59	
32	Indiana	31	1	3	29	2		30			2		30	
26	Iowa	11	15	16	10	16		10			20		6	
22	Kansas	2	20	20	2	20		2			22			
20	Kentucky	18	2	2	18	1		19			13		7	
15	Louisiana	13	2	0*	2	13		2			15			
16	Maine	5	11	11	5	11		5			15		1	
24	Maryland	5	19	15	9	16		8			24			
38	Massachusetts	5	33	33	5	34		4			38			
46	Michigan	1	45	32	14	35		11			35		11	
28	Minnesota	0	28	28	0	9			19		28			
5	Mississippi	5	0	0	5			5			5			
26	Missouri	4	22	21	5	21		5			26			
8	Montana	7	1	1	7	1		7			1		7	
18	Nebraska	13	5	7	11	4		13		1	7		11	
12	Nevada	7	5	2	10	5		7			10		2	
14	New Hampshire	0	14	14	0	14					14			
38	New Jersey	5	33	32	6	33		5			38			
14	New Mexico	8	6	5	9	6		8			6		8	
96	New York	1	95	92	4	92		4			95		1	
26	North Carolina	14	12	10	16	12		14			26			
14	North Dakota	11	3	3	11	4	1	8		1	5		8	1
56	Ohio	56	0	0	56			56					56	
16	Oklahoma	10	6	4	12	4	5	7			8	4	4	
18	Oregon	0	18	18	0	18					18			
70	Pennsylvania	13	57	52	18	53	2	15			70			
8	Rhode Island	2	6	6	2	6		1		1	8			
6	South Carolina	5	1	1	5	2		4			6			
14	South Dakota	14	0	0	14			14			7		7	
20	Tennessee	20	0	0	20			20			20			
38	Texas	22	16	-	-	33		5			38			
14	Utah	14	0	0	14			14			14			
12	Vermont	0	12	12	0	12					12			
23	Virginia	13	10	7	16	9		14			19		4	
24	Washington	4	20	19	5	20		4			21		3	
16	West Virginia	15	1	1	15	1	1	14			3		13	
30	Wisconsin	24	6	6	24			24		6			24	6
12	Wyoming	8	4	4	8	6		6			12			
3	Alaska	3	0	0	3	1		2			3			
6	Dist. of Col.	6	0	0	6			6			6			
8	Hawaii	7	1	3	5	3		4		1	4		4	
3	Puerto Rico	2	1	1	2			3			1		2	
1	Virgin Islands	0	1	1	0	1					1			
1206	TOTALS	548	658	607	531	595	10	500	20	81	845	4	280	77

\* - 13 votes not eligible.

# Roll Calls-- Democratic National Convention

- Seating of Virginia delegation. Motion to seat Virginia delegation offered by Lansdale Sasscer (Md.), after Gov. Battle of Virginia stated that Virginia law satisfied requirements of Moody resolution on loyalty pledge. Adopted, 648 $\frac{1}{2}$ -512, 7-24-52.
- First Ballot on Presidential nominee. After switches by Connecticut, Michigan and Washington (See footnote\*), the result was: Kefauver 340 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Russell 268, and Stevenson 265. 7-25-52.
- Second Nominating Ballot. After switches giving 5 additional votes to Barkley, one additional vote to Harriman, and taking five votes from Stevenson, the result was: Kefauver 362 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Stevenson 342 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Russell 294. 7-25-52.
- Third Nominating Ballot. At the end of the balloting Stevenson was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  votes short of the 615 $\frac{1}{2}$  votes needed for nomination. Utah then switched four votes from Kefauver and a half vote from Russell to Stevenson. The final tally was: Stevenson 617 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Kefauver 275 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Russell 261. The Convention then adopted, by voice vote, a Minnesota motion to make the nomination unanimous. 7-26-52.

NOTE: Due to delegates being absent, state totals may not add up to total delegate vote allowed.

States and Territories	Delegate votes	1		2											3						4							
		Seating of Virginia Delegation		Barkley	Dever	Ewing	Fulbright	Harriman	Rugbray	Kefauver	Kerr	McMahon*	Russell	Stevenson	Williams*	Other	Barkley	Harriman	Kefauver	Russell	Stevenson	Other	Barkley	Kefauver	Russell	Stevenson	Other	
		Yes	No																									
Ala.	22	22		1						8			13	1					7 1/2	14	1			7 1/2	14	1		
Alaska	6		6							6									6					6				
Ariz.	12	12									12										12							
Ark.	22	22				22													1	1 1/2	18	1 1/2		1 1/2		20 1/2		
Calif.	68	4	61							68			8 1/2	1					68					68				
Colo.	16	4 1/2	11 1/2					5		2									5	5	2 1/2	3 1/2		4	3 1/2	8 1/2		
Conn.	16		16											16							16					16		
Del.	6	6																										
Fla.	24	24								5			19							5	19				5	19		
Ga.	28	28											28								28							
Hawaii	6			2				1		1									1			5		1		5		
Idaho	12	12						3 1/2		3	3		1	1 1/2							12					12		
Ill.	60	52	8					1		3			53						3		54			3		54	3	
Ind.	26	14 1/2	6 1/2							1			25						1		25			1		25		
Iowa	24	17	7		2 1/2			1		8	3		2	8				2	1	8 1/2	3	9 1/2	1	3	8	3	10	
Kan.	16		16		1			2 1/2		1	4			8							16					16		
Ky.	26	26			26													26						26				
La.	20	20											20							1	20				20			
Maine	10	2 1/2	7 1/2			1		1 1/2		1 1/2			2 1/2	3 1/2					1	1	2 1/2	4 1/2	1		2 1/2	7		
MA.	18	18								18								1	1	15 1/2	2			4 1/2	8 1/2	2 1/2	6	
Mass.	36	16	19		36													3		2 1/2		30 1/2		4 1/2	5	1	25	
Mich.	40		40							40											40				4 1/2		40	
Minn.	26		26					26												1 1/2	17	7 1/2			13	13		
Miss.	18	18											18												13	18		
Mo.	34	34						1 1/2		2	4			18				10	1 1/2	2	19 1/2			9	2	22		
Mont.	12		12										1	2				3	3	3						12		
Neb.	12	8	3							5	4								5	1	2	4		3	1	8		
Nev.	10	10								1			8	1							1	7 1/2	2		1	7 1/2	2	
N.H.	8	1	7							8										8				8				
N.J.	32		32					1		3				28						1 1/2	6	28		1 1/2	3 1/2	28		
N.M.	12	12						1		1 1/2	4 1/2		4	1						1 1/2				1 1/2		7		
N.Y.	94	7	87			3		83 1/2		1			64						84 1/2	1	6	4 1/2	2	1		86 1/2	3	
N.C.	32	32								2	2		26	5 1/2							24	7		1	24	7		
N.D.	8	8								2			2							8						8		
Ohio	54	33 1/2	14 1/2		2 1/2			1		29 1/2	1		7	13						1	27 1/2	8	17 1/2		27	1	26	
Okla.	24	24								24														24				
Ore.	12		8							12															11		1	
Pa.	70	57	13					4 1/2		22 1/2	1		36			6 1/2			2 1/2	21 1/2	40	6				70		
R.I.	12	10	2		1			1 1/2		3 1/2				5 1/2								8					12	
S.C.	16	--	--							8			16								16					16		
S.D.	8		8																	8				8				
Tenn.	28		28							28											28				28			
Texas	52	52						6 1/2		1	2 1/2		52	1					9	1 1/2	52	1			52			
Utah	12	3	9							4			2													12		
Vt.	6		6											5												6		
Va.	28	--	--										28								28				28			
Wash.	22	12 1/2	9 1/2					1		12	2 1/2		7	6					1	2	12 1/2	6			11	10 1/2		
W.Va.	20	13 1/2	5		6 1/2					5 1/2			7	1					1		7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2		7 1/2	3 1/2	9	
Wis.	28	1	27							28															28			
Wyo.	10	5 1/2	4 1/2					3 1/2		1 1/2	1 1/2		1	3					2 1/2	3		4 1/2				10		
D.C.	6		6					6											6							6		
P.Rico	6	2	4											6							6					6		
C.Z.	2	--	--										2													2		
V.I.	2		2							1				1							1		1				2	
Totals:	1230	648 1/2	512		49 1/2	37 1/2	4	22	126	26	340 1/2	69	268	265	21 1/2		78 1/2	121	362 1/2	294	324 1/2	48		67 1/2	275 1/2	261	617 1/2	6 1/2

\*SWITCHES -- FIRST NOMINATING BALLOT: (col. 2)

- Conn. - 16 votes from McMahon to Stevenson.  
 Mich. - 40 votes from Williams to Kefauver.  
 Wash. -  $\frac{1}{2}$  vote from Williams to Stevenson.

## VOTES FOR OTHER NOMINEES

### FIRST BALLOT:

- Ill. - P. Douglas - 3  
 Mont. - Murray - 12  
 Pa. - Truman - 6  
 V.O. Douglas -  $\frac{1}{2}$

### SECOND BALLOT:

- Ill. - P. Douglas - 3  
 Maine - Ewing - 1  
 Mass. - Dever - 30 $\frac{1}{2}$   
 N.Y. - Ewing - 2  
 Pa. - Truman - 6  
 Iowa - Kerr -  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 Neb. - Kerr - 4  
 Utah - Kerr - 1

### THIRD BALLOT:

- Ill. - P. Douglas -  
 Mass. - Dever -  $\frac{1}{2}$   
 N.Y. - Ewing - 3

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